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Historical Papers and Addresses

INDEX TO VOLUME XXV

PAGE AND AUTHOR

OF THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

V. 25-26
1921-22
VOLUME XXV

LANCASTER, PA.
1921

NOTE—September pamphlet is mispaged. It should be paged 95 to 105 incl., and is so indexed. The Drumore Celebration Report should be paged and is indexed 107 to 132 incl.

INDEX TO VOLUME XXV

TITLE AND AUTHOR

The Awakening and Early Progress of The Pequea, Conestoga and other Susquehanna Valley Settlements. By DAVID M. LANDIS.....	5
Officers of the Society for 1921.....	17
In Memoriam.....	18
Treasurer's Annual Report.....	20
Secretary's Annual Report.....	22
Minutes of the January Meeting.....	24
Provincial, Continental and Federal Revenues of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. By C. H. MARTIN.....	27
Minutes of the February Meeting.....	39
Items of Local Interest From The Pennsylvania Gazette From 1771 to 1775 Inclusive. By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN.....	41
A Chinese Soldier in the Civil War. By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER.....	52
Minutes of the March Meeting.....	56
A Sidelight of The War of the Revolution. By HON. C. I. LANDIS.....	59
Autobiography of William Michael (Part I)—A trip Southward. By GEORGE E. KEMPER.....	62
Minutes of the April Meeting.....	65
Lancaster County Petitions etc., to the Supreme Executive Council 1784-1790. By H. H. SHENK.....	67
Minutes of the May Meeting.....	87
Historical Notes From the Records of Augusta County, Virginia. By CHARLES E. KEMPER.....	89
A Local Jury's Lodging, Meat & Drink in 1805.....	93
Minutes of the June Meeting.....	94
Autobiography of William Michael (Part II) A Trip westward—Whiskey Rebellion.....	99
Excitement in Lancaster Over the Rumored Invasion of a Railroad.....	108
Minutes of the September Meeting.....	109
Drumore Celebration.....	107
Presentation of Monument. By Prof. H. H. BECK.....	107
Acceptance of Monument. By WARD V. EVANS, Ph.D.....	108
Dr. David Ramsay. By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, Esq.....	109
Col. Archibald Steele. By D. F. MAGEE, Esq.....	115
Archibald Steele, the Minute Man. Poem by WILL F. McSPARRAN.....	117
Col. Thomas Porter. By ROBERT B. RISK, Esq.....	118
Appendix.....	120
Porter Genealogy.....	122
General John Steele. By SUSAN C. FRAZER.....	125
Brief and Title to the General John Steele Tract near Unicorn in Drumore Township.....	127
Report of the Celebration Committee. Read by Chairman D. F. MAGEE.....	128
Resolutions on the Passing of Dr. F. R. Diffenderfer.....	131
Minutes of the October Meeting.....	131
The Strasburg Scientific Society. By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER.....	133
Minutes of the November Meeting.....	146
Historical Notes, Augusta Co., Va. By CHARLES E. KEMPER.....	147
Minutes of December Meeting.....	156

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INDEX TO VOLUME XVI

ARTS AND AUTHORS

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PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, APRIL, 1, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

A SIDELIGHT OF THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY HON. C. I. LANDIS

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM MICHAEL (PART I.)

BY GEORGE ERISMAN

MINUTES OF THE APRIL MEETING

VOL. XXV. NO. 4.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1921

A Sidelight of the War of the Revolution.*

(By HON. C. I. LANDIS)

"With singular regret and concern we are compelled to address you. The good order of the Borough and the very being of its government must depend on the wise and prudent deliberations of the Congress upon an incident of the most alarming nature which lately happened here. We beg leave to offer you a candid and faithful narrative of the facts on which your sentiments will be absolutely necessary.

On the 29th ulto. the late committee of this Borough met on a complaint made to them that a Company formed in Rapho and Manheim Townships had been insulted by a few persons. They thought proper on this application to express their abhorrence of such conduct, and wrote to the members of the Committee of those two Townships to appear at the next mustering of the Company, express their and our disapprobation of such improper proceedings and behavior, and conciliate harmony and friendship. We send you hereby a copy of our letter.

Just before the Committee broke up, they received a second application from two of the chief persons of the Mennonists, complaining that violence and threats had been used by some people to members of that society, because they did not form themselves into military associations, and that some of that religious persuasion had desisted from their usual work by reason thereof; that their members would cheerfully co-operate in the Common Cause except in such Acts as were repugnant to their consciences, and praying the protection of the Committee from any further outrage. We observed to those Appliers probably such conduct had partly arose from abusive or opprobrious language bestowed by some of their denomination against Bodies of people under arms and warmly pressed them to discontinue any such expressions; that while they looked to us for security, we should expect they would take an active part in prevention of future bickerings and animosities. They pledged themselves to the Committee for the performance of those duties, disclaimed such wanton and rude terms, and further went so far as to declare that they objected not to any of their society taking up arms, whose consciences were free in this particular. Upon mature deliberation, it was unanimously resolved by the committee that a number of Hand bills both in English and German (one of which we now inclose to you) should be struck off and dispersed through the county.

We flatter ourselves, Gentlemen, we need use no arguments in vindication of the measure adopted. Our most excellent Charter of Privileges in the very first paragraph was a plain directory for the conduct of the committee. "No one shall be molested or prejudiced because of his conscientious persuasion or practice, nor be compelled to do or suffer anything contrary to his religious persuasion." The act of 2 and 13 Gul. 3 confirmed a doctrine so highly agreeable to the spirit of Christianity. When one of the chief grounds of our opposition to the late arbitrary Statutes was the impious destruction of the Charter of Massachusetts Bay, could we sit tamely spectators of equal violence to our own countrymen? Or in the glorious struggle for Freedom, could we deny to others their liberty of conscience?

* (Letter sent by the Committee of Safety in Lancaster to Continental Congress, June 1775.)

But whilst we thought it just and reasonable to discourage licentiousness, we judge it equally right and proper to guard and protect those reputable inhabitants, who nobly appeared in arms in defense of America from scoffs and insult. The bringing such imprudent persons to a proper sense of their misconduct evidently pointed to the Directions of the last Congress with respect to the violators of the Association.

We cheerfully submit the step we have taken to the Hon'ble Congress for their re-examination and opinion. Conscious of having discharged the duties of our fidelity and care, so far as our judgments or understandings directed us, we shall rest satisfied and contented with their determination.

On the afternoon of the 5th Instant when the five companies in this town were assembling, the printer called on a member of the committee with the hand bills. He said an officer had threatened to take them from out of his house with a body of men by force. In a few minutes after another officer came in, who informed the same member that the Companies were greatly dissatisfied with the committee's proceedings and would not muster if any people whatever were excused from bearing arms and associating. He was sincerely sorry for what had happened, and desired to know what could be done to remove the public discontent. The member proposed to him that these persons who excepted against the hand bill should meet together peaceably and appoint a dozen of their body to confer with the committee. If on such conference the committee were convinced of their error, or that the publication of the hand bill would injure the common cause, they would deem it honorable to recede, and perhaps on a free communication of sentiments all matters might be set right. The officer took his leave, having behaved throughout the whole interview with the greatest politeness and good manners.

Five minutes had not elapsed when one of the companies marched towards the Court House. When they had arrived thither, the commanding officer ordered them to halt, but the soldier cried out, "March on! March on!" The officer then left them and with their firelocks in their hands they called at the house of another of the committee, grossly insulted him and demanded that the hand bills should be delivered up to them. The member answered he had them not in his possession. He received for reply that the company would have them at all events. The first mentioned member then came up and avowed his having the papers. The Soldiers, who by this time were joined by many more, insisted repeatedly that they would have the hand bills. They were answered that they should not be delivered up to a body of armed men, who demanded them in that manner that if one of their officers required a copy, it would be delivered to him with pleasure. One of the officers came into the house, and having received a hand bill upon his request went out and delivered it to his men, who immediately affixed it to the whipping post, and then several—of the soldiers fired guns at and consumed it. By this time the town was in great ferment, and this commotion was increased by some persons who either wickedly or ignorantly took pains to mislead the people. No hand bills had been distributed by our committee and very few persons had seen any of them. The tumult after a time subsided somewhat, and the companies proceeded to their exercises, though they mustered but thinly. Some other violence happened on their return after being dismissed by their officers, but these things we hope to be spared the mortifying task of repeating. It gives us exceeding pain to be under the necessity of being thus far particular. Many threats were thrown out against the committee, that burning and some acts of outrage were apprehended. A second smaller party met before the same house where the soldiers had assembled about 10 o'clock at night and insulted the owner, and the door of his house was found tarred and feathered next morning. Yesterday we fondly hoped the popular clamour would have abated and reason resumed her seat in the minds of many. We most ardently wished for this event, but we found on the most minute inquiry that it was in vain to bear up any longer against the torrent.

As we had unfortunately lost the public confidence and would no longer be useful as a committee, we judged it most eligible and prudent to resign the Trust delegated to us, and to request a new election. We accordingly met and after serious consideration signed a paper, which was affixed to the court house door, the copy of which follows:

"The members of the committee having taken into consideration their situation with respect to many of the inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaster and that their well-meant endeavors to serve the public interests have not proved satisfactory to divers people resident in the said borough, and that should they continue to act any longer as a committee their proceedings may be productive of dis-union and destroy that Peace and good order which they ardently wish to cultivate and maintain, do unanimously resign the trust formerly reposed in them by the worthy inhabitants of the Borough and decline serving as a committee for the future. And it is recommended to the inhabitants of the Borough that they proceed to the election of a new committee in their stead and room."

(Signed)

Edw. Shippen, Adam Simon Kuhn, J. Yeates, Will Atlee, William Bowman, Sebastian Graff, Chas Hall, Christian Voght, Cas. Shaffner, Adam Reigart, Eberhart Michael.

In consequence of the above advertisement we have the pleasure of informing you that a new committee of the Borough has been elected this afternoon. We flatter ourselves the minds of those inhabitants who have been so strongly irritated will now be made easy. Our chiefest views, gentlemen, in now addressing you are, by your salutary counsels, to prevent any future disturbance of the Peace of this opulent town, to strengthen and support the hands of the new committee, and to avoid misconstruction of our conduct. We profess ourselves warmly attached to the true interests of our country, but we deprecate the fatal consequences of public anarchy and confusion. We wish never to see the day when the patriotic spirit of our countrymen shall be the source of our greatest misfortune, when the vigor of government shall be relaxed, and the arms put into the hands of people shall be perverted to instruments of ruin. Your aid and weight in the Continental Congress we are confident will not be wanting in securing to each individual his liberty of conscience and in promoting peace, harmony and good order, so essentially necessary to the well being of the community.

We are, Gentlemen, with the greatest respect, your most obed't and very humble serv'ts.

EDW. SHIPPEN
ADAM SIMON KUHN
J. YEATES
WILL ATLEE
CHAS. HALL
SEBASTIAN GRAFF
CHRISTIAN VOGHT
CAS. SHAFFNER
ADAM REIGART
EBERHART MICHAEL

Late members of the committee for the Borough of Lancaster.

The controversy which caused all the trouble was, under the management of the new committee, evidently satisfactorily solved. One of the old members, insulted by the mob, as above stated, may have been Mr. Yeates. It will be observed that, in the communication, care was taken not to mention the names of any of the parties involved. The high state of feeling arising out of the battle of Lexington gave rise no doubt to this dispute.

Autobiography of William Michael (Part I.)

(By GEORGE ERISMAN)

I was born in Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania, in April 1768. My father was an European, my mother was a native American. In the struggle for Independence he bore a part,—he entered the American Army in the rank of Captain, pay-master to the German Regiment. At that period the payment to the Continental Army was made in paper money, and always came considerably reduced into the hands of the soldiery. Having a family which he left behind and his pay and emolument, not being sufficient to support him and his family, induced him to relinquish a soldier's life and return to his family. He had been but a short time at home when he was attacked with the nervous fever which in a few days deprived him of his life. The property he left to sustain his family was altogether in cash, which he had put on interest. Payments were made to my mother at a great depreciation, and on the ending of the estate, a reduction of more than half was ascertained, out of which the children were to be supported. I was put as an apprentice to the hatting business, when I was not quite twelve years old. On the day of the expiration of my apprenticeship, I had not a single dollar in my possession, neither had I any claim on my person. The wide world was before me. The day after I was free I entered as a journeyman. I worked hard for six months and was careful of my earnings. My leisure hours were devoted to reading the best authors. I had now laid by about one hundred dollars. The idea of travel entered my head. To see the various parts of the United States was desirable, and a person of my profession will find it not very difficult. My old master had a stepson who at that time was and had been at his house for some time. He had been a rambling unsteady being; he had travelled, not only through the United States, but partly through the world. With him I agreed to go. Powell my fellow traveler had always been accustomed to play "least in sight" whenever he had coin. The day was fixed, preparations made for starting. My money that I had laid by was all in double-looms; I put it on interest; put two guinies and silver pieces in my pocket, determined that should start me. The evening before we started, my knapsack was filled, with a good luncheon of bread and beef. We started in the morning of 23rd of Nov. 1789 about 4 o'clock. The first day of our journey passed tolerably well little occurred worth noticing. In the evening it began to rain. The windows in our room, was much broken, the rain was blown in over our clothes and bedding; in the morning when we took our clothes they were wringing wet. We felt very uncomfortable. I felt a sort of regret leaving home; but I felt ashamed to intimate it.

(Here follow 3 or 4 pages of experiences of William Michael's farther progress in this trip to Baltimore. He started home but retracing his steps to Baltimore to secure the extraction of a cancer. He then proceeds as follows):

The next day I called to see my worthy kinsman Gen. Sticher. The kindness of attention I received from him and Mrs. Sticher is in accord with the exalted opinion I ever had of him. During my stay at his house and by his request and under his arrangement, the opportunity for the extrac-

tion of my cancer was performed. After my consent, he consulted his family physician, Dr. Reuben Gilden, who under the direction of eight of the principal physicians of Baltimore, performed a complete cure, all which time Mrs. Sticher attended me as a mother. Contrary to Mrs. Sticher's wish, I took boarding at Mrs. Philips, a pious sensible lady. I began to work journey-work with Jno and Samuel Gray in which shop there were about 40 hands chiefly Methodists. I continued about 6 months in Baltimore. I then took passage on one of the Packets for Philadelphia; had many passengers and had a very agreeable passage. As we were sailing up the Delaware the Captain observed the vessels in the harbor in mourning. We were informed of the death of Dr. Franklin. About 3 o'clock he was buried. I continued about two weeks in Philadelphia, when I concluded going to New York. I engaged my passage, but that very night I took very sick and was laid up for ten or twelve days. The expenses being heavy, as soon as I was able to stand the fatigue, took my passage for Lancaster. It was in the month of May. I shall never forget the invigorating effect the scenery had on my mind. The next day I arrived in my old place of my nativity. I soon recovered and joined journey-work. In order to be enabled to get into business for myself, I worked hard and saved my earnings carefully. Two weeks after this, I went to Sunbury to visit my relations. Being there three days I returned to Lancaster.

About midsummer 1790 I began to make arrangements to commence business for myself. I gathered in all I had earned by journey-work, went to Philadelphia and bought furs. I laid out nearly all my money. I shall never forget the melancholy I was seized with on my return to Lancaster. We stopped a considerable time at one of the stages. I laid myself down on the grass under the shade of a tree. The most disagreeable ideas entered my mind. My hard earnings laid out; the uncertainty of my succeeding in business, that when the stage was going to start I was in a height of delirium. I soon got better and in the evening arrived in Lancaster. My shop was fitted up in a few days. I took boarding with Mrs. Henry. After a month I changed my boarding place to A. Weaver's house. I did this with a view of becoming acquainted with the farmers. I soon became acquainted with A. Weaver's daughter Susan. An attachment took place. In about two years after she became my wife. During the greater part of the time I boarded at Mrs. Weaver's, I had my shop next door, at B. Hubley's. He had a daughter named Barbara, who had taken into her head to court me. Every attention was paid to me by her parents; when they found that my liking was not on her they done me much injury. The workshop was back. When a customer would come in they would tell them I was out, so that it was thought I was almost always out. I was sustaining a heavy loss as well as reputation. A friend told me of it, on which I immediately determined to give up the shop. The old man and I quarreled about it and were on the eve of having a law suit. His son was a apprentice. His indentures were given up. So we separated. I now enlarged my stock in my new stand; took several apprentices and did very well. In October 1793, I got married. The following year 1794 an insurrection broke out in the western Counties of the State-an open resistance against the excise laws. General Washington called on the eastern Counties for to furnish a certain quota of militia. The spirit of volunteering became prevalent in Lancaster; a great spirit existed, a great number of men volunteered for the defence of the laws. I joined them and on the 1st of October 1794 marched to the westward.

When the Pennsylvania army arrived at Bedford and when we halted a Captain Gamble of the United States Army came into our camp and called on Captain Mosher my Captain, to know if a certain William Michael was in his company and whether I was in camp. Mosher told him I was. Captain Gamble told him he had an order from Colonel Alex Hamilton, to take me, if I were willing to a post for the forwarding and issuing of Clothing and military stores for the four armies. Mosher opposed my going; however his authority (C. Gamble's) was not to be resisted. I was called and asked if I was willing. As the duties of the camp became tiresome, many of men sick made the duty harder on the rest, and made me readily accept. Then I was raised without application or solicitation from a private to a deputy issuing commissary. There are four men at all times to wait on me, a liberal compensation, and a good

warm bed to sleep in every night. Who it was that recommended me to Col. Hamilton I have never been able to learn.

On the 27th of Nov. I returned home to Lancaster. In two or three days after, I returned to my business—I obtained from the apprentices what they had been doing—examined my stock. About two weeks afterwards Captain Gamble the Conductor General arrived in town and paid me \$60 per month for my services. In Jan. 1795 a daughter was born in 1797 she died. My father-in-law suggested to me, the advantage of moving to his tavern house near town. I accepted his offer. I also erected a distillery by which I made very little profit.

In 1799 a great contest arose between the Federalists and Democrats respecting the election of Governor. I took part with the Democrats. My friends generally were on the other side. I became prosecuted. In the year 1808 the Democrats elected Simon Snyder Governor, Mr. George Bryan Auditor General. He appointed me his chief clerk. I kept the books of the office for twelve years, the greater part of the time I received \$1100 per annum. In 1810 the Governor's Secretary took lodgings with me. The compensation for boarding etc, was screwed down, so low that I lost about \$100 this year by them. I quit keeping a boarding house from that day. The Governor showed a churlishness towards me. As soon as I perceived it I showed an indifference to him; every time we met, a greater coolness was practiced until neither spoke. What the real cause was many attempted to ascertain; but all failed. Mr. Snyder and I never had an explanation on the subject. By an act of the Legislature the government moved to Harrisburg. I removed my family also in which place I lived with my family nine years, during which period myself and family were much regarded and lived very agreeable. The citizens of Harrisburg at least such as we associated with, were intelligent and hospitable.

The election of 1820 caused a change of government. Joseph Heister was elected. Although a general change was looked for, as far as regards myself none expected it would effect me. I opposed the election of Heister because I was a Democrat and knew him. Findley was misrepresented, Jos. Duncan was appointed Auditor General. Duncan told me there were gentlemen from every part of the State writing in my favor. I observed it was unsolicited. He answered yes. Duncan's character was represented to me that he was a testy disposition. I therefore gave him notice of my declining uniting in his office. The people of Harrisburg could not believe it.

The gentlemen of the town assembled at my house some with saws, some with hatchets, gimlets etc., to cut boards and make up boxes for packing my furniture, a greater evidence of attention never was shown to any person.

On the day of leaving it crowds gathered to take leave of us and one and all crying out, "You must come back in three years."

I moved my family off to Lancaster to a small farm I had bought, formerly the property of my father-in-law, and turned farmer. My brother-in-law, I. H., had the management of it from the year 1820. I soon found that it was high time that it was taken out of his hands.

The summer of 1821 passed heavily on my hands. Having been accustomed to a business life and now having nothing to do, heavy expenses and not earning, made me feel very uncomfortable.

I advertised offering my services adjusting different accounts. None applied to me, but to this I did not feel disappointed—so many persons out of business, others failing, in those trying times, who were hunting and picking up all business that was doing and me being somewhat a stranger, that truly I could not expect to fall into business as soon or as early as might be supposed.

To save an inroad on my purse, I went little into company and seldom to town, unless business of the family called me there. All the work that could be done by son and self did it.

In the fall of 1821 the Democratic principle prevailed. A Democratic treasurer was chosen. Before his election I addressed a letter to him, offering my services. This letter was not handed to him until the day before the election, although it was written three months before. Of course he had to make his arrangements and I was disappointed. My principal desire to get that situation was more to thwart the new Auditor General Duncan than otherwise. Being so well acquainted in settlement of the public accounts of that department I presumed that there could be no doubt respecting me. Mr. Clark provided for some of his friends who perhaps requested it more than I did.

Minutes of Meeting, Friday, April 1 1921.

The April meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in their room in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building.

The reports of the officers included the reading of the minutes by the Secretary, the financial statement by the Treasurer, and the Librarian's report, all of which were approved.

The Librarian reported the following gifts and exchanges: Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Library, February, 1921; Transactions of the Western Reserve Historical Society, October, 1920; National Catholic Welfare Council Bulletin, March, 1921; Publications of the Kansas State Historical Society, 1920; Wisconsin Magazine of History, March, 1921; Reports of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, 1911 to 1920; North Carolina Historical Society Proceedings, 1920; Annals of Iowa, January, 1921.

The thanks of the Society to all donors was expressed by vote.

There were five new applicants for membership, whose names under the by-laws lay over for action until the next stated meeting.

Mr. W. C. Allwein, 410 John Street, City, was elected to membership.

Professor Herbert H. Beck, Chairman of the Committee for the Indoor Social at the Iris Club, reported that all plans for the program were completed, the date to be May sixth, the evening of the regular monthly meeting.

D. F. Magee, Esq., Chairman of the Committee for the Drummore Celebration, reported progress.

The President, in view of the fact that the Treasurer's work, in addition to his new duties, is too onerous, presented a resolution that the assistant Recording Secretary, Mr. John L. Summy, include in his office the work of Financial Secretary.

There were two papers read. "A Sidelight of the War of the Revolution" being a letter sent by the Committee of Safety in Lancaster to the Continental Congress in June 1775. Edited and read by Hon. C. I. Landis.

The second was entitled "Autobiography of William Michael," (Part I.) read by Mr. George Erisman.

Upon the reminder that the Librarian had requested an additional book-case, the Chair suggested that the book-case be secured. A vote favorable to this suggestion was passed.

Adaline S. Spindler, Secretary.

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LANCASTER, PA.

1921

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

LANCASTER COUNTY PETITIONS ETC., TO THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1784-1790.

H. H. SHENK

MINUTES OF THE MAY MEETING

VOL. XXV. NO. 5.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1921

(Lancaster County Petitions etc, to the Supreme Executive Council-1784 1790)

By H. H. SHENK, State Library, Harrisburg Pa.

It is not my purpose to entertain you this evening with anecdotes or with interesting stories intended to please the ear for a moment, only to be forgotten. It is my purpose rather to present a monograph that will be worth publishing and that will form a permanent contribution to your very valuable publications. I have selected petitions and a few letters that I think fairly well illustrate the varied activities of citizens of Lancaster County during the period covered.

The period is an interesting one in our history, as you well know Mr. Fisk saw fit to name it the Critical Period of American History. The period is marked by many of the characteristics that follow in the wake of every war. Added to this was the uncertainty as to the future of our national government or perhaps better of the confederacy. In Pennsylvania we were operating under the constitution of 1776 and one of the leading features of our government was that of a single assembly instead of the senate and house as provided for by the constitution of 1790. I have endeavored to select documents that throw light not only upon different sections of the county and that bring out prominent names but also such as will enable the student of history to get an insight into the problems that faced the citizen of Lancaster County during this period.

It might be in order to mention here that Lancaster county was represented in the first general assembly which met at Philadelphia November 28th, 1776 by William Brown, Josiah Crawford, William Henry, Alexander Lowrie, Philip Marsteller and Joseph Miller. That in the second assembly which was held at Lancaster November 20th, 1777 the County was represented by James Anderson, William Brown, Ludwig Lauman, Alexander Lowrey, John McMillan and Philip Marsteller and that in the assembly which met at Philadelphia in 1778 Lancaster County was represented by James Anderson, William Brown, John Gillchreest, Curtis Grubb, Alexander Lowrey, and John Smiley. October 25th 1779 by James Anderson, William Brown Junior, Emanuel Carpenter Junior James Cunningham, John Gillchreest, James Jacks, Christopher Kucher, William Porter, John Smiley and John Whitehill. 1780—James Anderson, Emanuel Carpenter, Jacob Cook, James Cowden, Philip Greenwalt, James Jacks, Christopher Kucher, Alexander Lowrey, Adam Reigart, Mathias Slough and John Whitehill. 1781—James Anderson, Emanuel Carpenter, Jacob Cook, James Cowden, Philip Greenwalt, James Hacks, Christopher Kucher, Alexander Lowrey, Adam Reigart, Mathias Slough and John Whitehill. On November 12, 1784 the following were declared elected from Lancaster County—Samuel Boyd, William Brown, Emanuel Carpenter, Robert Clark, John Craig, Robert Craig, Andrew Graff, Peter Grubb Junior, John Hopkins, David Jenkins, Alexander Lowrey, James Mercer, Joseph Montgomery, James Morrison, Adam Orth, William Parr, James Porter, George Ross, Abraham Scott, William Stocy and Joseph Work. October 27th, 1785, Dauphin having now been separated from Lancaster the Lancaster representatives were Samuel John Atlee, Emanuel Carpenter, Edward Hand, Adam Hubley, Alexander Lowrey, Abraham Scott, Joseph Work. March 3rd 1786 William Parr took the place of Edward Hand resigned. The members for Dauphin for this session were Daniel Bradley, Robert Clark,

David Krouse, Adam Orth. October 26, 1786 Samuel J. Atlee; who died November 1786, Emanuel Carpenter, Adam Hubley, George Ross and Joseph Work. November 1, 1788, James Clanson, James Cunningham, Henry Dering, Jacob Erb, John Hopkins, Alexander Lowrey. November 2nd, 1789 James Clanson, James Cunningham, Henry Dering, Jacob Erb, John Hopkins, John Miller.

During this period the state was governed by the Supreme Executive Council a prominent member of which was Samuel J. Atlee who was also a commissioner to the Indian Tribes of New York as the minutes of the Council as well as a letter written by him will show. Among the petitions there is one or more referring to contested election cases in which it was charged that men who were not qualified were permitted to vote. Under the constitution of 1776 and the laws enacted in conformity therewith each district selected two men to be justices of the peace only one of whom was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council. Bitter disputes arose at these elections where only freeholders were permitted to vote and these contests were frequently referred to the council.

With reference to the work of Samuel J. Atlee as one of the commissioners to treat with the New York Indians at Fort Stanwix the writer respectfully suggests that it will be quite worth while for some member of the Historical Society to prepare a paper on this subject more particularly of course in so far as it relates to the work of Mr. Atlee.

(Letter from Col. Hubley in Favour of Capt. Zeigler to His Excellency John Dickenson Esq., President of Pennsylvania.)

Lancaster, June 22nd, 1784.

Sir:

We are informed that a body of Troops are shortly to be raised, by the United States, and that Pennsya. will have to furnish a part of them.

Permit me to solicit your Excellency's Interest in favour of Capt. David Zeigler (late of the Penna. Line) for one of the Companies. He is a Gentleman of an excellent character, and one whose zeal in our late glorious struggle has been very conspicuous, he early entered the service, and continued to the end of the War, in which he distinguished himself as an attentive, brave and intelligent officer, and his general conduct has been uniformly deserving of applause; any attention paid him will be most respectfully acknowledged by

Your Excellency's most obt. and
very hum. Servt.

Adm. Hubley jr.

(To the Supreme Executive Council)

Lancaster August, 16th, 1784.

Sir:

The Council having appointed me to the Care of the Barracks, Public store house and Powder magazine in this Town, I beg leave to inform them that one of the Gable Ends has lately been broke down by the fall of a Chimney from that part of the Barracks which was lately sold. This accident has laid open some of the rooms and will receive much injury by the weather indeed the whole of the Barracks are in a ruinous situation and unless a new roof is put on the whole Barracks will be destroyed in a short time.

I am Sir your
Hble. Servt.

X John Shriber.

Deaths known, Adam Orlin, October 20, 1788; Samuel J. Allen, who
November 1788; Samuel Carpenter, Aaron Hunter, George Hays and J.
Work, November 1, 1788; James Cannon, James Cunningham, Henry
and Jacob Ely, John Hays, Alexander Lewis, December 18th,
1788; James Cannon, James Cunningham, Henry Hunter, Jacob 18th,
1788; John Miller.

During this period the state was governed by the Executive Council
Council's permanent members of which was Samuel J. Allen who was
announcement to the Indian Tribes of New York as the Indians at the
of as well as a letter written by him will show. Among the persons
is one as more interesting to consider election cases in which it was
that men who were not qualified were returned to vote. These in-
election of 1778 and the laws enacted in connection therewith
elected two men to be members of the House only one of whom was
about by the Executive Council. Other persons were at
elections where only restrictions were permitted to return them to
were especially referred to the Council.

With reference to the case of Samuel J. Allen as one of the
claim to treat with the New York Indians at Fort Mifflin the
probably contents that it will be quite worth while to send further
attention looked to prepare a paper on this and other points
cases in so far as it relates to the work of the House.

(Letter from Col. Hays to Governor at Fort Mifflin in the
John Dickinson Esq., President of the Council.)

Philadelphia, June 22nd, 1788

We are informed that a body of Transjuncts desire to be treated
United States and that Congress will have to furnish a part of their
I think me to believe that the Transjuncts' desire is more of a

rather than of the former kind for one of the Transjuncts, Mr. A.
known as an excellent character and one who had in his mind
transjunct has been very much interested in the matter and
toward the end of the year in which he distinguished himself
transjunct, having and excellent ability and the general conduct and
transjuncts of the Transjuncts and although said this will be an
transjuncts respectively.

Yours faithfully, John A. Allen

Very truly, Yours

Adam Hunter Jr.

To the Executive Council of the State

Philadelphia, August 10th, 1788

Mr.
The Council having appointed me to the Care of the Indians
also James and I went to reside in this town. I was here to inform
that one of the Indians there has been a letter from the
Council from that part of the Transjuncts which was dated 1788
that has told upon some of the Transjuncts and will receive some report
whether indeed the whole in the Transjuncts are in a similar situation
unless a new rule is put on the whole Transjuncts will be necessary in
time.

I am Sir, Yours

John Miller

A. James Hunter

In vol. 14, p. 186 of the Colonial Records under date of Aug. 28, 1784, there appears a very interesting minute of the proceedings in council, in which the above named Samuel J. Atlee and others were given a large quantity of goods with which to make peace with the Indians. The powers and duties of the said Atlee et al as commissioners also appear in the said minute, as the whole is already in print in the Colonial Records, reference to it here is all that is necessary.

(Petition of Thomas Whiteside and others)

Sept. 10th., 1784.

To his Excellency the president and Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania The Petition and Remonstrance of a number of the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bart and Colerain in the lower end of Lancaster County humbly sheweth that on the 28th. Ult., a Petition was presented to his Excellency the President representing an election held on the eighth of June last in sd. district in order to choose two fit persons for the office of magistrate, when by fraudulent and collusive means in admitting a number of persons to a vote who were not entitled to that privilege by law together with mean and undue influence previous to sd. election, Joseph Miller was first upon the return to support which complaint we can produce the testimony of Paul Ralston, John Baird, John Anderson and others. And whereas the prayer of said petition was rejected and a legal investigation of the proceedings respecting said election refused we would once more request your honorable body to grant us the privilege to which as Freeholders and Freemen of the Commonwealth we are entitled by law as the subversion of said election will not only redress a grievance which must otherwise be borne by your petitioners with much reluctance but will also give a check to rising corruption which if cherished may soon become so prevalent as to pervert the very design of Elections and destroy the privilege of elective power.

Thomas Whiteside

John Paxton

Alex Lewis

Andrew Work

Jacob Boilstone

(Petition of Christian Wirtz and Son)

Sept. 23rd., 1784

To the Supreme Executive Council, of the State of Pennsylvania, the petition of Christian Wirtz and Son, respectfully sheweth that they have imported eight pieces of superfine Broadcloths and two pieces of Coatings in the Ship Commerce Captain Thomas Truxton from London, which are considerably damaged, they therefore request of council an order of Survey, to the wardens of the port, that the same may be examined, and the necessary measures forwarded for sale of said goods, for the benefit of the Insurers, as they are now in a very perishable state.

(Letter from the Honorable S. Atlee)

Pequea, Lancaster County, Nov. 18th., 1784

Sir:

I take the first opportunity to inform council of my arrival last evening at my own house, to take a few days rest and refreshment, after the most fatiguing piece of business I ever undertook.

I have the great pleasure of reporting that, that part of our mission which respected the Northern Tribes has been concluded to our utmost wish, and I trust will be fully satisfactory to the State. The consequences we must leave.

Col. Johnston has begged a few days to see his family, when we shall sell off the remaining part of our tract which I fear will be much more

disagreeable than the former, by reason of the advanced season of year, I mean our western duty, we hope however, should we return safe to be able to report upon that business with equal satisfaction to ourselves and constituents.

The deed from the six nations for its greater security we thought proper Col. Johnston should take with him, but upon second consideration, I thought best to have it with us and have apprised him thereof. Should council be desirous of seeing it, he will have the pleasure of laying it before them for their perusal.

Until my arrival I heard little of the contents subsisting respecting the late election, particularly of this county, my unfortunate absence upon publick business in October last prevented my declaring against an election of Councillers for this County, which had I been present I think should have done, judging myself fully entitled to a seat in the Executive for three years, from the preceding election. This, I think I have full authority for, from the 19th. section of the form of government which says "for the present (that is the year 1777) the supreme Executive Council shall consist of twelve persons chosen in the following manner, and after the first choice in 1777. The successive Councillers shall be chosen for three years and no longer.

By this clause, I think myself entitled for two years longer to a seat in the Council. Nothing but the important public duty assigned me (could prevent my attendance and demanding my seat but trusting in the wisdom and impartial Justice of Council and determining shortly to proceed to the westward must defer it, until our return to make our final report.

Granting a right of election for a Councillor, the last October which I by no means do) I think any pretensions strengthened (if possible) by a great majority of my Constituents having declared for me which I trust will be found (if the matter shall be thought worthy of cool and full investigation.)

The election of the district of Paxton returning about eight hundred votes, I understand has been held without the Judges, etc., being legally qualified, and that not more than one hundred and fifty or at most two hundred voters present.

Complaints are likewise made against the exorbitant numbers returned from the district of Lebanon, the disproportion of the voters present being nearly similar to that of Paxton.

Merely making of right and not of choice has induced me thus fully to write to your Excellency and Council for be assured Sir, I find more real enjoyment and satisfaction in one weeks residence with my Family and Friends, than I have experienced in all the nine or ten years attendance upon the Duties of the public.

I have the Honour to be Sir

your Excellencys and the Councils most
obedient and most Hble. Servt.
Saml. J. Atlee.

His Excellency Jno. Dickinson Esqr. Presidt.

It will be interesting to note that the services of Mr. Atlee and his fellow commissioners were altogether successful in their efforts to negotiate with the six nations at Fort Stanwix, as a message from President Dickinson and the Supreme Executive Council to the General Assembly February 26, 1785 indicates. This message is published on page 159, of the Votes of Assembly of Pennsylvania of the years 1784-1785 and also in the Messages etc. of the Governors in the Fourth Series of Pennsylvania Archives.

"Petitions Against Extending Market On High Street, Phila."

The following petitions from the inhabitants of the county of Lancaster

praying that the market house in High street within the city of Philadelphia may not be extended farther westward are I believe the most valuable documents of the kind in existence. They indicate the extent to which Lancaster County farmers were interested in the Philadelphia markets and the lists of names of signers including as they do those of residents of what are now the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin constitute an unusually valuable contribution to the history of Lancaster County. After the publication of this paper by the Historical Society the writer predicts that descendants of Lancaster countians from all over the United States will express a desire to see the original lists in the Division of Public Records in the State Library of Harrisburg. These petitions are without date but in the Votes of Assembly of Pennsylvania 1784-1785 there appears this minute. "Petitions from a considerable number of the inhabitants of the county of Lancaster, were read, praying the Market-house in High street, within the city of Philadelphia, may not be further extended westward. Ordered to lie on the table."

It is needless to say that many of the names are difficult to trans-literate but it is believed that as reasonable a degree of accuracy as is possible under such circumstances has been attained.

(Petition Against Extending Market on High St.)

Read April 1, 1785.

To the General Assembly of Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania The Memorial and Petition of divers Freeman of the County of Lancaster Respectfully sheweth,

That your memorialists stand informed, that repeated applications have been made to the honourable House, for a law to extend the Market House on High Street, still farther westward.

That it is of great importance to the Farmer to have a ready access with his wagon into the heart of the city; The price of his produce, and the readiness of sale, greatly depend upon it; There he can most easily purchase such goods as he may have occasion for, and best inform himself of the lowest price at which they are sold. While, on the contrary, if he be obliged to remain at the outskirts of the city, there are fewer purchasers for his produce, he is at greater difficulty to obtain what he wants to purchase, and more liable to be imposed on by the few traders who may reside there.

That High Street, from its great width, is well calculated for accomodating wagons, while they remain in the city; but the other streets are too narrow as to be extremely inconvenient—That even that street, wide as it is, has lately often been much crowded, and that increase of wagons is so great, as must soon render a want of room for them a distressing circumstance—That the farmer who brings his produce from a great distance, in wagons, may as reasonably expect accomodations, while he remains in the city, as those who bring their produce a smaller distance on horseback—That while there is no other suitable place than High Street, yet provided for the reception of great number of wagons, there are many other convenient places for those who bring their produce on horseback, and which may be extended to any degree of conveniency.

Your petitioners therefore pray, that until some large open square, near the centre of the trading part of the city, can be obtained for the reception of wagons, the entrance into the heart of the city by High Street, may not be any further interrupted, or prevented, by any means whatever.

And your petitioners as in duty bound, will etc.

Petition Number One

Those marked * signed their names in German.

Paul Zantzing	Philip Beyer*	Isaac Long*
John Offner	Christian Kagey* . . .	Chria Brubacher*
Charles Boyd	John Brand	John Lapelhoun (?)
John Longanecre	Abraham Mayer*	John Fisher
Hannes Lieb*	Martin Bar	Isaac Baer*
John Pfautz*	Jacob Wihelm	Steffan Meyer*
George Schwartz*	Jaco Schneider*	Johannes Schumacer*
Robert Moore	Jacob Hostetter	Abraham Peter*
Thomas Turner	Johannes Schwar*	Johannas Noack*
Joseph Schenck	Abraham Brubacher	Philip Becker*
Jacob Shloff*	John Kauffman	Jacob Nye*
Hannss Witmer*	Peter Miller*	Peter Stauffer*
Michael Zartman*	Christian ()*	Abraham Huber*
Jacob Zartman	Christian Merckel*	Abraham Carpenter
Alexander Zartman*	Georg Rub*	Michael Forner
Emanuel artman*	Friedrich Schob*	Adam Dambach*
Bentik Eschleman	Peter Maurer*	Henry Van Vleck Jur.
John Hamaker	Johannes Lang*	his
Johannes Koeller*	Joseph Martin*	Henry X Shopp
Christian Kauffman	Haness Frantz*	mark
John Pflieger	Georg Dut* (Gut?)	Johannes Martin*
Johannes Langenecker*	John Shenk	Leonhart Rickert*
Henrich Miller	Abraham Dohner*	Jacob Strobel*
Philib Rank*	Adam Weber*	Christian Schenk*
Michael Rautz*	Jacob Stahl*	Henrich Kauffman*
Andreas Herschey*	Abraham Reiff*	Samuel Hege*
Jacob Herschey*	Johannes Wendt*	Michael Boghman
Christian Meyer*	Jonas Wittwer*	George Graff
Jost Brand*	Jacob Brubacher	Martin Speck*
Ulrich Weltmer*	Jacob Ludwick*	Hannes Kuntz*
Jacob Graeff*	Michael Vankennen	Jacob Gemberling*
Johannes Niehlaus*	Johannes Mosser*	Samuel Stent*
Manuel Herr*	Christian Harschi*	John Graff
Daniel Lehman*	Friedrich Schwartz*	Jacob Krebiell
Peter Hege*	Frantz Hopp*	Sebastian Nese
Christian Herr*	Michal Cagee*	Abraham Huber*
Philip Hess*	David Bender*	Simon Schneider*
Abraham Gisch	Christian Erb	Christian Huber*
William Huggins	John Johnsen	Samuel Stentz
Andreas Kauffman*	Abraham Wittmer	Henrich Neff*
Andrew Shober	Henerrich German*	James Keyes
his	Vallentin Whitmeyer*	Gorg Seltrich*
Marks X Nagel	Conrad Schreck*	Jacob Erhart*
mark	Stofel Winter*	Hannes Horst*
Christian Stauffer*	Mich Wittmer*	John Eby
Johannesh War*	his	Johannes Wittmer*
John Leaman	Michael M. Witmer	William Bischoff*
George Bard	mark	Samuel Riher*
Hans Frey*	Daniel Baum	Andreas Scholl*
Abraham Stauffer*	Hanis ()*	David Neidig*
Jacob Kindrick	Daniel Bard*	Georg Rathvon*
Abraham Doner*	Isaac Neff*	Christian Stauffer
George Webb	Jacob Stehman*	Henry Rovon
Gerg Illig*	Henrich Brubacher*	Samuel Funck*
	Jacob Greiner*	

Abraham Cerpar*	his	Jacob Brubacher*
Henry Breneman	David X Elgen	Jos. Wright
Mardin Bard*	mark	Willm Wright
Matheis Duncel*	Michael Funck*	Christian Weissler*
Jacob Meyer*	his	Jacob Mayer*
Will Webb	Philip X Brenner	Abraham Zerfass*
Samuel Bar*	mark	Paul Traut*
John Huber	David Kauffman*	Johannes Getz*
Henrich Wilhelm*	Baltzer Schortzer*	Gerg Schub*
Isaac Kauffman*	John Hostetter -	Adam Dietz*
Henrich Vaug*	Christian Hostetter*	Christoff Stech*
Samuel Huber*	Joseb Schuerch*	Isaac Kuntz
William Evans	Joseph Charles	Johanes Leman*
John Binkley	Christian Brug*	Michael Gerber*
Jacob Steiner*	Henrich Baer*	Andres Bar*
Christian Steiner*	Jonathan Jones	Joseb Brubacher*
Henrich Hiestand*	Herman Long	Andres Gerber*
Christian Stauffer*	Jacob Ebersol*	Martin Mayer*
his	Abraham Buchwalter*	Henrich Ruth*
Henry O. Bletzer	Jacob Landis*	Jacob Geyer*
mark	George Messersmith	Henrich Ruth*
Ludwig Stotz*	Frederick Sheaffer	Henrich Beyer*
John Gillard	Michael Gottschall*	Jacob Rothenauer*
Valledin Kress*	Georg Illig*	Georg Geyer*
Adam Keller*	Michael Gerber*	Conrad Lantz
Samuel Mayer*	Jacob Mayer*	Johan Schultz*
Christian Martin*	John Landes	Dewalt Schmidt*
Ludwig Uhler*	Michael Pime	Jacob Bassler*
Peter Albright	John Sponhower	Peter Stotz
Lanhart Klein*	Peter Resh	Solomon Herman*
Christian Loneneker*	John Light	Ludwig Wohlfarth
Johannes Frey*	Michael Ruedner	George Rack*
Martin Mayer*	John Newcomer	Daniel Weber*
Peter Leman*	Abraham Stiberly	David Landres*
Henrich Beh*	Johan Schontz*	Benjamin Landes
Johannes Bar*	Jacob Johnson	John Shaefer
John Pfliniger*	Christian Zimmerman*	Henrich Kaslroth*
his	Hans Zimmerman*	Jacob Martin*
Matthias X Wendnagel	Jacob Eberle*	Andreas Riem
mark	Christian Miller *	Lorentz Herckelroth*
Andrew Hartman	Johannes Hun*	Michael Barr*
Peter Maurer*	Jacob Messersmith	Henry Miller
Philip Schaum*	Anthon Beck*	John Miller
Martin Huber*	Johannes Odenwalt*	Stofel Drawinger*
Henrich Paulus*	Ludwig Urband*	Jacob Sontag*
Jacob Bamberger	Hanes Kurtz*	John Knaeussle*
Joseph Bamberger*	Jacob Rupp*	Henrich Geyer*
Jas. Patterson	Abraham Garber*	George Kappes
his	Saml. Patterson	Abraham Baer*
Martin X Hambright*	Jacob Reisht	Peter Fohrney*
mark	Peter Gerber*	Christian Fahrney
Gerg. Hambrecht*	John Neidig*	Martin Wohlfarth
Abraham Kege*	Christian Herman*	Christian Oblinger*
Matteis Marret*	Samuel Neudig*	George Feather
Isaac Horschlii*	Christian Herr*	Johannes Kraus*
Michel Gerber*	John Ween	John Oblinger
Jacob Lang	Isaac Miller*	Ludwig Bronner*

Adam Hirschberger*
 Jacob Wolf*
 John Snyder
 Jonathan Rowland
 Christian Knopp*
 Stoffel Waltz*
 William Heidler*
 Sigmunt Klein*

John Detweiler
 Benjamin Bucher
 Jacob Sponhauer*
 Daniel Hintner*
 J. Johannes Gessler*
 Jacob Stiben*
 Frantz Lambert*
 Johannes Kauffman*

Christian Stibely
 Gottlieb Youngman
 Jacob Youngman
 Paul Weitzel*
 Johannes Kneussli*
 Samuel Huber*
 John Gerber
 Christian Kroft*

(Note) Petition No. 2 is Missing

Petition No. 3

Fred Seeger
 Jacob Huber*
 Henrich Merkly*
 David Diffenderfer
 Earl Mullr*
 Peter Eaker
 George Stone
 Johannes Stein*
 Thos. Henderson
 John Wilson
 Jacob Beck
 Georg Voltz*
 James McConnall
 Wm. Cloud
 John Markly
 Alexander Wilson
 John Armor
 John Gordan
 John Wilson
 John Sensenig
 Hans Huber*
 Joseph Huber*
 John Devenderfer
 George Devenderfer
 Jacob Diefenderfer*
 Jacob Diefenderfer*
 Solomon Dietz
 John Miller
 John McMullen
 Joseph Beggs
 Wm. Beggs
 John Beggs
 Henry Lambright
 Ludwig Ranck or
 Rauck*
 Andw. Givan
 Alexander Martin

Thomas Kittera
 Wm. Smith
 Amos Evan
 William hand, senr.
 Michael Steven
 Daniel Gehr
 David Witwer
 Daniel Houston
 John sinsinigh
 Jacob Widler
 John Grey
 John Jinkin, Jur.
 John Conter
 Robert Liggaet
 George Rione
 Adam Rauck*
 John Rees
 Joseph Whitstill
 Daniel Beck
 Robert Good
 Henry Hildebrand
 John Davis
 Hannes Voltz*
 Harman Skiles
 Jacob sintzenig
 James Martin
 Jacob Schaffner
 Alexr. Mcilvain
 John Zell
 Christoph. Grosch*
 Jacob Kautz*
 Daniel Kouts
 George Blumer
 Joseph Zimmerman*
 Georg Matter*
 David Wishart
 Isaac Eby

Adam Zimmerman
 John Huber, Senr.
 Georg Martin*
 Peter Smith
 Daniel Witwer
 Jacob Schafer*
 Georg Leonhard*
 Wm. Dietz
 George Weaver
 Jacob Glaster, Junr.*
 Michael Hildebrand*
 Henry Peter
 Robert Wright
 Andreas Kolb*
 Mathias Shirk
 Owen Bruner
 Vallendin Petter*
 James Watson, Juner
 James Wallace
 James Watson
 William Hemons
 John Davies
 Samuel Merchal
 Zachs. Davis
 Hanss Zentzen*
 Marte Marten
 Barger Schenck*
 Marten Roth*
 Henrich Rodacder*
 Danl. McKee
 Hugh Thomson
 Henry Weever, Jur.
 Jacob Roth
 Gorg Lenroth*
 Martz Zwinden (?)*
 Peter Bentz*
 Henry Zern*

Petition No. 4

Adam Miller
Jacob Andrew
Ludwick Andrew
Christian Bowman
John Bowman
Benjamin Gorges*
Thomas Davis
George Werner
John Hetter
Jacob Keller Junr.
Hans Jacob Keller*
Wendel Hupshman
Johannes Muller*
Adam Nees
Abraham Graeff*
Joseph Heffle
Thoms. Locquier
Abraham Klein*
Johannes Lutz*

Casper Schmidt*
Daniel Fahnestock*
Casper Fahnestock*
James Wright
Charles Fahnestock
Andreas Pifer
Marcus Montelius
Abraham Hirschberger*
Jacob Rehm*
Lenhard Keller*
John Sheaffer
Adam Weitzel
Phillib Epprecht*
Adam Mosser*
Christian Waber*
Bernhard Reiger*
Joseph Groff*
Christian Frantz*
Jacob Bower

Andrew Ream Jun.
Fillib Dock*
Georg Dock*
Fillib Dock Yung*
John Norton
John Wolff
Edward Rehford
James McNeely
James Mcfaden
Anthony Ellmaker
Heinrich Steinbrick*
Georg Lenard*
Henrich Schmidt*
James Johnston
Emig Schneiter
Jacob Schowalter*
Gabriel Davis
Edward Good
David McKee

Petition No. 5

William Busch*
Melcher Rutisili*
John Borkholder
Michael Hess
John Groff
Henrich Muller*
John Nelan
Johan Sharff*
Henrich Mayer*
Martin Lauman*
Lewis Lauman, Jr.
Stephen Martin
Johannes Graff*
Hannes Barrens*
Wm. Sawyer Jr.
Robert McCallen
William Sawyer Senr.
Faldin Greinaer*
Fr. Denken Miller
Joel Ferree
Sam Lefever
Emanuel Ferree
Isaac Ferree
Johannes Mun
Conred Mann*
Michel Wenger*
Johannes Horst*
Gorg Deier*

his
John H. Frantz
mark

George Kugler
Archibald Steel
Samuel Eby
Hannas Herschi*
Joseph Jagi*
Jacob Bar*
Christian Brand*
Mardin Becker*
Johannes Neuhart*
Hans Schenck*
Christian Eschliman*

John Huber
Rudy Herr*
Henrich Landes*
Jacob Killheffer
Michael Diffenderfer*
Adam Fonderau
Michael Hock*
Robertus Waller*
Johannes Schmidt*
Petter Brown
Michael Siegrist*
Daniel Melone
Wm. Bausman
Matthias Young
Philip Gloninger, Jr.
Philip Leonard
Philip Difendafer
Filib Finck*
Philip Dietrich*
Christian Neaff
John Bausman
Andreas Bausman*
Frederick Bausman
William Crabb
Philip Schumacher*
Joshua Haines
Jno. Bowman
John McFarland
Jno. McKinnle
James Laird Snr.
Shem Grabeill*
Joseph Mischler*
Ludwig Casler Junior
Hendrix Ruthy*
Christian Eby
Sebastian Keller*
Jacob Schoneder*
(Illegible)
Martin Frey*

Daniel Hirschi*
Georg Wohlfarth*
Jacob Rahm
Hannes Frantz*
Robt. Templeton
Johannes Ebersohl*
Jas. Porter
Jas. McMillen
Tho. Wiggins
Andrew Berreyhill Senr.
James Caldwell
Andrew Moore
Everard Gruber
Frederick Rathvon
Jacob Eshleman
William Young
Daniel Bradley
Jas. McCreight
John Ensworth*
Josias Espy
Isaac Harrison
Jas. Dixon
David Witmer
Fredk. Snyder
Simon Snyder
John Graeff
John Boughman
Martin Baer*
Abraham Newcomer
Michael Schenck*
Christian Borrell*
Benjamin Leslie
Adam Weber*
Jacob Brubacher*
Henrich Dorr
Daniel Bollinger*
John Ward
Hans German*
Michael Bender*
Henrich Scheubly*
Christian Kauffman*

Note: No. 6 is Missing

Petition No. 7

Christoph Ziblot*
 Michael Miller*
 Hannes Schee*
 Harris Schnebli*
 Jacob Vicks*
 Andon Carmeni*
 Leonhart Imel*
 Peter Miller*
 Jacob Bicher*
 Hannes Daner*
 Sebastian Wolf
 Jno Philip Peck
 Johannes Imel*
 his
 Jacob X Snee
 mark
 Christ. Peck
 Philip deboi
 Abraham Diel
 Johan Henner
 Casper Jost (Yung)*
 Henrich Schnatterly
 Abraham Hell
 Johannes Merckel
 his
 Joseph X Krause
 mark
 Philip Weiss
 Leonard Toops
 Jacob Eichenberner Jung
 Adam Rine
 John Macher
 Henrich Seyler
 Bartel Rickert
 John Shultz
 Peter Ambrosius
 his

Thomas X Atkinson
 mark
 Hans Grof*
 Daniel Stroh*
 Adam Leobart*
 Michael Uhler*
 Elick Martin
 John Rohr
 seni
 Georg X Trung*
 merck
 Hans Licht Jung*
 James Long
 Peter Schmitt*
 Jacob Weaver
 Johannes Fischer*
 Peter Fischer
 ()
 Casber Ellinger*
 George Ellinger, Ald*
 Casper Lob*
 George Bacman
 his
 Abraham X Ramsey
 mark
 Abraham X Smut
 his
 mark
 Wm. Rine
 Andrew Krause
 Lenhart Kohler*
 his
 John I. D. Dutweiler
 mark
 Michael Killinger
 Nicolous Strone
 John Dups

Hans Lichtald*
 Conradt Diel*
 Henrich Durckes*
 Henrich Schnatterley*
 Jacob Snevely
 George Strow
 John Scully
 Casper Jost*
 Jacob ()*
 sein
 Hanes X Richert*
 merck
 Michael Breidebach*
 Nicolaus Bechler*
 Hans Ulrich Schnebli*
 Michel Theiss*
 Georg Hock Ald*
 Friedrich Stover*
 Caspar Stover*
 Peter Miller
 John Krause
 Christopel Ambrosius*
 Phillip Fernsler*
 Michel Miller*
 Adam Rice
 James McClane
 Johannes Reuther*
 Johannes Stein*
 George Ellinger Jur
 Jacob Weirich*
 George Schnebly*
 Casber Yung blut*
 David Krause
 John Stoehr
 George Reinahl*
 Philip Mies*

Petition No. 8

Peter Martin
 Martin Mohler*
 George Gotz*
 Philip Beck
 Jost Miller*
 Henrich Miller*
 John Smith
 Michael Bitzer*
 Baltzer Gotz*
 Jacob Landes*
 Solomon Mayer
 Johannes Urig*

Hannes Schaffer*
 Abraham Cerpar*
 Mark Martin
 Aberham Schefer*
 Bearnhard Feather
 George Rock
 Jacob Carpenter
 Peter Farni*
 George Miller
 Abraham Fahrny
 Johannes Martin*
 Jacob Heist*

John Kemyer*
 Peter Schwartzmeler*
 Leonhard Rotig
 () Rohland*
 Jacob Nagly
 Jacob Neagly Jur.
 Johannes Zoller*
 George Lick*
 Peter Sneider
 Joseph Inebenet
 Joseph Willis
 Conrad Myer*

Mark Grove
 Charles Hasaker
 Christian Forney
 John Senseny
 Andreas Heidler*
 George Rap*
 Michael Lehman*
 Ludwig Lehman*
 Frantz Brumbach*
 Christian Meier
 Duest Leman* (?)
 Christian Reuckanet*
 Christian Rorbach*
 Salaman Hermann*
 Frederick Ream
 Johan Leinbach*
 John Oblinger
 Johannes Schillug*
 George Stober*
 John Meier
 Joseph Flickinger
 Christoph Oberlien*
 John Martin
 Peter Swartz
 Jacob Groff
 Henrich Hackman*

George Rouy
 Andreas Wiessler*
 David Schurg*
 Wendel Martin
 Philip Buch*
 Michael Oberlin*
 Adam Oberlin*
 Hannes Bucher*
 Jacob Eunraht*
 Georg German*
 Johannes German*
 Peter Danner*
 Michael Groff*
 Philip Hauck*
 Stophel Schurb*
 Henrich Bar*
 Christoph Miller*
 Benedict Bucher*
 Conrad Holssinger*
 Abraham Brubacher*
 David Rolland
 Martin Bar*
 Michael Reuter*
 John Sponhower Jur.
 Jacob Sponhower
 Mathias Drueckenbrod*

Martin Wohlhart
 Daniel Carpar
 (Illegible)
 Bern () () eutzer*
 Michel Schreck*
 Stofel Gessel*
 Abraham Kneislle
 Johan Kleunn*
 Georg Hloh*
 Philip Kreig
 Henrich Bauer*
 Samuel Nees
 Martin Bentz*
 Michael Kneislle*
 William Willis
 Cristian Holdner*
 Henrich Dulban*
 Cristian Webar*
 Michael Fuchs*
 John Gertner*
 Wilhelm Schwunt*
 Peder Feder
 Henrich Feder*
 Adam Brua
 Wendel Traut*

Petition No. 9

Jonattan Mollor (?)*
 Peter Diller
 Michael Hildebrand
 peter borckhoiter*
 hannis brubacher*
 Zacheus piersol
 Antross bohr*
 John Eaby
 John Senseny
 Jacob Mumah*
 Johannes roth*
 John Greiss*
 henrich schneider*
 bennet (?) Gorman*
 Nicolaus Hand*
 Georg hildebrand*
 Peter Gut
 Elijah Hudson
 Johannes beitzer*
 Michael Brauss*
 Christian holl
 Joseb Groff*
 Henry Zuber*
 Aberham Groff*
 Samuel Weber*
 Jao ber*
 John McCally
 Peter Grim*
 hans Weber*
 Jerg Ihle*

Jacob Snaveley
 Michael ber*
 Johannes Voraüs*
 Adam Braun*
 David Graf*
 Christian Rudt*
 Georg Kayser*
 Daniel schmitt*
 David Reiff*
 Daniel bosshor*
 Peter Sharp
 henrich guht*
 Hiness Yortt*
 Georg Weber*
 John Golding
 Chonrat Menser*
 henrich Weber*
 Martin huber*
 John Yondt
 Valintin Rank*
 Michael Hauze
 Petter Finney (?) or
 Funey*
 John Suck
 Lodowick Reel*
 herich steinbrick*
 sein
 Eelig X Gatt*
 merg

Atam ramborger*
 Jacob Jorter*
 Robt. Cowan
 filib schoffer*
 Nicohaus Weber
 henrich stouffer*
 John Wilson
 John Crawford
 henrich Kintzer*
 Christian burkolter*
 Jacob holl
 Michel schnoter*
 John Sheaffer
 Antross Meynno*
 Robert Wallace, Junior
 Cristian rutt*
 Jacob weber*
 Jacob Hiefer*
 John Rutter
 Samuel Stoufer*
 Joseph Haines
 Conrad Falmstock
 Samuel Crabil
 Adam Swope
 John Hinkle
 Abraham Wolfe
 Philip Killian*
 Johannes Weber*
 Andrew Yount

Petition No. 10

Abraham Carpenter
John Demlinger
Jacob Kerner*
Constantine Menaugh
William Connel
Charles McClung
Michael Meyer*
Benjn Williams
Martin Carpenter
John Venner
David Thomas
Abraham Lefever
Henry Hersh
John Harr
Poul trout
Nicolaus Seregus*
Benjamin Harr
Samuel Lefever, Jun.
Jacob Beck*
Joseph Lefever
Hugh McCalla
Edward Davies
Hugh McClung

Charles McCowen
Henry Carpenter
Christian Hartman
George Trout
Abraham Trout
John Rowe
Franciscus rawen (?)
John Smith
Saml. Stambaugh
James Quigly
Jacob Stambaugh
Rudolph Penenger
Adam Cremor
Peter Larche
Martin Cockesberger
Daniel Ferree
John Ferree
William Linvill
Peter Ferree
John Sherts
Jacob Shertz
Martin Kendig
William Ferree
Jacob Bakers

Jacob Ferree
John Trober
Matthias Slaymaker
John Shoafstall
Philip Ferree
Ludwig roth*
John Foster
Phillip Caplan
William Price
John Powell
William Foster
Matthew McClung, Sr.
William Patton
Mattw. McClung, Junr.
Mattw. Leetch
Wm. Reynolds
Fredrick White
Andw. Ferree
Adam Byerly
Daniel Shoefstall
John Shoefstall
Jacob Ferree
Isaac peck

Petition No. 11

(This is the only petition headed Lancaster & York Counties)

Saml. Wright
John Storm.
Ande Graphff (?)*
Henrich Steiner*
Thomas Windert
Adam Speck*
Petter Brubacher*
Philip Sprecher*
Charles Lorton
Michel Heller
Peter Yung*
David Dutt*
his
Matheas X Stauffer*
mark
Andrew Cox
John Mishy

Conrad Handschu*
John Handschu*
Adam Lutz*
Hannes Lutz*
Stoffel Nagel*
Wilhelm Boz*
his
Chrn X Bamberg
mark
Johannes Hied
Daniel Baker
Abraham Wittmer* -
Abraham Wohlgemuth*
George Hommer
Henrich Schorck*
Benjamin Mayer
Daniel Nagle

John Becker
Titus England
Ernest Rafesnider
Abraham Vantros
Jacob Gerhart*
Petter Bricker*
Godlib Hartman
John Arnstol
John Sheaffer
Fridrich Wornitz*
Henry Pinkton
George Gresinger
Jacob Demeler
Joseph Seydenspinner
John Haldeman
Conrad Negla*

Petition No. 12

John Shillen Jr.
Jacob Shillen
Jacob Sontag
David Landes
Jacob Landes
John Landes
Abraham Landes
Samuel Kealler
David Herschberger*
Jacob Keller*

Johannes Furman*
Jacob Scherb*
Jacob Oberlin*
Henrich Herschberger*
Lawrence Ludwick
George Seiler
Christian Graf*
Hannes Schmidt*
John Bitzer
Joseph Wenger*
Christian Oblinger

Adam Hiesner*
Henrich Heugal*
Adam Dreish
Adam Scheuner*
Daniel Rich
George Weaver
George Willard*
Hannes Koch*
Ludwig Weber*
Paul Fuhrman*

Note: Petition not numbered but indorsed as received in Council.

April 1st, 1785.

Michael Gundacker	Adam Messencope	Ditrick Cump
Benjamin Beane	Johannes Braun*	Isack Kendrick*
Joshua King	Michael Rudesili*	Johannes Greenman*
Ruti Funck*	Michel Wengart*	Martin Hollar*
Richd Henry	David Miller*	Cunard Helvors
Mardin Jordan*	Deobart Schunt*	William Hay
Johannes Berr*	Martin Weybert	David Braun*
Christian Abbel*	Andreas Voltz	John Miller
Christian Erb	Conrad Wiltz	Jacob Kuchler*
Jacob Knoll	John Rohrer	John Ween
Nicolaus Schreiner*	Philip Hockscheleger	
Benjamin Imobersteg*	William Meyrs	Fr () Hersch*
Isaac Peter	Samuel Smith	Jacob Bergh*
Henrery Woolf	John Mathiot	Michael Hook
John Brubaker	Nehemiah ()	Ferdinand Hook
Adam Herr*	Willm. Hughes	John Kepple
Frantz Hopp*	Thom Huster	John Grein
John Leman	Johannes Ebersole	Ludwig Demy*
Filip Wein*	Jacob Enck*	Frantz igt*
William McKinly	Johannes Forrer*	George Lodman
Christian Tschantz*	Peter Wille	John Lodman
Lorenz Borsch*	Nicolaus Kohl*	John Bare
John Allen	John Scherzer	George Gundocker

Petition not Numbered

John Scites	Andreas Meixell*	Jakob Steuhrin
John Good	Dewalt Finffrock*	Waniel Kramer*
Hugh Thompson	Jacob Aker	Peter Bantz*
Hugh Hanna	Filib Shnater*	Isaac Davis
Hanes Bochman*	Ernst Miller*	Jacob Frey*
Hanes Scherck*	Abraham Wolff*	Isaac Reist*
Christian Meier*	Jacob Roland*	Valentin Stower
Samuell Schenck	Wilhelm Berly*	

The petitioners in all number about 1000 names, all Lancaster Countians as the County then existed.

(Petition from Lancaster for Magistrate)

To His Excellency John Dickinson Esquire President of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

The remonstrance of sundry inhabitants, freemen of the Townships of Donegal, Rapho and Mount Joy in the County of Lancaster humbly sheweth

Whereas agreeable to the proclamation of your Honble body the Freemen of the above Townships held an election for Magistrates on the ninth day of August last past, when James Bayley (who acted in that Commission the by past seven years) was fairly and duly elected by a majority of votes, a return made out, sent to Lancaster in order to be transmitted to your Honble

Body for choice and confirmation in his said election; as he, when last commissioned acted impartially and judiciously in his administration of Justice betwixt man and man, do request him to be again commissioned; and should there be any allegations alleged or laid in against him, before your Honours, that he may have due notice and a regular hearing appointed him, and your remonstrance shall ever be in duty bound to pray.

May 9th, 1785.

Georg Gansz
John Becker
Philip Becker
his
Michael X Becker
mark
Walter Bell
John Frederick
Bart M. Galbraith
Jacob Sheerman
James Cook, Jr.
John Watson
Danie. Stauffer
John Gorner

Nicklas Beck
George Vance
John Vance
Willeam Miller
Saml. Woods
Nathaniel McGirr
James Millar
Freidrich Maurer
Freidrich Bauer
Jacob Holzabffel
John Ennauk
John Winand
Robert Porter
Martin Siegler
Friederich Gellbach

Arthur Vance
John DeFrance
David Cook
Hannes Swartz
Brice Clark
Robert Craig
John Groff
Hugh Calwell
Friedrich Stumpf
David Semple
William Thornton
Simon Karbach
Eanack Haistins
Ulrich Danner

(Petition of James Gamble)

To the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

The memorial of James Gamble of the County of Lancaster most humbly Sheweth,

That your Memorialist early in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six entered into the service of the United States, as part of the quota of this State, and continued therein until discharged in the city of Philadelphia after the expiration of the war.

That your Memorialist then went to Ireland to visit his family, who had suffered many inconveniences from his long absence, and returned with them to this country to enjoy that freedom and happiness which he for a series of years, as far as an individual could, had used his utmost exertions to procure and establish.

That the greatest part of your Memorialists property is in the hands of the United States, who having it not yet in their power to discharge the public deb'ts, prevents him from entering into business, or making any tolerable provision for his family.

That your Memorialist having procured a temporary residence in the County of Lancaster to wait some more favorable event, has been informed the collection of excise for the said County is at present vacant.

May it therefore please your Honours to take your Memorialists situation into consideration and grant him the said collection as an immediate relief for himself and family and your Memorialist begs leave to assure your Honours that he will be indefatigable in the faithful discharge of his office and as in duty bound will ever pray.

12th Sept. 1785.

JAMS. GAMBLE.

We the subscribers beg leave to recommend the within mentioned

James Gamble as a fit person and well qualified to discharge the duties of the office alluded to, and highly meriting a compliance with the prayer of the memorial.

12th Sept. 1785.

Abm Smith James Porter John Smille George Woods Joseph Lilly
(Petition of Jacob Mayer read in Council and the fine remitted).

To his Excellency the president and the Supreme Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

The Petition of Jacob Mayer of the County of Lancaster

Most humbly sheweth

That at a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace held at Lancaster on the first Tuesday in May instant your petitioner was indicted and convicted of keeping a Tippling House within the said County. That their Worships the Justices of the said Court adjudged that your petitioner should pay a Fine of ten pounds into the public Treasury. That your petitioner has four small children who are to be supported by his labor only and he is so exceedingly poor as to be incapable to pay the said fine or any part of it. And that if your petitioner is detained in jail his children must want even the necessaries or depend on the community at large for subsistence.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honble Board to remit the said fine and direct that he shall be liberated.

And your petitioner as in duty shall ever pray.

JACOB MAYER

Lancaster Gaol May 5th, 1785.

To his Excellency the president and the Supreme executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

We the subscribers Justices of the Court of General Quarter sessions of the peace within mentioned do humbly recommend the within petitioner to the compassionate consideration of your Honble Board, as his circumstances and situation will put it out of his power to comply with the sentence of the Court. Given under our hands at Lancaster May 5th, 1785.

We further beg leave to certify that the petitioner is really so poor that he has been discharged under the insolvent Acts as to all debts due from him to individuals.

J. Hubley Jos. Miller Jno. Gloninger Henry Sheffer Saml. Jones

(Petition of the Inhabitants of Lancaster County)

To the Honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

The Memorial of the Inhabitants of Lancaster County humbly sheweth that many of your memorialists have, during the late arduous and tedious contest, rendered repeated services, and granted supplies; for which the State, or the United States, are still indebted. Our officers, and soldiers, are now become citizens; to whom considerable sums are due for their hard earned wages, Justice, Equity, and every type of honour, and good faith often pledged, call aloud for the speedy discharge of each of those in preference to all others, to you we look for, and it's our desire you will adopt suitable means for redress. The scarcity of a circulating medium renders it extremely difficult to pay the heavy taxes that have been called for. And whereas a law is passed, ordering payment of the original purchase, and the interest on all the undeeded land, since the settlement; These lands in general are by far the poorest, and of consequence unfit to pay those large sums. There-

fore beg leave to anticipate, and request that you will allow the unpatented lands to be paid for with the Certificates or Final settlements, belonging to Citizens, and that are entitled to receive interest from this State; by which means a considerable part of the public debts will be paid, and of course the interest thereon cease; and it will be much easier for the inhabitants to procure, likewise request your attention to the enormous expenses of the Civil list; lessen the salaries of individuals, dismiss any you may think unnecessary, and by all means (as far as in your power) limit the expenses of our principal officers, which we are well informed, are become enormous, and oppressive, we request the accounts of our County Lieutenants, and sub-Lieutenants as we are well assured there is occasion for some connections and amendments and your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Lancaster County, 20th November, 1785.

(Petition of the Inhabitants of Lancaster County)

John Paisley	Alexr. Morrison	James Finley
Hugh Paisley	John Andrews	Isaac Walker
Robert Paisley	John Anderson	John Whiteside
Wm. Kerr	Samuel Entriiken	John Rowe
John Berry	Samuel McClellan	John O'Neill
Ja. Baxter	Richard Free	Walter Davies
William Downing	Joseph Wilson	John Stewart
Alex. May	Francis Caghey	Abraham Whiteside
Arthur May	John Crawford	Alexd. Lewis
Alex. May Jun.	Samuel Caghey	Wm. Murray
John Turner	Christian Has	Joseph Moore
Robert Gregory	John White	John Cunningham
Henry Noh	Gilbert Anderson	James Whiteside
Mattw. Barthollemew	Thomas Whiteside	James Gamble
Hugh McConnell	Arthur Andrews	John ()
John Coughy	William Huston	Robert Cunningham
Mattw. Scott	Willm. Barekley	George Meason
Richd. McKie	George Nelson	John Patterson
Hugh McCausling	John Sweiger	()
Daniel McConnell	John McConnel	James Collans
	Wm. Anderson	

(Letters from James Ross Esqr. Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster Militia)

Lancaster, Jan'y 20th. 1786.

Sir:

When you were list in Lancaster. I mentioned to you that the officers of the Deferent Battalions of Lancaster County Militia had not received any of their pay for the last three years, and some of them for some time before, there is not a day but some of them are with me, for their pay, from you saying you would send me an order from Council to draw in the Treasurer for the money, I promised them their pay in a few days they in General conceive the fault is in me, and your last letter desires the accounts of my office to be settled by the first of February next, which time is not far off and I would be glad to be as punctual as possible, if you think proper should wish the order sent by the next post, I think if the order was for seven hundred pounds it would in some measure satisfy them at present, and am with respect your John Nicholson Comptroller Genl.

Memo.—I directed that the Militia fines should be paid by the Collectors to the County Treasurer hence no money will come into Col. Ross' hands but on order.

(From Samuel Turbett Esqr. Collector of Excise in the County of Lancaster to the Honorable John Whitehill, Esqr. Philadelphia).

Lancaster, October 4, 1787

John Whitehill Esqr.

Sir:

I find that the Honorable Council in their wisdom and goodness hath remitting the State part of Mr. Moors seizures and being duly sensible that equal justice and indulgence is due to every citizen in similar cases—I have taken the liberty of recommending to the Honorable Council, the bearer Mr. McCutchin from whom I seized a Hogshead of Rum, which was duly condemned—and which varied in circumstances from the seizure made of Mr. Moore, not a little. I have the honor to be with great respect.

Sir your most obedient

hum servant

Sam. Turbett

P. S.—I also beg the Honorable Council to attend to the Case of George Cooper, which is exactly similar to the above.

(Petition of Jacob Weitzel.)

To the Honorable the Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania. The petition of Jacob Weitzel late Lieutenant of First Regiment of Pennsylvania.

Most Humbly Sheweth:

That your Petitioner served as an officer until the conclusion of the war in the Pennsylvania line. Understanding that a number of troops are to be raised for defense of the Frontiers of the State of Pennsylvania and still being desirous to support the rights of his country.

Praying your honorable body would be pleased to appoint him as Captain in the Troops to be raised in which your petitioner will exert himself to merit your Esteem and the trust reposed in him, by your honorable body.

And as in duty Bound, will ever Pray,

Lancaster, December 6, 1787.

Jab. Weitzel

(Petition of Casper Shaffner)

To the Honourable the Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

The petition of Casper Shaffner late cornet of the First Partisan Legion.

Most Humbly Sheweth.

That your petitioner served as an officer until the conclusion of the War in the said Legionary Corps. And understanding that a number of troops, are to be raised for the defense of the Frontiers of the State of Pennsylvania, and still being desirous to support the rights of his Country.

Praying your honourable Body would be pleased to appoint him as Lieutenant in the Troops to be raised, in which your petitioner will exert himself to merit your esteem and the trust reposed in him by your honourable Body.

And in duty Bound

will ever Pray.

Lancaster December 6th, 1787.

Chas. Shaffner Sen.

(Petition of Joshua Elder)

To the President and Executive Council for the State of Pennsylvania.

The remonstrance of Joshua Elder late a sub-lieutenant of Lancaster County, humbly sheweth.

That your remonstrant was appointed to the office of sub-lieutenant in April 1777 at the first enforcing of the Militia law, that in August 1778 he accounted and settled with Bartram Galbraith lieutenant of the County for the time past, and in the fall of the year 1779, finding his situation very disagreeable and holding that office injured his private interest so much that

he resigned and endeavored to have a settlement with Mr. Galbraith as before, but he told him he could not settle for him, that every sub-lieutenant must settle for himself. That sometime in the winter following about the beginning of the year 1780, a certain William Swan assistant commissary of purchases for Colo. Cox called on your remonstrant for the loan of some money, saying that Colo. Cox had sent to Philadelphia for money but was disappointed in getting; that the money was got so bad he could purchase nothing unless for the ready money, and that he had borrowed a thousand dollars from Parson Montgomery that morning; your remonstrant told Mr. Swan that he had very little money but should be welcome to what he had, and that there was some public money yet in his possession, he thought he might venture to let him have that, and accordingly gave it to him, that he had it at that time just as he received it from the people, each man's money tied up separately and his name and sum endorsed, that the whole of the money so lent public and private amounted to 2500 dollars, your remonstrant likewise supplied Colo. Cox with grain and forage of various species to the amount of £1200 or thereabouts, and sometime afterward received of Colo. Cox the whole amount of the money lent, grain and forage in three Certificates, one in the name of Robert Wallace another in the name of James Wilson and a third in his own name that in the fall of the year 1780 he was sent for by Messrs. Dean, Shee and Morris a board of Auditors appointed in this City to settle all such Acts., that after looking over his papers they told him they could not give him a final settlement, that Colo. Orth was appointed to collect all the outstanding fines in the County, and that he should go home and make report to him of all the outstanding fines and all delinquents in Colo. Rogers and Elder's battalions, accordingly he did so and deposited all his papers in the hands of Colo. Orth, and in July 1783 your remonstrant received a severe letter from Mr. Nicholson the Comptroller Gen. desiring to appear at his office by the 15th of the same month he wrote Mr. Nicholson that it would be very inconvenient for him to attend at that season on account of his harvest, likewise what he had done and that he expected no farther trouble about it Mr. Nicholson then wrote him that he should come as soon as convenient, that his accts. could not be finally settled until they would pass that office, he then got his papers from Colo. Orth and came to Philadelphia in August 1783, the Comptroller on examining the papers found a balance of £530 in favor of the public, out of which he insisted on your remonstrant to take his pay for fifteen months service and pay sixty pounds specie into the Treasury, he thought this exceeding hard and told him he had lent that money and some of his own to the amount of 2500 dollars and about £1200 worth of grain and forage and had in lieu thereof received unsettled certificates which were not worth fifty pounds. Your remonstrant lay upon him three days for a moderation but to no purpose, at length being wearied out he told Mr. Nicholson to make out his account, that he would pay into the Treasury what he thought proper as soon as convenient, accordingly Mr. Nicholson settled it and ordered him to pay £31, which he agreed to rather than have trouble. In April 1785 Colo. Robert Elder came to settle his accounts and found himself charged with £150 by Colo. Galbraith and likewise by your remonstrant, he being sensible that he had received that sum only once the delinquency fell on your remonstrant, Colo. Galbraith having previously settled his accounts and charged Colo. Elder with that sum by the hands of your remonstrant. In August 1785 the Comptroller sent him a letter with a State of his Acct. charging him with £150 at the value which he recd. it which was three for one altho' your remonstrant had it not twelve hours in his possession, the letter was directed to Paxton where he formerly lived and did not come to hand until late in the fall by which time your remonstrant was laid up with a sore knee, as soon as he was able to travel he came down and applied to

the Comptroller to have the matter settled by auditors which he refused alleging he did not enter his appeal in time.

This is a just and true state of facts which may be relied on. Your remonstrant therefore thinks it exceeding hard that he should be prevented from having the merits of his cause investigated. He is willing to enter or to appear to an amicable suit, and to refer the matters in Controversy to Arbitrators or auditors. He therefore prays that Council will give such directions to the Attorney General as that this matter may be brought to a speedy and impartial decision, and your remonstrant as in duty bound will pray.

1676042

Joshua Elder

I have no objection to the merits of Mr. Elder's case coming before the Supreme Court for any other reason than that it may form a precedent in future for delay and is prohibited by law giving benefit, etc. The following is an extract of my letter which he says he received in the fall 1785 which was dated April 8th, 1785 and sent him by his brother immediately after it was written viz: "You mentioned that you were dissatisfied with my last settlement of your amount since that a law hath been passed which gives benefit of jury trial, if you suppose I have wronged you, you can within thirty days but not afterwards appeal to the Supreme Court. I mention this that you may have every opportunity of redress if the payment of the foregoing balance should by you be considered unjust. If you should not appeal within the time limited by law I desire that the aforesaid balance of £81 may be paid into the state Treasury within two months from this date or I must take effectual measures for recovery there of Jno. Nicholson.

(Petition of Jacob Gorgas, Jacob Hage and Peter Martin)

To his Excellency the President and the supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

The petition of Jacob Gorgas, Jacob Hage and Peter Martin all of Lancaster County, most humbly sheweth,

That your petitioners through their ignorance of the excise laws have met with a loss by the collectors having seized some liquors for not having been duly entered, that your petitioners are poor and unable to sustain this loss, which though inconsiderable with respect to the state at large would fall heavy on them that they are encouraged thus to proceed and humbly pray your honors to remit such part of the said forfeiture as the state may be entitled to, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, etc.

We the subscribers beg leave to recommend the above petitioners to the president and council and humbly to request that the prayer of their petition may be granted.

Frederich Kuhn
David R. Barton
James Jacks
Joseph Hubley

Chris. Stake
Jacob Graeff
Solomon Etting
Adm. Reigart Jur.

Jacob Bailey
Jacob Rupp
Robt. Reed

His Excellency the President and the Supreme Executive Council.

I am satisfied that the petitioners were inadvertently led into the mistake committed by them as stated in their petition. That they are much distressed on that account, and humbly beg leave to recommend to your Honorable House a remission of their forfeitures.

I have the Honor to be with great respect
your obedt. hum Servt.

14 Augst. 1790.

Saml. Turbett Coll.

(Letter from James Ross Esquire Sheriff of the County of Lancaster informing Council of the apprehending of Doyle who assisted in murdering two friendly Indians on Pine Creek and of his being secured in Lancaster jail to His Excellency Thomas Mifflin.)

Lancaster, September 25th, 1790.

Sir:

This day I received a letter from William Wilson one of the members of the Council, by two persons of the name of Thomas Reese and Jacob Mercely, by them he sends a certain Samuel Doyle to be left in the gaol of Lancaster County, for the murder of two Indians on Pine Creek, and requested me to give the earliest information, to council,

and remain your Excellencys

most obt. Humble Servt.

James Ross, Sheriff of Lanc. Co.

To His Excellency Thomas Mifflin,

President of the Supreme Executive Council
of the State of Pennsylvania.

(Recommendation in favor of Mr. Jacob Strickler for the office of Justice of the Peace to His Excellency Thomas Mifflin Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.)

Lancaster, December 18th, 1794.

Sir:

Mr. Boude being elected a Member of the State Legislature for this County leaves a vacancy in the Magistracy in the district where he resides.

We beg leave to recommend to your Excellency Mr. Jacob Strickler of that district to succeed Mr. Boude. He is an active intelligent person, and his appointment as a Justice of the Peace, we flatter ourselves will give very general satisfaction.

We are your Excellency's most obd. Servants,

Robt. Coleman

J. Yeates

G. Ross

Jno. Jos. Henry

Edw. Hand

Adeline B. Speller, Secretary.

May Minutes 1921

The Lancaster County Historical Society met at the Iris Club combining its regular session with the annual Indoor Social. The Business Meeting was called at the usual hour 7:30. The President, Hon. Charles I. Landis officiated.

The officers' reports, including the minutes of the Secretary, the Treasurer's financial Statement, and the Librarian's report were approved as read.

The Librarian's report included the following gifts and exchanges for the month: Bulletin of the New York Public Library, April, 1921; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library, April, 1921; The Vocational Summary, April, 1921; Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, April, 1921; American Catholic Historical Society Records, March, 1921; Snyder County Historical Society Bulletin, February, 1921; The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, October, 1919—and the January, April, and July 1920 numbers; The Cadmus Book Shop 1921 Catalogue; The Aldine Book Company Catalogue of Americana for 1921; Enoch Pratt Free Library Bulletin January, 1921; Bulletin of Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, December 1920; Washington State Historical Society Quarterly, April 1921; Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1908 in two volumes, presented by Mr. A. K. Hostetter; A Volume of "The Aurora" Newspaper of Philadelphia for part of the year 1812 and the year 1813, Presented by Squire J. Ross Hildebrand of Strasburg; An Autograph copy of a History of the World War Activities of Company D, 151st. Machine Gun Battalion, Forty-Second Division A. E. F. formerly Company K. Compiled from the Diary of Sergeant John C. Kiehl of Lancaster, and presented by him; A Letter, read by Mr. Hostetter, from Miss Mary Haldeman Walters to Hon. H. E. Kennedy, Mayor of Lancaster, announced her presentation to the Historical Society of the portrait of Hon. George Sanderson, early Mayor of Lancaster. The letter stated that this was the request of the daughter of Mr. Sanderson who died three years ago.

There were three applications for membership, deferred as usual for action one month. The following were elected to membership: H. C. Miller, Lititz, Pennsylvania; William P. Bucher; George W. Hensel, Jr.; W. U. Hensel; all of Quarryville; Rev. Daniel S. Kurtz, 140 East Walnut Street, City.

The Historical and Musical Program followed the Business Meeting. The President, Judge Landis, gave the Opening Address. As this was the evening of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reorganization of the Society he gave an outline of its history with the possibilities for its future.

The main address of the evening was given by Mr. H. H. Shenk of the State Library at Harrisburg.

A String Quartet, consisting of Miss Marguerite Herr, Mrs. Ellwood Griest, Mr. Herbert Beck, and Mr. Harold Pries gave several musical selections. Owing to the sudden illness of Mr. Ray Hall who was to have been vocalist, Community Singing was substituted, the Secretary, in the emergency, acting leader.

The entertainment closed with the Social Hour during which refreshments were served.

Adaline B. Spindler, Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

HISTORICAL NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF AUGUSTA

Lancaster County Historical Society

(BY CHARLES E. KEMPER)

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1921

The migration of Pennsylvania to the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia commenced actually in 1737, but from 1740 to 1745 it was in full tide, and it can be stated with certainty that the great majority of the present inhabitants of the Valley descend from Pennsylvania families. In many respects, the Shenandoah Valley is a true "western extension" of the southeast Pennsylvania. "History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

The following notes from the records above named show in part the migration of Pennsylvania families from Lancaster, Chester and adjoining counties to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and chiefly to the present counties of Augusta.

Their names and places of residence in Pennsylvania appear in the full notes.

HISTORICAL NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

By CHARLES E. KEMPER

MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING

VOL. XXV. NO. 6.

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The first explorer of the Shenandoah Valley was Louis Michel, a Swiss, who lived in Chester Co., now Lancaster Co., Pa., in the period of 1700-7, as shown by the Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, in the month of February, 1707. See LANCASTER, PA. 1921. Michel and others of Bern, Switzerland, who were endeavoring to obtain large grants of land in the Shenandoah Valley, upon which they desired a Swiss colony. In the year 1707, the writer of these notes received from the British Public Record Office, London, England, copies of George Miller's petition, addressed to Queen Anne, asking for lands in Virginia for the purpose above stated, and among these a map was found, made by Louis Michel in 1705, or 1707.

He started from Annapolis, Maryland, with one Clark of Maryland and crossed the Potomac, about Point of Rocks, a few miles below Harper's

HISTORICAL NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—PART I.

(By CHARLES E. KEMPER)

The migration of families from Lancaster, Chester and adjoining counties in southeastern Pennsylvania to the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia commenced actually in 1737, but from 1740 to 1745 it was in full tide, and it can be stated with certainty that at least three fourths of the present inhabitants of the Valley descend from Pennsylvania families. In many respects, the Shenandoah Valley is a southwestern extension of southeast Pennsylvania, and the descendants of the first settlers have made it the most prosperous section of Virginia.

The following notes from the records above named show in part the migration of Pennsylvania families from Lancaster, Chester and adjoining counties to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and chiefly to the present counties of Augusta.

Their names and places of residence in Pennsylvania appear in the suit news and deeds cited as authorities.

The first white settler in the Valley of Virginia was Adam Muller. He came to the colony in 1727, and settled on the Shenandoah river, in the present County of Page, Virginia. He was naturalized in 1742 by Gov. Gooch, and his papers in same) still owned by Miss Elizabeth B. Miller, his great-great-granddaughter state that he had settled and inhabited on the Shenandoah for fifteen (15) years prior to his naturalization, which gives 1727 as the year of his settlement in Virginia. In 1742 he bought 820 acres of land, including the present Great Bear Lithia Spring, about three (3) miles northeast of present Elkton, Rockingham County, Virginia. He died there in 1783, aged eighty years. His estate comprised 1170 acres, much of which is among the most fertile land in the Valley of Virginia. A petition filed by him and other Germans, which appears in Palmer's Calendar of Virginia, shows that Adam Muller and his associates had resided in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, before removing to Virginia, and that county can claim the credit of the first movement made to settle the Shenandoah Valley.

The first explorer of the Shenandoah Valley was Louis Michell, a Swiss, who lived in Chester Co., now Lancaster Co., Pa., in the period of 1706-7, as shown by the Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, in the month of February, 1707. See Vol. 3. He was acting on behalf of George Ritter and others, of Berne, Switzerland, who were endeavoring to obtain large grants of land in the Shenandoah Valley, upon which they desired a Swiss colony. In the year 1707, the writer of these notes received from the British Public Record Office, London, England, copies of George Ritter's petitions, addressed to Queen Anne, asking for lands in Virginia for the purpose above stated, and among them a map was found, made by Louis Michell in 1706 or 1707.

He started from Annapolis, Maryland, with one, Clark, of Maryland and crossed the Potomac, about Point of Rocks, a few miles below Harper's

Ferry, West Virginia, in present Lowden County, Virginia. He crossed the Blue Ridge through Snicker's Gap, into the Shenandoah Valley, and passed over the Shenandoah River in the present County of Clark. His route was then up the Valley to present Strasburg and Edinburg, in Shenandoah County. On his return, he crossed the Potomac at the point of his first passage of the stream and then turned to the left and went up the Valley of the Monocacy, on his return to Pennsylvania.

Edgree vs Alexander

The Augusta records also show that, in 1744, Alexander Crawford was a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and in 1745, he was a resident of Augusta County. His brother, Patrick Crawford, came to Virginia in 1737, and by the year 1740, the four brothers, Alexander, Patrick, George and James Crawford, were living in Augusta County, Virginia, as shown by the survey books and other records of the county. They are believed to have been the sons of William Crawford, named above.

In February, 1732, James McIlwaine was a resident of Sussex County, Delaware, and Hugh Matthews owed him an account. Matthews removed to Augusta County, Virginia.

McIlwaine vs Matthews, file 387.

Francis Beaty was a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1735. Certainly until May 1, 1738. In 1752, he was certainly living in Augusta County, Virginia.

Smith vs Beaty

John Allison, Francis Beaty and William Caldwell were, in 1738, residents of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Samuel Norwood was a resident of Donegal Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1738.

Edmonson vs. Norwood.

He was a Captain in Augusta County, Virginia, Militia, in the French and Indian War.

Michell's explorations of the Valley antedate the visit of Governor Alexander Spotswood of Virginia and the "Knights of the Golden Horse-shoe" to the Valley by at least nine years. For the Ritter documents and Michell's map, see the January Number, 1921, of the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.

In 1716, Governor Spotswood, then Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, came over the Blue Ridge Mountains into the Valley of Virginia, with a company of about forty, on an expedition of discovery. They crossed the Blue Ridge at Swift Run Gap, in the present County of Rockingham, Virginia, and reached the Shenandoah River in the vicinity of present Elkton in that county. In commemoration of this expedition, he had a number of small golden horse shoes made, which he gave to each one of the gentlemen who accompanied him on the expedition, and they are known in Virginia history as the "Knights of the Horse Shoe" and the "Knights of the Golden Horse Shoe."

On December 20, 1723, John Alexander, Samuel Crafford and William Crafford (Crawford) lived at Octoraro, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and were traders. James Alexander removed to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1741, and was one of the Commissioners appointed to build the Presbyterian Meeting House in that county at Tinkling Springs, in 1741, the second oldest church in the county.

The deposition of Edward filed in Court Papers No. 1, Augusta County, Virginia, shows that John Hindman was in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on January 5, 1739-40. He had a license to preach by Donegal Presbytery in March, 1742, and was immediately sent to the Shenandoah Valley as a missionary. In that year, he preached among other places in Virginia, "at the Head of Shenandoah." This place is the present village of Cross Keys, Rockingham County, Virginia. He there preached the first sermon ever delivered in the county, of which there is known record. In 1745 or 1746, he organized the Old Peaked Mountain Presbyterian Church, now called the Massanutten, of Cross Keys, the oldest of all the churches in Rockingham County. Mr. Hindman was a native of Londonderry, Chester County, Pa., and died in October, 1748. He is buried in the cemetery at Cross Keys. In the year 1747, he changed his church affiliations and was appointed the first Rector of Augusta Parish.

See, also, deposition of Providence Scott, in Fletcher vs. Hindman's Administrators.

James Rutledge was a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1741. As a trader (Indian), on February 28, 1744, he was still in Lancaster. On the date first mentioned, he executed his deed to Robert Dunning, of Pennsborough, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and to Samuel Blunston, of Hempfield, of the same county. He died in Augusta County, Virginia, prior to November, 1750.

Dunning's Ex'or. vs. Parker

Members of this family moved to South Carolina prior to 1751. In April 1753 he was dead.

George Lewis was, on April 10, 1742, a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Dickinson vs. Lewis

John Shry (or Story) and John Rutledge, in the County of Chester, and Province of Pennsylvania, "traders," executed their bond to William Blyth, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1743. They were still living in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1749.

Bryan McDonald was a resident of now Chester County, Pennsylvania. February 27, 1744-5.

Borden vs. McDonald.

Thomas Carson and Alexander Gibboney were residents of Lancaster Borough, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1744.

Gibboney vs. Carson

William Lusk was, on November 24, 1744, a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Paxton Township.

Armstrong vs. Lusk

Daniel Sink was a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1752.

Francis Waser (Wuser?) was an Indian in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1752.

See Cross vs. Sink, file 391.

John Hartlias, of Augusta County, Virginia, executed his bond to John Lindsay, of Gilford Township, Cumberland, October 1, 1752. Lindsay was a "trader." Indian?

Lindsay vs. Hartlias, file 392

Nathaniel Wartsher was a resident of Paxton Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, prior to November 25, 1752.

Morrison vs. Wartcher, file 394.

Michael Finney, of Augusta County, Virginia; gave bond to William Hall, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, dated November 28, 1752.

Hall vs. Finney

Suits filed in the Augusta County Court (Va. November, 1754.)

John Shields was a resident of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and a weaver by trade, December 25, 1745.

Borden vs. Shields

Joseph Love was a resident of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1746, and bought goods from Simon and Lazarus, Merchants, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on that date. Robert Thompson was a Justice of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1753.

Simon & Lazarus vs. Love

Joseph Love was a resident of Augusta County, Virginia, September 22, 1752.

See Love vs. Brown

Jacob Miller was a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1747.

Bowman vs. Miller, file 387.

William Hamilton, living in Chester County, Pennsylvania, executed his note to Aaron Hassert, on May 20, 1747. The note bears this endorsement:

"In Virginia, Augusta County,

"Care Pastor Eyrich Track."

The Pastor of the "Irich Tract" in Virginia was the Rev. John Craig, whose home in Pennsylvania was in Lancaster County. Mr. Craig came to Virginia in the fall of 1740, and was the Pastor of the Augusta Church and Tinkling Spring Presbyterian Congregation. He was the first regularly settled Minister in the Shenandoah Valley.

George Croghan was a resident of Pennsborough, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1748.

Croghan vs. Strother's Admin.

John Caldwell, whose home in Pennsylvania had been at Chestnut Level, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was, on December 27, 1748, a member of the County Court of Augusta County, Virginia.

See paper filed in Court File No. 1

Augusta, County, Virginia.

John Caldwell was the grandfather of John Caldwell Calhoun, of South Carolina, who, in political effort, was the great leader of the movement which lead to the secession of the South in 1861.

Chestnut Level is an early place (name) in Augusta County, Virginia. It was evidently called after Chestnut Level, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

See Robert Hamilton's Survey, October 12, 1766.

Entry Book p. 65.

John Lytner (Lightner) a resident of Lancaster County on March 10, 1750-51, upon that date relinquished a power of attorney given to him by his father-in-law, Christopher Francisco.

See Court Papers file No. 2

Members of the Lightner family are now residents of Augusta County, Virginia. The records of Orange County, Virginia, of which Augusta County was a part until 1745, show that, in 1738, Christopher Francisco, Sr., bought from Jacob Stover 3800 acres of land on the Shenandoah River, in what is now Rockingham County, Virginia, five miles below Port Republic. Two of his sons, Christopher Francisco Jr., and Ludwick Francisco, came to Virginia and settled on their father's land.

James McRenald and John Scott resided in Cecil County, Maryland, and on March 27, 1750, executed their bond to Peter Bayrad.

Ardry vs. McRenald & Scott

A LOCAL JURY'S LODGING, MEAT & DRINK IN 1805.

Minutes of Meeting, Friday, June 3, 1921.

Note by Judge Landis:

The following was sent me by Justice Sylvester B. Saddler of the State Supreme Court. Where he found the original I do not know. Evidently it was secured from our County Records.

Traverse Jury Bill During the Trial of Joseph Pursel at March Term 1805—(viz)

To 1 Bottle madaira wine.....	9.4 1/2
2 quarts Beer.....	1.10 1/2
1/2 pint Brandy.....	1.10 1/2
1 quart cider.....	0.6
1 Bottle madaira wine.....	9.4 1/2
1 gill Brandy.....	0.11
13 Dinners at 2/4.....	1.10.4
<hr/>	
1 Bott.e mad'a. wine.....	9.4 1/2
a pint Brandy.....	3.9
segars.....	0.8 1/2
a pint Brandy.....	3.9
a Bottle mada. wine.....	9.4 1/2
14 suppers at 1/10 1/2.....	1.6.3
Lodgings.....	7.0
a Bottle mada. wine at.....	9.4 1/2
a pint Brandy.....	3.9
12 eggs.....	0.9
a half pint Brandy.....	1.10 1/2
a half pint mada. wine.....	2.4
14 Breakfasts.....	1.6.3
<hr/>	
	7.19. 5 1/2

I remember the trial of Purcell was lengthy and there was a necessity for an adjournment of the jury consequently if the prisoner was poor and unable to pay costs—the county ought to be at the charge of the trial. This is agreeably to the law.

Joseph Henry

Pres. 2 Dist. Penna.

The Court disapproved of several of the Items of this Bill, and the Associate Judges recalled their request at the time, that the refreshment had not been limited, but as Mr. Crever has furnished the within articles on the credit of the County; We think on the whole it may be prudent in the Commissioners to satisfy the Demand.

By the Court

J. H.

Prohibition does not seem to have had any standing in those days.

C. I. Landis.

Minutes of Meeting, Friday, June 3, 1921.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in their Auditorium in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Building, the President, Hon. C. I. Landis, officiating.

The reading of the May minutes was omitted.

The Librarian reported the following gifts and exchanges during the month:—The Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology, from the Smithsonian Institution; Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1918; A Stone Indian hatchet, presented by Mr. John C. Kiehl of Lancaster; Silver Jubilee Souvenir and Program of Emmanuel Lutheran Church, Lancaster, 1921, presented by Rev. P. George Sieger; Letter of Dr. David Ramsay written August 21, 1805, at Charleston, South Carolina, to his cousin, James Patterson 2nd., of Little Britain Township; and a letter written by David Ramsay's grandson, of the same name, on August 30, 1859, from Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, to James P. Adams, Esq. of Oxford, Chester County; also a copy of Martha Laurens Ramsay's diary published by Dr. David Ramsay, her husband, at Charleston, South Carolina after her death, he having edited and commented freely upon the same; all these Ramsay gifts were presented by Mr. Edward B. Patterson of Oxford, Chester County; A copy of "The Land We Love" October, 1868, edited by General D. H. Hill; A copy of The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, January 1921, presented by Mr. Charles E. Kemper, Staunton, Virginia; A pamphlet entitled "The Catonsville Lutheran Church by George C. Keidel, author, presented by him; History of Lamberton Lodge No. 476, presented by Dr. R. M. Bolenius, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

The Treasurer's Report was read and approved as read.

D. F. Magee, Esq. who was appointed to look up a bookcase reported that there were available for the Society's consideration about six bookcases of five sections each. The Society voted the purchase of three of these.

Mr. Magee, Chairman of the Committee in charge of the Drumore Celebration, gave an outline of what the Committee and the sub-Committees had done up to the present time, describing the trip a number of members had taken over the route of the intended Pilgrimage.

The applicants received at the May Meeting were elected to membership:

Mr. John G. Schaum, 108 South Prince Street; Miss Anna Schaum, 108 South Prince Street, City; Mr. H. H. Shenk, State Library, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

A paper "Historical Notes from the Records of Augusta County, Virginia," compiled by Mr. Charles E. Kemper, Staunton, Virginia, was edited and read by Hon. Charles I. Landis. This was supplemented by a very short paper "Traverse Jury Bill During the Trial of Joseph Pursel at March Term 1805" sent by Justice Sylvester B. Sadler of the State Supreme Court, also read by His Honor, Judge Landis.

After an interesting discussion, the meeting adjourned until September.
Adaline B. Spindler, Secretary.

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM MICHAEL (PART II.)

By H. FRANK ESILEMAN

EXCITEMENT IN LANCASTER OVER THE RUMORED
INVASION OF A RAILROAD.

MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER MEETING

VOL. XXV. NO. 7.

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LANCASTER, PA.

1921

October 1st, we left Lancaster about nine o'clock in the morning. The air cold and sure, and we traveled in a small town called Maytown, about fifteen miles. In the evening it began to rain but the morning it cleared up again. This was the first time I lay upon the floor wrapped in my blanket, however, I slept well and ate a very hearty meal, in the morning.

Second—This morning we left Maytown and proceeded to Painesville and then West. From there to Middletown.

Third—We marched into Maytown, we had not been long in Maytown, until the Jersey army marched out of town to meet the president, and

Autobiography of William Michael. Part II.

Read by H. Frank Eshleman.

The following is a transcript of the second part of William Michael's diary or memorandum of notable experiences in his life. This he calls his "Trip Westward". The first part of the manuscript, which was read at the April meeting of our Society, by Mr. George F. K. Erisman, the writer called his "Trip Southward". William Michael was a Lancaster man, and among other papers extant here concerning him, his will may be found. It is in the Register of Wills Office in this county. He gives considerable family history in the said will. He was a child of noble ancestry; and the head of a more than ordinarily prominent line of descendants.

(Proclamation by the President of the United States, in part)

"Whereas combinations have arisen to defeat the execution of the laws of the United States, laying duties on distilled spirits, etc., which he (the president) is advised amounts to treason, viz: the said persons who on the 16 and 17 of July proceeded in arms amounting to several hundred to the home of John Nevin, Inspector of the Revenue, fired with arms thereon; (to save his life he made his escape) laid soon, his property, etc., in ruin by putting fire thereto; and whereas, entertaining a just sense of duty and having a perfect conviction of the necessity of pursuing immediate means to suppress the same insurrection, I do command all persons insurgents, on or before, the 1st of September, next to disperse and return peaceably to their homes," etc.,

"The President next appointed commissioners to precede to the western countries, as did the governor of the state, to convince them of their delusion, granting a free pardon, to all those who should in a specified time, sign certain instruments of writing as becoming dutiful citizens. However, the good disposition of the president was not accepted; and to appearances seemed to threaten the shedding of blood. And according to an Act of Congress, purporting, an Act for calling out the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, etc., it shall be lawful to call forth the Militia, to suppress the same; Therefore according to a requisition of the president, such numbers of the most respectable characters turned out voluntarily that I, with the additional number of forty-four from this (Lancaster) town turned out volunteers to defend our Republican Constitution, after being handsomely equipped and in uniform. On October the first, our company marched from this town westward. It was truly a melancholy time in town upon the occasion, as at that time we expected to have a dangerous enemy to contend with.

October 1st, we left Lancaster about nine o'clock in the morning, the air cold and pure, and we traveled to a small town called Maytown, about fifteen miles. In the evening it began to rain but the morning, it cleared up again. This was the first time I lay upon the floor wrapped in my blanket, however, I slept well and ate a very hearty meal, in the morning.

Second—This morning we left Maytown and proceeded to Falmouth and then dined. From there to Middletown.

Third—We marched into Harrisburg, we had not been long in Harrisburg until the Jersey army marched out of town to meet the president, and

shortly after his arrival was announced, by the discharge of cannon, the town was more lively than ever before, I saw it. We crossed the river in the afternoon, and marched about four or five miles farther and then encamped in a suitable field. We pitched our tents procured straw, cooked our meat, made our broth, etc.

Fourth—We marched this day within four or five miles of Carlisle and encamped.

Five—This day lay still and rested ourselves.

Six—This morning we had orders to dress and powder ourselves completely and about 10 o'clock started for Carlisle, we marched in the greatest order. Much praise we recurred on our performance. The spectators crowded so greatly upon us, we were greatly retarded in our maneuvers.

Seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth we lay in our encampment.

Eleventh—Our division of the army marched from this ground to the westward, viewed by the President and marched out.

Twelfth—The remainder marched out in the same manner. Thus was Carlisle, which was the rendezvous of so formidable an army, evacuated in two days. We marched seven miles to a place called Mount Rock. After this day, marching, I have neglected taking particular notice of circumstances only that campaigning began in a great measure to be disagreeable to many; irregular marches, scarcity of water, many commanders, dust, change of water so many times, made it unhealthy and disagreeable and from this, until the fourth of November, I have been prevented giving a daily relation of what occurred, during the march. From Mount Rock to Bedford over the mountains, Peters, Tuscarora, Sideling, etc., rendered it exceeding fatiguing; and all was borne with the greatest fortitude, and could not be exceeded by the old veterans. During this period, the "Horse", brought in many persons who have been proved to be unfavorable to the government. The taking of one of them gave great satisfaction to the fatigued soldiery. After being here a few days, I entered into the Commissary department. Mosher, who marched out, as our captain was elected a Colonel Commandant of a Regiment of Infantry, and used me very ill. Twenty acting men out of forty-five, owing to sickness made it doubly hard upon the remainder.

I therefore, exerted myself and procured the appointment of Issuing Commissary of the Clothing and Military stores for the four armies. On the 22nd of October I entered into my new station and on that day the Army moved from Bedford to the westward. Mr. Maderwell, a young man that marched as a volunteer from Lancaster in the same company, was appointed Issuing Commissary with me. On the 22nd we marched at our ease; put our baggage, muskets, etc., in our wagons, which we had to the number of fifty or sixty, loaded in with the stores. Could procure anything we wanted on the way. October 23rd, we had another agreeable day for marching, the last for a long time. On the 24th it began to rain for thirteen or fourteen days successively. Here followed a long chain of inconveniences. Floundering of horses, others lame, sick, etc., wagons breaking and that is beyond conception to any one but those who were witnesses thereto. Our marches were greatly retarded by the seeking and pressing of horses and wagons as the greatest part of the people here were either more or less dissatisfied to government and therefore rendered it considerably more difficult to procure the means for conveying our stores. However the gentleman, whom we acted under, the superintendent, Captain Gamble, being acquainted with the like, procured those necessities, when perhaps others would be at a loss.

November 5th—The army made a general halt at Carnagans, after a long, tedious and disagreeable march through slush and rain and we fell to, to take a genuine inventory of the stores on hand, a task both tedious, and laborious. We took lodging one mile in front of the army at one, Morton's.

November 6th—Still proceeding on with taking of inventory.

November 7th—This day we were kept busier than any day preceding. It was appointed as a general issuing day of clothing for the army. The returns we found very heavy, in shoes particularly, the wet weather had proved very disastrous to this article, numbers had marched several days without a shoe to their feet and in such severe weather, one would have expected it would have been considerably more severe upon them than it was. With all the handicaps they underwent, they still seemed to be contented and in high spirits.

November 8th—Appropriated nearly as the 7th, however, this day was more favorable and warmer than the preceding day. In the evening, after our work being done, we rested by the fireside, in our little cabin, for small it was; the top of the roof was but thirteen feet from the ground and but one room and that extended over the house, one small window, but no glass or frame to it. This house stands about one mile from the river Yough and but a mile from Budd's Ferry on the Yough. The family were truly hospitable one son and daughter both grown to the age of maturity. This day our landlady entertained with the history of her life. And it being singular and interspersed with trouble seldom met with or heard of in the present period that induced me to give part of it an insertion in the Journal.

(Here he inserts three or four pages of the experiences of the landlady endured with the Indians in early times endured by the good widow lady with whose family he spent the night, in which she detailed to him minutely, telling how the savages stole her small children and how she recovered them and the danger of slaughter, which they so narrowly escaped. The narration is quite valuable as a chapter in early Indian history, but of no value as a part of the experiences of the expedition which was the subject of this diary.

November 9th—This day we had more rest than for many days past. M. Sterret, Lieutenant in the Federal army and engaged in the same business with me, left in the morning for Bedford. The day was pleasant, and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Gov. Lee's (Commander of the Potomac Army) arrived from the Virginia and Maryland lines, to that of ours namely Jersey and Pennsylvania line, was announced with a discharge of fifteen cannon. I now began to think or at least to wish to return home. The weather began to grow severe, a great many of our men sick, and we began to prepare for a march towards Pitt.

November 10th—This morning the army about 9 o'clock marched on towards Pitt in these directions. We had orders to direct the stores to Pitt. The roads were tolerably good, the land fertile but hilly. We moved about 7 miles and left our worthy Morton family about 12 o'clock with regret. Traveling about 2 miles we came to a creek called the Sewickley. On the west side of it, it is remarkable for the construction of the road, which is extended I imagine twenty yards above the walls seemingly as if it were done by art. The bank is seemingly as one solid rock into the top or to speak more comprehensively like a wall. The road is about ten or twelve feet wide on the top and on the other side of the road is a valley equally as far down to as the water on this side and requires great attention in the wagoner or perhaps he will throw his team into an abyss that is irretrievable. We lay about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the army at a mill, the name of Hazels, on the Little Sewickley Creek. This evening it began to rain hard the road near the creek were very hilly. This evening we gave orders to the wagoners to be on the start by break of day, together in advance of the army.

November 11th—We started this morning about day break. The road being a good deal wet and still raining a little, we traveled about three miles through the fertile piece of country and then entered Braddock's Old Road about six miles from where we started. I found unexpectedly a relative of my wife. I was treated kindly by them and partook of nourishment rarely to be met with. We took up our quarters about 1½ miles from Thompson's Tavern, or as some call at Mayer's at one Powell's Turtle Creek. We dined this day at Thompson's—an excellent dinner in camp F. with Col. Biddle and several other officers. We had a good supper here the family were kind, had a long discussion on the campaign, gave us an account of the martial appearance of the insurgents, about four months ago. Their home lays about two miles from Braddock's field on the old Penna road. The march of the latter part of the day was very bad, the roads a good deal hilly and deep. We were presented some of the largest shellbarks that I ever saw. They were nearly as large as walnuts but not so good in quality as in size.

November 12th—This morning we started early before breakfast and it began to snow; we traveled about 3½ miles and stopped at a little cabin where lived four fresh lively Irish girls. We located here besides a good comfortable fire. The cabin was very small, not above twelve feet square wherein dwelt content and hospitably with all the perfection of rosy health. They had a pumpkin, the largest I saw, in circumference 7½ feet. They informed me it was a good deal larger when green. I waited here until our stores came up with us, gave the wagoners directions to come on as fast as they could and then proceeded on for the long wished for Post, Fort Pitt. I arrived in town about 2 o'clock. The first beauty I observed in the situation was that of the rivers, which I viewed with the greatest delight. I then began to find out Captain Gamble, the superintendent of the stores, but sought him long, in vain. I went to the garrison to find him; he had just left it. I then met with Mr. Tanaghe, an acquaintance and physician in the Federal Army. He conducted me through and several more, the whole and every part of the garrison. I soon after met with Captain Gamble and he conducted us to the outer quarters. Elegant house, 1¼ miles from the town, people of the best characters. Boarded with us, a Mr. Sample, attorney of Law, with his lady. I was exceedingly surprised with regard to society. I vainly anticipated a country awkward society. Mr. Sample, I found an agreeable informed character, that of his lady handsome; was softness itself, conversant and informed, a daughter of Mr. Tinker, indeed I never expected so amiable a figure in so rugged a country, together with six or eight more in all making an agreeable society. This evening proved by far the coldest day of any. I now considered myself happily landed in port, had all the necessities to make me comfortable.

November 13th—A most beautiful morning, but cold and calm. The river looked, this morning, like glass. Mr. Maderwell and I after eating a good breakfast, walked down town, to view the rivers, the sight which was truly pleasing. Along the water were lying boats in numbers, both loaded and unloaded, ready to be wafted to the new world, down the Grand Ohio, a majestic sight in its demonstration of increasing power. From that we walked down the banks to the junction of the Allegheny. The latter is something larger than the former and much clearer and more beautiful. Just on the point, is the spot where stood the Old French Fort; but it has been erased long ago and there remains nothing, but here and there, some part of the foundation. Near to that, within fifty yards stand the remains of the stockade, nearly all fallen away.

The ditches had been dug to form a canal from the Monongahela to the Allegheny, and when it is clear they can still be seen. The magazine is still a good and strong building. Braddock's Fort is not quite in so com-

manding a situation, as the Old French Fort. But the present garrison held, is the most inconvenient situation of them all.

November 14th—This morning we found a snow of about an inch—still continuing. The greatest part of the day, we employed in unloading our stores. We departed then into a new church, but newly under roof, the inside make of which was just begun, but therein was erected a kind of pulpit which I suppose they made use of, occasionally.

November 15th—Still continuing snowing. I stood some time this morning looking out of the window of our lodging room on the second story. The home is situated on the heights but very pleasant. It overlooks the whole of the town and commands a perfect view of both the rivers together with an extensive view down the Ohio, all which looked dead and drear. (Here a poem is inserted). In the evening, Mr. Maderwell and I went downstairs with some of our acquaintances, passed away the hours agreeably in company with a great number of gentlemen, of and belonging to different Volunteer camps, in singing all not withstanding the long march before us to get home and the dreary winter already severely set in. It is surprising the tranquility and cheerfulness of the company. They were all seemingly as happy as we could be at our respective homes.

November 16th—Still continuing snowing, the weather so hard and severe that the rumors became nearly general of returning home or tarrying all winter. Winter setting in so fast and provisions, being very scant proportions to the demand, the commander thought proper to march home, again. This evening I walked out to camp about five miles up the Allegheny road to speak to Col. Mosher. It was near night when I started in company with William Pathie. The roads were excessive bad; but we had fortunately met with two men belonging to a volunteer camp from Harrisburg on horseback and they seeing our disagreeable situation took both of us behind them and jogged on quite comfortably. It was a considerable while after night when we arrived at Camp. I there met with my old mess-mates in so kind a manner that not withstanding their disagreeable situation I found myself happy. I supped with them on a good cup of chocolate, slept on a bed of wet straw, which they little noted, but which gave me a violent cold. This was the only night I slept in a bed covered with rain and snow successively during the night, but sleep I had little, feeling myself chilly the whole night.

November 17th—This morning at the firing of the signal guns, I arose and began to make my way to Pitt again. The snow was several inches deep and had slush at the bottom. I was a stranger to the road and which made it both difficult to find and very disagreeable to walk. The snow covered the watery places and often thinking of setting my foot safe I would plunge into slush over my shoes. Not knowing it was necessary to have provided a pass, I came off without one. I had not proceeded one mile, before I was stopped by a picket guard, who demanded my pass. I then perceived my error in not procuring it and with difficulty, I could persuade the sergeant of the guard that I did not belong to the army or the corps, that my business was that of issuing commissary of the clothing, etc., but at length he permitted me to pass on. I had not proceeded one mile further before I was stopped for the second time by another picket guard and had there not fortunately been one of the company I belonged to before I received my new appointment I made not the least doubt, but I should have been kept there. His knowing me and the business I was in ended a further inquiry and permitted me to pass on. I then proceeded on until I came to a coal mine in a strange woodland, the phenomena of which I had several times heard of. I went into the mouth thereof and called into it, if they would admit me, which echoed and rolled for a minute, seemingly as one huge hollow vessel and was answered, from within. I could not comprehend the

reply but thought they had forbidden me entering. I waited a moment with disappointment. At length there came one of them out of the cave and then I asked him to take me in with him, which he seemed willing to comply with. He then hollowed to some one within to bring him a candle to light a stranger in—speaking in French—and soon one came out with the candle. He was black as the devil and looked to resemble one. He then ordered me to follow him, speaking in broken English. We passed through a long entry, strongly smelling of sulphur. There was a yellow fatty-looking liquid running along the walls and under foot. They have laid planks to make it more easy to wheel coal out. The workers then led me along gangways that intersected or ran across the first. I was soon lost and with difficulty found the way out again. The whole was well worth seeing, each of the gangways extending nearly 100 feet under ground. They were all Frenchmen within the mine and each appeared as so many beings from the bottomless pit. They looked consumpted and emaciated.

November 18th.—This morning about 9 o'clock the Governor left Pitt, escorted by the companies on horse, from the counties of Lancaster, Berks, and Dauphin. Mr. Maderwell and I left at about 12:00. A hard frosty road which about noon became mud, thawed and slippery. We traveled thirteen miles this afternoon and came to a small hut and remained there all night. Though at another time we should have been sorry to accept of the like, it seemed comfortable. The family were Irish, the name of Calhoun. They entertained us kindly with what they had, as the country seemed over-run with soldiers, pushing home as fast as they could. We thought ourselves happy in the situation.

November 19th.—This morning about day-break, we got on our way again. We felt a little stiff and fatigued, however, after marching up French creek a few miles, and getting a little warmed up, we felt a little more supple and walked along at a surprising rate. Thinking we could get to Lancaster in a few days, we moved rapidly and thought little of fatigue. There was no getting over Turtle creek, but by wading it. It was very cold though not so very deep. By the time we got across, we made many wiry faces. However, we laughed it over and after marching about 7 miles over a lonesome and desolate country, we came to a small hut, the landlord of which was an Irishman not long in this country. They gave us food however, of mush and milk and venison, just killed the evening before. The Irishman would take no money for the food he gave us. From there we travelled to a place called Hannah's town. We ate our dinner here although it was a very small place, consisting of about four or five families. We then took a road from there, used by the packers and unfit for any wheel carriages, in order to procure entertainment. About dusk we came to a creek called the Loyalhannah (signifying strong water). This frightened us and there was no way to cross it but to wade it and it was some sixty yards wide where we crossed. It was very muddy and surprisingly rapid, and we knew not how deep. The rapidity of the stream nearly brushed us down stream and the cold was so intense that before we had gotten half way across we thought we should not be able to survive. It seemed as if every step we took, we were walking on hatches and yet we endeavored to cross as fast as possible. Never was I more disappointed with a journey in my life than as this present time. I was ready to curse those who had caused us to be there. We took lodging at Cochrans about forty miles from Pitt and travelled about 27 miles this day. They gave us bread and butter, tea and sugar we had brought with us and on this we made our supper. I thought we were unwelcome guests, for what reason, I know not. But they let us have a bed which we did not expect. This night it began to rain and continued to rain until morning.

November 20th—At break of day we left here, travelled a lonesome road about four or five miles through a heavy rain to the foot of Chestnut Ridge. We stopped at a new house built on a larger scale than common in this country. The good woman of the house was obliging. She had no bread baked and had no other meal in the house but buck-wheat. But we being very hungry, requested her to make some cakes of the buck-wheat flour, which she did and we ate heartily of it. We proceeded about eight or ten miles further to Clifford's farm, through a heavy rain and were wet to the skin. Here we were entertained well. Clifford's farm bespoke them a people of decency. The good woman urged us to stay that night, to dry our clothes. They set the table with plenty, and it looked more like the products of Lancaster county, than that of a rugged country. We wished to stay all night but we all knew that a great many soldiers were proceeding rapidly on and those who were first, procured the best fare. Notwithstanding the heaviness of the rain and the bad roads we were again on the way, and marched to the foot of Laurel Hill. We came to Truman's, a private house, and as it began to snow and blow, and became intensely cold, we stayed here that night and slept on the floor, which was very hard and we felt the effects the next morning.

November 21st—Not being able to sleep any during the night, the time seemed long to us and about 2 o'clock in the morning we left Truman's and marched to the top of Laurel Hill. The rain the day before filled every hollow, then the snow and the cold froze over every bit of water within reach. The snow covered the road and it was almost impossible to pick our way before daybreak. One step would be on safe ground and the next would plunge us into snow and water, sometimes up to our knees. The falling of limbs of trees made the mountain shake and the descent was dreadful, as we were uncertain when a limb would fall on us and crush us. We travelled across the mountain and stopped at a small house at the foot of it expecting to get some food. But the house was so full of one kind and another, that we could get in, but not near the fire. We were nearly perished with cold and were obliged to stay in that situation until dawn. Laurel Hill was about five and a half miles across and we were hungry, but could get nothing to eat. At break of day we again got under way and marched nine miles farther before we could procure a bite to eat, of bread and potato. We now began to feel the pangs of hunger. The good woman was nearly tormented out of her wits for food. As fast as she could bake the cakes the soldiers ate them, and even her own children were weeping for want of food. I procured flour from her, made it up into a cake and baked it in the ashes, while she made us a dish of coffee and venison. We ate a hearty meal here. We were fortunate enough to meet with an empty wagon going to Belford and bargained with the driver for a ride there and so by kind fortune we escaped a foot marching of many miles of bad road. The wagoner was driving much slower than we expected him to and induced us to buy some whiskey, we then got him in a good humor, and made him pace. We took lodging this evening at Reigart's part way on the Allegheny, a most miserable place. We slept very little because of cold and dogs and cats, such as I never saw before. We had exceedingly bad entertainment and were charged double rate. We paid him his price and resolved never to stop at his house again unless we could not help it.

November 22—It snowed the greater part of the night, and in the morning we left our impossible landlord, about 7:00 o'clock without refreshments. Finding myself somewhat indisposed this morning, I left the wagon and walked about seven miles over a rough and lonesome road, up the Allegheny mountains to Stettler's.

I received a good warm breakfast and it revived me somewhat, for which I paid about twenty-five cents. Crossing the mountains to Stettler's

was about the worst roads that I ever travelled on, except Laurel Hill, "Shades of Death," a place so called because of the dismal, swampy, dark aspect, about two miles from Stettler's and truly frightful. We travelled on again and gained the summit. We travelled on to Mear's tavern near the foot of the Allegheny mountains, where we were provided with supper, a good potpie. It is nineteen miles across the mountain.

November 23rd—This morning when I attempted to walk my legs seemed as if they were like sticks of wood. I could scarcely move one before the other, but after getting warm, I soon found myself getting pliable. We walked nine miles and got a good breakfast at Bedford, after which we proceeded on and reached the foot of Sideling Hill. Nothing occurred on the way worth narrating. The foot of the Sideling Hill is about two miles from the crossing of the Juniata.

November 24—About 4 o'clock this morning we began our march by star light—clear and cold, but the roads tolerably good, and ascended the mountain. It is nine and one-half miles across and by nine o'clock we had crossed it. We marched five miles farther and breakfasted at Jordon's—genteel and kind people. We then pushed forward expecting to go about twenty miles this day. However, our rising so early did us good, and by noon we found ourselves disposed to go farther, and we crossed the Tuscaorora mountain arriving in Starsburg a little after dark. We travelled nearly forty miles this day over a rugged mountainous country. We had little time to spare to make observations. However, whenever we came to a town we could find no lodgings as we bore bearskins on our hats. A certain Mrs. Dever, a person of good property, gave us very bad limburger and intimidated a stable was good enough for a soldier. With utmost difficulty I avoided prosecuting her as she deserved. However, I hope I shall one day or other have the extreme pleasure of confounding her satisfactorily. Her husband was more mild than she and said little, while she with her unbridled tongue was unceasingly in agitation. Mr. A. Henry entertained us at his home with a good supper and bed and Mr. Stone, another of our acquaintances, invited us to breakfast in the morning with him.

November 25th—This morning we were very lazy and did not like to get out of bed, because it was so comfortable and about seven o'clock we ate breakfast and then bade our Friend good-bye. I found myself very unfit for travel, however, Maderwell urged me on as far as he could, but he soon after left me to travel alone, to urge myself on (a poor fatigued traveler who was nearly dead with fatigue.) I considered it uncourteous, and the world could not persuade me to the contrary. We travelled together from Lancaster to Pitt, and so far back again, and now to forsake me in my present situation and take to a stranger for the sake of riding on a very indifferent horse, and the owner far more so, to carry him to Lancaster was absurd. Indeed I could not have thought it possible that he could have thought of obliging himself to any such an ill-looking person to ride upon so schrawny a beast without a saddle. I reconciled myself to the change. He rode off and I solitarily jogged on. He told me he should not go farther than Mount Rock, that night, and perhaps I could reach it. I know not how I could get on as fatigued as I was, but I managed to get as far as Mount Rock, seven miles from Carlisle. When I arrived there I received the unfortunate news he had proceeded to Carlisle. I felt myself deceived and disappointed. I reconciled myself as well as I could and concluded to have to walk home at my ease. I spoke for my bed and supper determined to enjoy myself as well as possible. I had not been in the house half an hour when there was a wagon just going to Carlisle that night with sundry kind of marketing, and thereon were two young women and two men. It was about 7 o'clock and I prevailed upon them to carry me on to Carlisle and with difficulty they assented. They were a merry company, indeed, and though so much fatigued I found myself at ease and agreeably entertained. The roads were excessively bad and the wagon stalled in slush beyond de-

scription. It was necessary to unload the wagon, in the dark and lift it out of the mud. We were entertained and employed about two hours, about 11:00 o'clock we got into Carlisle and the Public Houses were all shut and the people gone to bed. I could not get into any genteel house, and was therefore, obliged to take up with the first one I should find would entertain me, which I found, God knows, bad enough.

November 26th—This morning I arose about seven o'clock discharged my bill and preceded towards Middletown by the way of Sympson's Ferry. Along this there are no public houses, though the roads were tolerable, and uncommonly direct and no public houses are required. I travelled about twelve miles, and there, from a private family got some bread and milk. Water I found excessively scarce in the course of about twelve miles. I saw but a stream of water and every house I passed they all replied there was none in the house. Some had to bring it more than a mile and some less. After satisfying myself here, I proceeded solitarily along to the Ferry. Here I met my friend from Franklin County, somewhat intoxicated. We were detained but a few minutes at the Ferry. Huston and I drank freely of wine, grew intimate and he took me behind him to Middletown. In the evening there gathered a large number of different soldiers from the army on horseback—spent the evening cheerfully and about 8 o'clock met Mr. Maderwell with whom I unknowingly passed the evening.

November 27th—This day about 10 o'clock, we left Middletown and anticipated the pleasure of the evening, of again coming among our friends and relations and partaking of their hospitality. About 7 o'clock in the evening we arrived in Lancaster.

(Note—The above narration furnishes adequate proof of the hardship endured by our forefathers, for us. It also makes it clear that the Whiskey Insurrection was quelled by the fear of the majesty of the United States, without a real battle.)

Excitement in Lancaster Over the Rumored Invasion of a Railroad

The following item was printed in the New Jersey Journal of August 15, 1921, in Jersey City, and was sent to the Society by C. L. Myers, one of our members in business at 102 Chambers street, New York asking the Society whether there was any foundation in fact for the same.

THE CROAKER.

Nearly every city and town has its coterie of croakers who protest against every public improvement that is suggested. Jersey City has not been without its share in the past—in fact, their presence is sometimes manifested even at this late day. The activities of this tribe make the lives of municipal officials anything but beds of roses, but fortunately, the improvements go on just the same, the croakers being swept aside by the march of progress. This element in the community reminds us of what happened in the little town of Lancaster, Pa., ninety years ago, when a literary society asked the use of the schoolhouse for debating the question: "Are Railroads Practical?" This is the answer the School Board made:

"If the society wants the use of the schoolhouse to debate some decent moral question we should cheerfully give the use of it, but such a thing as a railroad is wicked as well as absurd. If God had wanted human beings to travel at the fearful rate of seven miles an hour, He would have clearly foretold it by His prophets, but since nothing is said about it in his Holy Writ, it is plainly an invention of the devil to lead immortal souls to hell. Hence, we must refuse the use of the schoolhouse."

After taking up the matter and investigating it, we are convinced that it is fancy and fiction. The Minutes of the School Boards of Lancaster have been examined from their beginning many years before the date fixed by the above article as the time of the alleged incident and nothing appears at all thereon. Mr. Wm. Riddle who has written up the School History of Lancaster, and has gone through every bit of minutes and other voluminous data, in which are preserved carefully the whole history of the schools of Lancaster, declares that he found nothing at all in them referring to the subject of the railroad; and surely nothing so uncommon as the supposed action of the Board as set forth in the said item.

Besides this it is evident that when the project of a railroad from Columbia to Philadelphia, passing to the north of Lancaster where the "Cut Off" has since been built, became known the people of Lancaster rebelled against the situation which would leave their town south of the line of the road, and took prompt steps to bring the same into and through the city and went to great expense to get it. The citizens generally and the city government and its civil forces all worked for the railroad and it is inconceivable that the advance guard of enlightenment, the school authorities should have opposed it. The able article on the general subject, as to how Lancaster secured the railroad, written by the late Hon. W. U. Hensel, and appearing in Vol. II p. 75 of our proceedings, will convince any one that the Jersey City article is pure fancy

H. FRANK ESHLEMAN.

Minutes of September Meeting, 1921

The Lancaster County Historical Society resumed its usual monthly meetings for the Fall and Winter Seasons this evening in the Auditorium in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building. Mr. H. Frank Eshleman, Vice President, officiated.

The minutes of the June meeting, the last meeting before the Summer vacation, the Treasurer's Report and the Librarian's Report were read and approved as read.

The Librarian reported the following gifts and exchanges:

A History of the Eighty Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Records of the Ballston Spa. Saratoga County National Bank; New York Public Library Bulletin, June, 1921; Wisconsin Magazine of History, June 1921; Annals of Iowa, April, 1921; Philadelphia Weekly Times, June 15, 1889, containing an account of the Johnstown flood; A sketch of the Life of Major General John W. Geary; Speech of Hon. J. D. Cameron, January 18, 1882; New York Public Library Bulletin, July, 1921; Report of the Kansas State Historical Society, 1919-1920; Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, July, 1921; American Philosophical Society Proceedings, 1921; Washington Historical Society Quarterly, July, 1921; The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography October, 1920; Manuscript Copy of the Genealogy of the Proudfoot-Vanscoy-Tedrow-Geist together with allied families, presented by Miss M. R. Emberson, Los Angeles, California; Poems by Miss Letitia W. Brosius. Presented by Mrs. I. C. Arnold; Communion Book, German, 1732, presented by Mrs. Charles A. Sauber; A clipping entitled The Croaker, presented by Mr. Charles Lee Meyers, New York City.

There were fourteen new applications for membership whose election, according to the by-laws was laid over until the next regular meeting.

The following were elected to membership: Edgar B. Maxwell, Esther Maxwell (Mrs. Edgar B.),

A. S. Harkness, Mrs. A. S. Harkness, all of Quarryville, George W. Spier, 310 Ninth Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Mr. Magee gave a report of the work of the Committee for the Drumore Celebration which had gone forward and was nearing completion, the Stone is in the hands of the workmen; and the five bronze tablets are ready, announced that all efforts to connect the data on the Calhoun history failed. While it is very sure that John C. Calhoun's ancestors hailed from Drumore, evidence to that effect is not sufficient to satisfy the high demands which the Lancaster County Historical Society require.

The Paper for the evening was read by Mr. H. Frank Eshleman. It consisted of The Diary of William Michael. After an interesting discussion the Society adjourned at the usual hour.

Adaline B. Spindler

Secretary.

NOTE. The October Number will be the Report of the Committee having in charge the Drumore Celebration, and it will constitute pages 81 to 108 inclusive of the 1921 volume.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1921

AT THE

DRUMORE CELEBRATION

"HISTORY HERSELF, AS SEEN IN HER OWN WORKSHOP."

Dedicatory Exercises and Programme

REV. GEORGE A. LEUKEL

PROF. H. H. BECK

PROF. WARD V. EVANS

GENERAL JOHN STEELE, Revolutionary Soldier
By Susan C. Fraser.

DAVID RAMSAY, Historian, Surgeon, Statesman
By H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.

COLONEL ARCHIBALD STEELE, Revolutionary Hero
By D. F. Magee, Esq.

COLONEL THOMAS PORTER, Patriot Leader, Soldier, '76
By Robert B. Risk, Esq.

REPORT OF CELEBRATION COMMITTEE.

MINUTES OF OCTOBER MEETING.

VOL. XXV. NO. 8.

LANCASTER, PA.

1921.

Presentation of Monument

By PROF. H. H. BECK.

Friends of Drumore:

The Historical Society of Lancaster County, which I have the honor to represent on this occasion, jointly with the Historical Commission of Pennsylvania, has erected on this commanding point within her rolling uplands, this monument to four illustrious sons of Drumore. We have done this to perpetuate the worthy memories of these men:

Dr. David Ramsay, Continental Army surgeon, friend of Washington, leader of constructive legislation in Congress, brilliant man of letters, and "The Father of American History."

Col. Thomas Porter, pioneer organizer of the spirit of independence and of militant patriotism in Lancaster County.

Gen. John Steele, wise man of affairs in early American life and fighting leader on important fields of the Revolutionary War.

Col. Archibald Steele, picturesque in his ruggedness and ardor, who broke the leash of his home ties at the shot of Bunker Hill and bolted afoot for the distant scene.

These four men, prominently within their day, were master builders of this our United States and it is eminently fitting that purely for their memories' sakes their names and deeds should be spread upon enduring bronze.

But these four plates carry with them something more immediate than mere record and memorial. Their legends fairly ring out with a challenge to the imagination of Drumore youth. Who were these men that they have thus lived on? Who these three plodding plowboys, turning this all too familiar sod, that they should be thus impressively outlined on the horizon of the past; and who indeed this barefoot driv-

ing home the cows in yonder meadow that he should be waited upon by the world of letters?

And, again, this monument, with its sturdy foundation purposely taken from the local rock and with its shaft four square to all winds that blow, in its larger meaning is an emblem of something that must persist, by the grace of God, in American life. It is placed here with the conviction that only by holding fast to that spirit of intelligence, courage, patriotism and faith which this rugged memorial symbolizes, can future generations successfully meet the appalling problems and the desperate situations that must inevitably increase in a world growing crowded and old. God grant that the inspiring legends of these four men may never be read by a posterity to whom these messages shall have become a reproach.

We dedicate this monument to the fair memories of Ramsay, Porter, John Steele and Archibald Steele. To the lofty ideals these men stood for, we consecrate it.

In full appreciation therefore of what these native sons have contributed to the past, the present and the future of our country, and in clear recognition of your fitness—my friends of Drumore—to receive and cherish, I make this presentation. I turn this monument over to you with entire confidence that its materials and construction will withstand all weathers for many centuries. And I present it to you—my friends of Drumore—in the bright hope that the sterling qualities of body and mind it symbolizes, by the token of granite and bronze, may endure in fair Drumore as in our beloved America.

In the name of the Lancaster County Historical Society I cordially salute you.

Acceptance of Monument

By WARD V. EVANS, Ph. D.

The people of Drumore accept and thoroughly appreciate the honor conferred on us through the presentation of this memorial to the heroism of our ancestors. It is impossible, however, for us to thank the Lancaster County Historical Society for this honor. Only by deeds can our gratitude be shown. We pledge ourselves, therefore, to cherish and revere this tribute and through the years to come inculcate its teachings in the hearts of our children.

Time will soon efface the names engraved here, but the sentiment that prompted the gift and the lessons taught by the achievements of these men remain with us,—a lasting heritage. Our efforts shall be to produce more blazers of

trails, more makers of history who in future years shall point proudly to the southern end of the county and say, "That is my birthplace."

In times of peace we shall endeavor to wrest even greater harvests from our fertile soil, to train our youths to take their place among the law-givers and educators of our land, and in times of strife and oppression—for wars may come—take up the sword not only for our own liberty, but for all oppressed peoples.

We will be worthy of that heritage, so that even though our names may never be engraved on tablets of bronze, we may live forever in the hearts of our countrymen.

Dr. David Ramsay

By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, Esq.

David Ramsay was an immense figure in America. He did not spend as much of his time, for his country, on the public platform, in our Revolutionary struggle and early National Government, as did many of his contemporaries and thus he was not as widely or nationally known, as they, yet he was superior of many a more famous man of his generation. He was one of the great forces and figures of the Revolutionary War period: he was one of the great patriots and powers of our nation in its early days, for a third of a century. He did not rise to the eminence of Franklin, Washington, Adams or Jefferson; but he was the equal of Paine, Sherman, Livingston, Morris, Wilson, Rodney, Harrison, Rutledge and others. Our duty, to-day, will be to set this son of ancient Lancaster County in his true light and perspective before the modern Americans about me in this audience and before the splendid citizens of Lancaster County and of Pennsylvania of this generation. Our county is as rich in noble sons of her ancient days and of more recent decades, as the sky is rich, in her beautiful stars bending above us, at eventide. It is our duty to discover them and to point them out so that we may fully know and be thankful for the glory that for ages has surrounded us and hung over us like stars, from the days of old.

We can best study Ramsay by considering in order: (1.) his youth and early manhood in and as a son of this County; (2.) his adopted life work in medicine; (3.) his patriotic life and services during the Revolutionary war period; (4.) his public services as a delegate in our nation's Congress; (5.) his achievements as a writer; (6.) the quality of his manhood and religious life and practice. When all of these are discussed there will be other large fields untouched, namely his long term of public services in the offices of his adopted State of South Carolina, his social and domestic life, the able and extraordinary family he reared and their descendants, and other forms of dedication of his active and energetic being. But as we are considering Ramsay, our own, to-day, his local life and history, and his service for our common country and our common humanity and its health and well-being, will cover the purview of our contemplations, upon this occasion.

1. David Ramsay was born in Drumore (now East Drumore) Township, near where we meet, April 2, 1749; he died a tragic death May 8, 1815, aged 66, from a pistol shot fired by an insane man. His father, James Ramsay, lived on the now Leandrew Shoemaker farm, near this spot. His mother died early. He was the youngest of three boys. His mind was a marvel, in memory, imagination, judgment and reverence. His intellect, sensibilities and will, all were splendid. He read the Bible in tender years, was taught at Chestnut Level Academy; he was ready and fit to enter college, but too young to be admitted, he tutored at the Carlisle Academy, at the age of 12, graduated at Princeton when 16, taught select school in Cecil County a year or two, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in medicine at 23, received from Yale a special honorary degree a year later, and at age of 24, in 1773 left our County and State for South Carolina with an Irish and Scotch-Irish migration which went to that State.

In his youth and early manhood as our own, he was called by one of his friends and a writer, a youth abounding in wit and humor. And in 1773, at the time of his departing southward, Dr. Rush, the greatest scientific figure in our country, said he was far superior to any person ever graduated at the now University of Pennsylvania; that his abilities were not only good but great, his talents and knowledge universal, that he never saw so much strength of memory and imagination united to so fine a judgment.

2. The profession of medicine which he adopted may be considered germane to the present event, only because the work he did in developing the science of medicine in America, was felt so generally throughout the land that, he was thereby still serving us locally here, in common with the rest of America. He was to our local ancestors, still our Lancaster County boy, doing noble service for us, with Dr. Bond and Dr. Rush and others. He laid down the foundation for an American system of medicine. Prior to his day, physicians of standing had to study the theory of medicine abroad. It was a cumbersome system and one which classified diseases and remedies by hundreds of names. Many of the treatments were grotesque and some of them more or less mixed with sorcery, exorcism, pow-wows, signs, and outlandish potation of disgusting substances not fit to be taken into

mouth, in fact, unclean. Rush, Ramsay and others began to experiment on the human system and to discover the nature of the fluids of our being and their functions; instead of using the old system based on reading and memory, they entered the living experimental field of judgment and observation. The basis of the new system was that every morbid condition needs stimulation or depletion. They found in this new Agricultural country, depletion was required, more than stimulation. Bleeding and Cathartics were the remedies adopted. Ten conditions of the pulse were discovered which indicated ten several conditions of the system and the necessity for bleeding; and six conditions of blood when tested were found also to indicate six different causes of illness. Ramsay, later in life, investigated and wrote up the progress of medicine in the whole 18th Century. He investigated the irritations of the blood, the causes of fevers, etc. He resorted to the pulse as the great indicator of bodily abnormal conditions, now so generally consulted and which prior to his day was not taken into account. He did much more in many directions in the medical world.

3. Ramsay's patriotic services during the Revolutionary War period are also our peculiar local concern, as well as the concern of the nation at large. His first patriotic writing which commanded attention was his "Sermon on Tea," entitled "Touch not, Taste not, Handle not," in 1774. It was based on the tax imposed by Great Britain on tea. It was received with great commendation and excited much attention at the time. It abounded with satire. It was a happy appeal to the feelings of a people who associated with the use of tea, the idea of every evil. The burden of it was, "touch not, taste not, handle not, for in the day thou drinkest thereof thou shalt surely die." This was as truthful as the Biblical warning quoted, for if America had drunk the British imported tea, instead of dumping it into the sea because it was polluted and infected with a tax, not of our own imposition, America, the Free, would have died.

In 1778 South Carolina appointed Dr. Ramsay, to write, deliver and publish an oration on the "Fourth of July," the first "4th of July" oration ever pronounced. He did so; and it was a marvelous performance. The war was not yet ended—its result was still in the balance. Many people were fearful that it would be a mistake to sever the old tie with England. Ramsay used the opportunity to make a powerful State paper and to broad-cast it over the land. Answering those who were fearful of the issue, he boldly declared "our present form of government is every way preferable to the royal one we have lately renounced." In establishing this position he takes a glowing view of the natural tendencies of republican forms of government to promote knowledge, to call

into exercise the active energies of the human soul, to bring forward modist spirit, to destroy luxury and establish simplicity in the manners and habits of the people and finally to promote the cause of virtue and religion.

As Ramsay was now a great man in the domain of medicine known from Philadelphia to Charlestown and a learned man in many ways and well known in the legislature of South Carolina, anything that fell from his pen was noticed and published. Therefore, these papers of 1774 and 1778 made a profound impression. But in every period of the war he wrote and spoke boldly and was serviceable in the cause. He was appointed by Congress in 1782, to conduct an appropriate Fourth of July observance and he did so. These "4th of July" orations at the beginning of our nation had a very different function from those delivered now, nearly 150 years later. In those days, the patriotic orators had to counsel, encourage and predict what America would mean and what blessings it could create out of the alchemy of just government for the people.

4. As a delegate in the Congress of our nation he served a year in 1782 and nearly a year in 1785 and the last few months of the second term he was president of the Congress, that is, equivalent to the president of the United States. We must note that both his short terms in Congress occurred in the important formative years of our national government, during the time the Articles of Confederation were in force as the first attempt to put our American States under a federal government and out of which the Constitution of the United States evolved. Thus Ramsay's political labors in Congress were, in great part, of a constructive kind; he helped to forge out a real government for our country out of what was then only a Confederation or League, entered into by the States, which were only to become a real nation when that embryo form had served its purpose.

Ramsay's lines of activity in his first term in Congress included his efforts upon, (a) Military Affairs, (b) The Post Office System, (c) United States Finances, Revenues and Credit, (d) Organic Development of the Nation, and (e) Constitutional Reform of the Frame of Government. His second term claimed his talents and attention on the same lines, but particularly the last three named.

When we turn to the Journals of the Continental Congress we find that in his first term, Ramsay took a leading part in improving the laws relating to and the condition of the military department of the country. The soldiers were poorly paid and clothed. Such pay as they were entitled to, was mostly in arrears, the currency depreciated; fraudulent contracts were forced on

the army; there was no adequate hospital system and no system of medicine or surgery, no post office system to facilitate mail to the soldiers, etc. The war was over; but a peace was not signed as yet and a sufficient army was kept and was considered permanently necessary to defend the new weak nation. Ramsay was placed on committees to remedy these evils. He also worked and voted for the remedial measures needed. He was particularly fitted, as a famous physician, to organize the hospital and medical department of the Army.

He was appointed on the Committee to amend the whole post office system. The articles of Confederation provided for a national post office; but only a few scattered acts had been passed to organize it. Robberies and frauds existed in it, post roads were not provided, and in general the system functioned very badly. Our Atlee and others were placed on a committee to draw a post office ordinance and they did so. Then the ordinance was found to need amendment and amplification. Ramsay was assigned, with others, to that task.

Next we find that our country's finances were in miserable condition, and Ramsay, though not a financier, did very valuable work in this respect. The articles of Confederation provided three means of federal revenue—requisitions upon the states, loans and bills of credit. Ramsay was selected on a committee first to finance and extend our French loans. Then he was assigned as a member of a committee to work out the proportions of requisitions to be called from each state. Each state naturally tried to have its share reduced and to have an addition put upon other states. In all the votes called, Ramsay stood against this favoritism, as each state demanded a vote and further, he did not allow his state, South Carolina, to complain against those put on her at all. Ramsay also worked hard on the plan to actually collect the moneys, finally required from the various states, after those shares were fixed. He labored for the appointment of collectors by the national superintendent of finance; and for the method of collection to be the same and with the same penalties as those used in the states to collect their own taxes. He voted against a clause by which it was attempted to give the collectors power to collect by "any other method," because that would result in irregularity and be inefficient and would interfere with the rights of the several states to require such methods to be used as they decided on, for their own taxes. He also took an active hand in helping to build up or trying to build up a "permanent adequate fund by taxes and duties, general throughout the United States, justly proportioned among the states, as an absolute necessity to complete justice to our public creditors to restoring our credit and to provide for

our future defense" and he demanded that by some means the states be compelled to contribute their shares. Not much headway was made in this. He opposed an effort to base the shares of each state, not upon the value of property; but upon population, counting in three fifths of the slaves. This however finally became the basis of representation in Congress, fixed by the Constitution of the United States until the abolition of slavery changed it.

The requisitions were not heeded and Ramsay next turned his attention to bills of credit. A plan was taken up to call in the depreciated continental money and to issue specie certificates for it, like our gold and silver certificates of to-day. First 40 to 1 was voted on and then 75 to 1. Both failed.

Then in desperation the Government turned its attention upon making lottery tickets, a system of money and of the taking of them as pay, etc. In such questions of national financing Ramsay found himself a debater and participant.

Then, too, Ramsay found questions of organic development clamoring for solution; New York, Connecticut and Virginia claimed lands extending to the Mississippi. How to make that great domain available for settlement was the question, without having money to buy it from those states. The duty of those states to cede the lands to the Congress, became the leading issue. These states were made all kinds of promises if they would cede. They were afraid of rival states. They were jealous of their vast domains. Virginia and New York felt they were rivals and to lose their western country might change the position of their rivalry. What would become of the new territory? What would Congress do with it and what make out of it? Ramsay seemed to enter the opening wedge by proposing that states 130 miles square with townships six miles square, republican in form of government, be made out of the territory, that all the war debts of the ceding states be first paid out of the money raised by selling the lands to settlers, that the ceding states be consulted in the governments to be set up and that all contracts made and rights granted in such territory while part of the said states should not be violated, etc. Finally it went through and in due time the great ordinance of 1787 was complete.

The Vermont territory also was a troublesome matter which Ramsay helped to solve. Massachusetts and New Hampshire both claimed Vermont and Vermont claimed to be independent of both and of the United States as well. Congress took a strong stand and decided that Vermont was territory belonging to it.

Then, too, Ramsay found serious questions of constitutional reform also clamoring for solution. The Articles of Confederation needed amendment by the States. There was no power to regulate com-

merce, or to lay a tariff. For harmony was needed the first and for revenue and national safety the latter. Ramsay worked hard to induce the states to vest the power of laying duties on imports in the Congress. He was on committees to go over the action taken by the states; some acted, some did not; some acted with conditions attached to their statutes; all was chaos. Congress passed a 5 per cent. tariff law and tried to get it adopted by all the states. Rhode Island was very stubborn. Congress sent a delegation to call on her legislature. New York and Georgia obstructed powerfully also. Success was poor.

In his second term in Congress, the same kind of questions were up. The western lands had now been ceded and there were thus resources at hand as those lands were settled and sold. But the difficult job of settling the accounts between the United States and the States was perplexing every one. Ramsay voted to fix January 1, 1781, as the date after which the federal government should pay all federal bills and that all bills for general defense before that date be paid by the states. He worked for a system of gradual liquidation.

The organic questions connected with the western land still were numerous. The manner and the restraints upon developing those lands baffled solution. Ramsay agreed to states 130 miles square being formed and townships six miles square. The character of the government of such states also came up. Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia attempted to make a radical change in the system. Ramsay with others voted against it.

Reform of the Articles of Confederation, however, was the main question. The first question Ramsay met was that of the states vesting the United States, through Congress, with the exclusive power of laying tariff duties and to develop an internal revenue system. The plan was advancing but it had not fully succeeded when Ramsay's term ended.

The next question was that of exclusive regulation of foreign commerce by the United States. Britain, after she lost the war, began in 1782 to destroy us commercially. Congress ordered the states to cease all trade with her. Again, in 1784, Britain made the world believe we were financially unreliable and that trade with us was dangerous. In 1785 James Monroe resolved in Congress to vest the Nation with whole power over commerce and to have the states so act. Ramsay worked on this question. He helped to secure state action, examined the degree of action the states took and urged on all the necessity of the move if the federal union was to be saved. He was handicapped, however, because his own state would not accede.

Ramsay helped to develop another constitutional reform. He voted to have referred to a committee the proposition

that no one holding a federal office should be a member or delegate of Congress. Massachusetts initiated the principle and Ramsay with others made the restraint a reality. We now have as Sec. 6 of Art. 1 of the U. S. Constitution the provision that "no person holding an office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office."

5. As a writer it is simply necessary to say that Dr. Ramsay became famous for his works on the science of medicine, his patriotic pieces, his life of Washington, his history of South Carolina, his history of the United States and his Universal History, the last named, consisting of many volumes. The merits in his historical works lie in the fact that he wrote from first hand knowledge and had the opportunity, especially while in Congress, to get the first hand knowledge from the great actors in the Revolutionary War period.

6 His manhood and noble dedication of his life can be summed up in the opinions of a chronicler of his times, as follows:

"If ever there was a man destitute of selfishness that man was Dr. David Ramsay. It was his habit to regard himself only as a member of the great human family; and his whole life was devoted to the formation and prosecution of plans for the good of others. His active mind was ever devising means for the improvement of the moral, social and intellectual state of his beloved country. He was an enthusiast in everything which tended to promote these darling objects. To carry the benefits of education into every family, to introduce the Bible and to extend the blessings of Christianity to the most sequestered parts of the American Continent and to bring commerce by means of canals to every door, were his favorite objects."

His view of national life as he says he received it from Dr. Rush was that, "Next to the duty which young men owe to their Creator, a regard to their country should be inculcated in them. Let each pupil be taught that he does not belong to himself but that he is public property."

David Ramsay's fine spirit was summed up in the last hours of his life in sentiments like those of McKinley in his similar extremity. "I know not if these wounds be mortal, I am not afraid to die; but should that be my fate I call on all here present to bear witness that I consider the unfortunate perpetrator of this deed a lunatic free from guilt."

This sentiment of Ramsay, just quoted, that next to our duty to our Creator we ought to regard our country and that every pupil should be taught that he does not belong to himself but that he is public property—this sentiment as it echoes across the hundred years and more since he died ought to be made the great challenge of our attention to-day. Organized

selfishness has its grip on us to-day. It is an ill omen. Individual selfishness is directly opposed to the general welfare, just as unlimited individual liberty would be destructive of the real liberty of a people. But when our selfishness is organized into great camps or national crafts, each group the avowed enemy of another and aiming to profit at the expense of another craft or at the expense of the whole nation, we are in a more dangerous situation than we think. The germ of disintegration is at the heart of things, not the germ of cohesion—not even of class cohesion, but of chaos.

The awful gathering up into classes bound together for their several special interests, is directly opposed to the theory of our government. It means that the general welfare as a great object of our government, so announced in the preamble of our Constitution, is not the wish nor purpose of great masses of our people. It means that, honestly or dishonestly, these groups feel that they are not receiving their share of that general welfare and that it is necessary to organize their own welfare association, as they say, for their protection. And as one class, or craft, or other group, so organizes, others affected thereby organize against the various organizations which affect them. Thus we have a swarm of organizations and unions. We have millions, living in devotion to these unions rather than in true allegiance to their own government. They overlook the fact that though there be unions and unions, not one of them or all combined can compare with "The Union, Our Nation." It is the Union of all unions and we will not allow any other force on earth to harm nor hinder it. It rests above all and all obey it. Forty-eight sovereign states live in family harmony under it. Why should these states, why should the American people allow any other kind of organization or union to interfere with its majestic purposes?

Let us beware. At the close of the Revolutionary War, 13 states held together, and in common purpose, by fear during the war, suddenly developed a phobia—a mania—of individual clashing interests; and it required, by steps, the articles of Confederation, the Constitution of the U. S. and hundreds of decisions of the Supreme Court to teach those states to live in harmony. They were separate geographical sections,

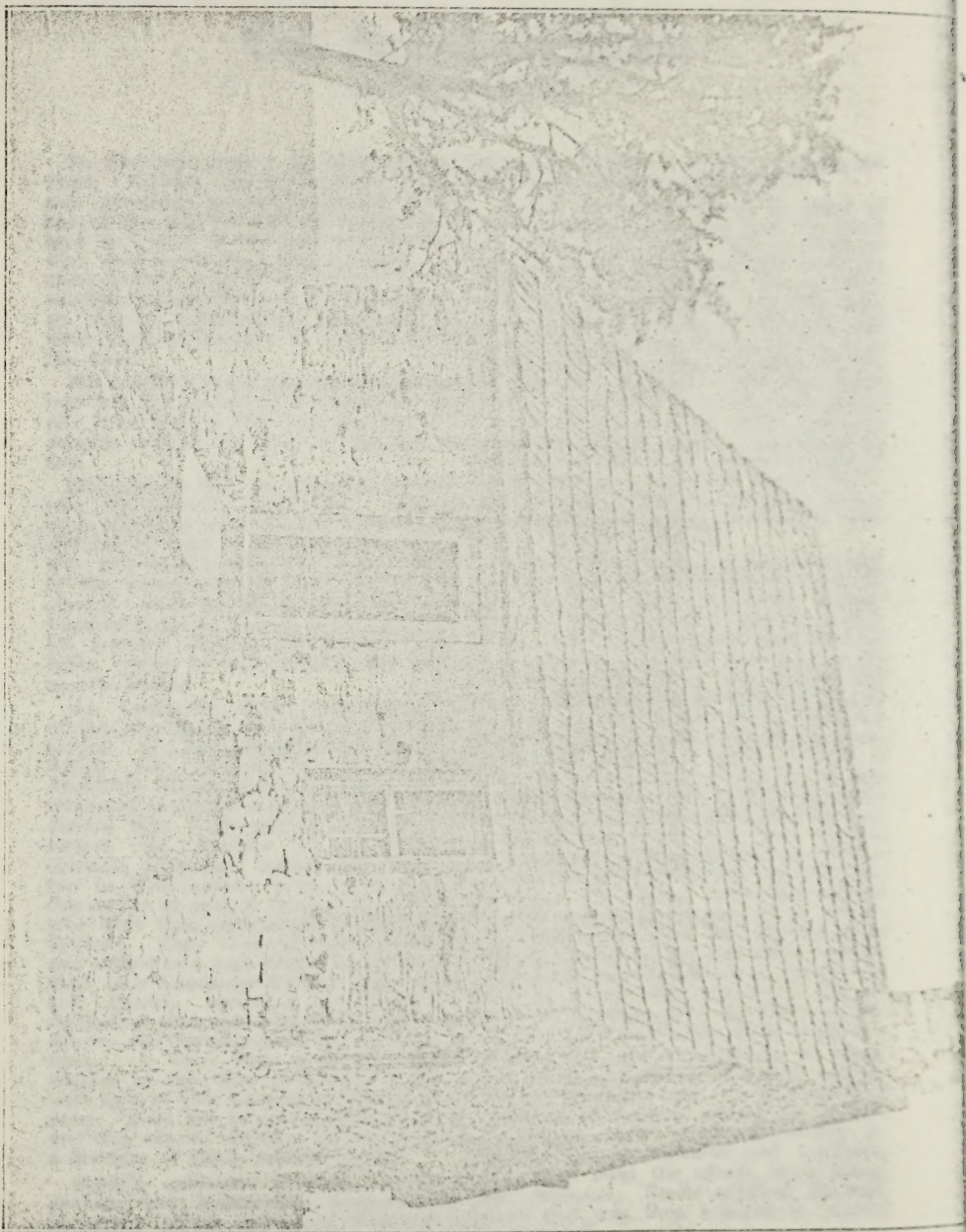
organized one against the other, one jealous of the other and selfish against the others; they were geographical classes. Now we have discordant classes geographically intermixed and divided into fewer and greater groups against one another than the members of States as units in days past. We are one people, we must be only one. We are near that awful time predicted in Holy Writ when the hand of brother shall be turned against brother.

We must also cut down both the amount of government and the cost of government. It is unthinkable that as people become civilized they should also become over governed. Thirty or forty thousand statutes buzzing like bees around our heads in Pennsylvania alone and the legislature turning our five hundred new ones every two years. When will it ever end, when will the turn come?

We must make our government a real popular government instead of allowing its electorate to continue to neglect the franchise until only three men out of five vote. We now have 103,000 electors in Lancaster County according to the recent return; only 40,000 of them at the most will vote this fall, two out of five. Minority rule of the most vicious kind is the result.

We must stop passing laws discouraging people from voting and encouraging them to stay home. We must face about and pass laws to encourage every one to come out, yea to compel it. The foolhardy and silly imposition of a poll tax, contemptibly small, is a disgrace. It fixes the price of a vote—that is all. It is useless to classify citizens as those fit and those not fit to vote. All who are fit to live here are fit to vote, over proper age. We must cut expenses. Let no one say it cannot be done. As soon as we get rid of the modern idea that we are entitled to whatever we want; and re-adopt the old rule that what we cannot afford we must do without, we will at once get rid of hundreds of thousands of supernumerary clerks and boards and commissions and swivel-chair and desk statesmen, and we will not be bound and tied and manacled by an infinite lot of rules and regulations which crush a free people on every hand. Tax bills will be cut in half at once and true progress and national happiness will go right on without a check and without a tremor.

House in which Dr. David Ramsay was born on the Shoemaker farm. From an old photo taken some fifty years ago. Nothing remains now but uneven surface of the ground and some stones of the cellar in a cultivated field.



Col. Archibald Steele

By D. F. MAGEE, Esq.,

LANCASTER, PA.

In Archibald Steele, the eldest son of Capt. William Steele, Drumore Township furnished to the Continental Army one of the bravest and one of the most loyal defenders of his country's liberties that went forth from Pennsylvania. A giant athlete, skilled and trained in all the knowledge and art of a frontiersman, an expert rifleman and woodsman, he made a splendid soldier in every sense of the word.

His ardent love of country and liberty impelled him to instant action when the call from Bunker Hill told him that his country needed the help of her soldier son.

He literally left the plow in the furrow, the harvest ungathered, without other clothing or equipment than the clothing he wore he shouldered his trusty rifle and hastily collecting a half dozen of the young men of his neighborhood started afoot on his journey of four hundred miles to Boston to do battle for his country, leaving behind his young bride, whom he had married but three months before.

At Lancaster they were joined by others, principally from the northwestern section of the county, and Matthew Smith was selected as Captain with Archibald Steele as First Lieutenant to command the small company. Arriving in Boston they were quickly enrolled and formed the nucleus of the "Pennsylvania Riflemen," under Col. Thompson in Washington's army, and entered the service at once in front of the British who were then entrenched in and about Boston. They were all expert riflemen and skilled in a high degree in the use of their own Lancaster County made rifles and quickly earned a reputation as marksmen that made them the terror of officers and picket-guards in the British lines. A letter from a British officer written at this time to friends in England said of this Lancaster County company, "their fire is exceedingly accurate and they can hit within a six-inch ring at a distance of three hundred yards."

Steele's soldierly qualities, personal courage and indomitable determination in action quickly impressed Washington and his commanding officer; and when Washington planned the expedition under Montgomery and Arnold to attack Quebec, out of the entire army then surrounding Boston Archibald Steele was chosen to head the pioneer corps which was to seek the route and blaze the way

across the trackless forests of Maine for this invading army under Arnold.

Steele was commissioned to select of his own choice eight men from the army to make up his party. He selected for this hazardous and responsible work the following: Jesse Wheeler, George Merchant and James Clifton, from the company of Capt. Morgan, of Virginia, and Robert Cunningham, Thomas Boyd, John Todd, John McConkey and John Henry, of his own company. On the march McConkey proved unworthy and James Clifton, the oldest of the party, could not stand the terrific strain of the hazardous journey, so that at the end of a hundred miles these two were left behind to rejoin Arnold's army when it came up and but seven men composed Steele's command, including himself.

It took all of Steele's indomitable will, courage and good fellowship to keep his men to their work. They were without map or chart and they had to depend alone on Steele's keen judgment and long experience to lead them true to the line towards Quebec. They carried with them two canoes and followed the general course of the waters of the Kennebec River through or around many lakes and across the divide into the headwaters of the Chaudiere River which flowed into the St. Lawrence. They had many miles of portage, and often descended through rapid falls in which they were wrecked a number of times and lost all of their scanty supplies and finally wrecked their canoes. At times they were almost starved and ready to give up in despair and more than once had divided their supplies down to the last ounce equally among the men, but Steele's courage and patience finally won out and he led the army of invasion into the valley of the St. Lawrence and to the walls of Quebec.

They had been six weeks in the trackless wilderness and in this time suffered terrible hardships and two of them after reaching civilization among the French Canadians, their privations having reduced them by sickness and weakness, they died from the effects, their labors and exposure. Steele rejoined his company and was then selected by Arnold on his staff.

At the final battle of Quebec, which ended in defeat and disaster to the little army of Americans, at the hand of the Quebec garrison, Steele took command of his company of riflemen again, as Capt. Smith for some unaccountable reason was

absent from the battle and final onslaught on the battlements of Quebec.

This battle was fought in a blinding snowstorm by an attack which the Americans made before daylight on morning of December 31, 1775. They hoped to surprise the British garrison. They were in two divisions and attacked from two opposite sides of the city, the one command under General Montgomery and the other under Col. Arnold.

The chronicler of the battle, John Joseph Henry, afterwards a Judge from Lancaster County, but then a private in Steele's company, writes in his history of the expedition the following account of the fight before and over the walls of Quebec:

"Col. Arnold, heading the forlorn hope, advanced perhaps one hundred yards in advance of the main body. After him followed Lamb's Artillerists. Morgan's company (Virginians) led in the secondary part of the column, Smith's followed, led by Steele, the Captain from particular causes being absent."

Further on he says, "confined in a narrow street before the ramparts, hardly more than twenty-five feet in width and on the lower ground, scarcely a ball well-aimed or otherwise but must take effect upon us. Morgan, Hendricks, Steele and Humphreys and a crowd of their men attempting to surmount the barrier, which was about twelve or more feet high and so strongly constructed that nothing but artillery could effectuate its destruction; and cannon over top of this barrier assailed us by grape and shot in abundance."

"Again within the barrier and close to it, were two ranks of musketeers armed with musket and bayonet, ready to receive those who might venture the dangerous leap to the top of the barrier."

"Humphreys upon a mound which was hastily erected attempted to scale the barrier. Morgan brave to temerity stormed and raved. Hendricks, Steele, Nickels and Humphreys, equally brave, were calm and sedate under the tremendous fire. Hendricks died of a wound through the heart. Humphreys died by a like kind of wound, many other brave men fell among them; Lieut. Cooper, of Connecticut, and perhaps fifty or sixty other non-commissioned officers and privates, were killed. Capt. Lamb, of the York Artillerists, had nearly one-half of his face carried away by a grape shot. My friend and commander Steele lost three of his fingers as he presented his gun to fire. Capt. Hubbard and Lieut. Fiddle were dangerously wounded." Col. Arnold, the commander in the attack on this side of the citadel, had been earlier wounded and carried back through the lines.

General Montgomery had been killed in leading an attack upon the opposite side of the fortress and his army was in a disorderly retreat from the field. Arnold's wing of the army was thus left

to sustain the entire force of a counter attack by the enemy. With their commander down and most of the captains and officers of the line killed or wounded, Steele withdrew the remnants of Arnold's command into the houses across the narrow street, still fighting desperately. Here, being surrounded by the British and cut off from further retreat, the entire command was forced to surrender as prisoners of war to the British.

After three months or more of captivity Steele with a number of others escaped and returned after a long and trying march through the wilderness to Washington's army which was then in New Jersey.

Whilst crossing the icy waters of the St. Lawrence in mid-winter in an overloaded canoe to save it from sinking he sprang overboard and trailed behind till they all reached shore safely. This feat of self-sacrifice nearly cost him his life as he became unconscious when lifted from the water and with great difficulty he was revived in a near-by house. Finally reaching the Patriot Army, then located in New Jersey, he immediately re-entered service with Washington's Army near Trenton but his terrible privations and exposure throughout the entire expedition, and while in prison, had broken his health to such an extent that Washington assigned him to the commissary department. He served as Deputy Quartermaster General from May, 1777, to October in 1781. He was military storekeeper from that time on to the end of the war. However at one time he had been assigned by Washington to command an expedition against the British and Indians in the then northwest territory, but his broken health would not allow him to further lead an army and another General was assigned to the command. He remained in the Quartermaster's department as Quartermaster in command of the U. S. Arsenal at Philadelphia from the end of the war until April 28, 1816, and was honorably discharged from military service June 1, 1821, at the age of seventy-nine. He died in Philadelphia where he had continuously lived after the end of the war and died October 29, 1832, having served his country in the military service for fifty-one years and was ninety years of age at his death. He is buried in West Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia.

Col. Steele married Jane Gibson, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a first cousin of Chief Justice Gibson and General George Gibson. They were married in Hubley's Hotel at Lancaster in 1775, this hotel being then owned by the father of his bride. There was born to them three sons—George, William and Matthias—all of whom served with honors and distinction in the war of 1812 in the U. S. Navy.

They were all three captured aboard their ship during the war and taken to England and became for some time prisoners until after the war was over.

Archibald Steele, the Minute Man

Poem by WILL F. McSPARRAN.

Attuned to pastoral themes, my lyre
Perchance may fail if it aspire
To reach the high heroic key
This day demands,—inspired should be
The one to speak in words that rhyme
Of those whose deeds have been sublime;
Of men who dare all great men men may,
Whose strength is lent to cut away
The galling chains, what'er they be
That shackle world democracy!

Such men were these that we have come
To honor in their land, their home—
What beauty bath their land today,—
What hills and vales and fields that lay
Their largess here, a glorified,
Beloved land, our countryside,
Where nature's finished works abound—
The smile of God! 'tis holy ground!

These lands of streams and fields and wood
Were made that here a motherhood
Should bear us sons ordained to be
Our minute-men of destiny!
Behold our Steele! No ties of home
Could hold him back when there had come
Unto his soul, as came it then,
His country's call for valiant men,
For patriot men, who held the love
Of native land all else above.
No time was there to trim and train
For war, nor pomp, nor show,—a plain,
High call for him,—no accolade,—
He went a warrior readymade!

There is no annal set apart
That tells that somewhere near his heart
He kept a sweetheart's favor, brought
With trembling hands to show she'd wrought
The simple thing her tear drops wet,
That he should wear and not forget;
Nor how a mother's soul was rent
At thought of warfare's banishment
For one she'd borne; or her sweet blend
Of pain and joy, that she could send
So much unselfish love, indeed,
To meet her country's vital need.

Long, long the miles for human feet
From Drumore's hills to Boston's street,
But light the haversack and purse—
Ah me, if I could catch in verse
And sound in rhyme the laugh, the jest,
The spoken word, the sigh repressed,
The banter, moods, the lilt of song,—
The things their hearts could take along,—
And make for us a clear account
Of how their patriot souls could mount,
And find the bitter hardships sweet,
From Drumore hills to Boston street,—
If I could tell in fitting words,
Of morning call of twittering birds,
The rise of sun, the scanty meal,
The march resumed, the high-wrought zeal,
The hearts as light as purse and sack,
The rifle slung across the back,
The thirsty lip at way-side spring,
The firm, strong step, the body swing
That added traveled mile to mile,
And lumped to bivouac with a smile,
To find in gathered brush a bed,—
Earth's first night's stars still overhead!

If I could tell how came the rain
And wind and chill and muddy plain,
Of dragging steps and hearts that sank,
Of days so dull and nights so dank

And dark that ardor failed, of one
Who cheered and helped the lagging on,
With ready hand and winning will,
Imparting strength with valor's thrill,—
Our Steele, the brave, the strong, inspired,—
The stalwart youth that never tired
When duty asked for yeoman aid,—
The always true and unafraid!

How Arnold's soldier instinct knew
'Twas Steele could lead the chosen few
O'er stream and mountainside, to blaze
The untrod forest's chartless maze,
Through which that hapless army went
To storm at Quebec's battlement.
Four hundred miles the way, nor less,
By lake and stream, through wilderness,
With dangers strown on every hand
But scorned for love of native land.
From Boston town to old Quebec,
Who goes today, ye little reek,
In limousine or palace car,
Where wondrous landscape beauties are,
Of what I'd vision unto you,—
The road that Steele was sent to hew!
If I could show his woodcraft skill,
Or voice the great, exalted thrill
Of that tremendous fortitude
That filled his soul, 'twould be so good
For poet's ear,—the loud acclaim
You'd give the mention of his name.

When Watson failed 'twas Steele who led
The fighting at his Company's head—
Again his call to duty clear,
Down through his soul's rare atmosphere;
Each time his rifle spoke, 'twas said,
A British coat bore newer red.
And when for him came deadly brand
He turned it backward with his hand!
But vain the effort—lost the day,—
The gallant Steele in prison lay
With many more who fought with him,
Their wounds undressed, and dim
In death grew eyes that shining bright
Came bravely to the losing fight.

But lived our Steele. Months later he
Could lead a little band to liberty,
But who shall venture to recite
The perils and hardships of that flight?
Their wasting wounds in prison pen,
And cruel fare, had made the men,
Unarmed, in rags, in sore distress,
Too spent to face the wilderness;
But Steele inspired and led them on,—
He spoke of battles to be won,
Of homes and loves and better days,
Of happy lives down peaceful ways,
Of all the good that victory
Would bring their land forever free.
With his prescience he could give
Them new heart hope, desire to live,
And will to try the trackless way,
Where untold dangers ambushed lay.

So came they to a river's flood,
Swift rushing through the solitude.
The icy waters must be crossed,
Or all their hopes of safety lost.
Their need was great—with ready hand
They gathered driftwood from the strand,
And quickly fashioned such a float
They hoped would serve them as a boat,
The flotsam held in place and bound
By twigs and vines and tied around

With ropes they'd carried in their flight
Against the need of such a plight.

But ere they reached mid-stream they knew
Their craft could never take them through—
'Twould founder from the very weight,
The overload of human freight,
But Steele relieved the overload
By jumping in the freezing flood,
A rope around his body tied
To tow him while he bravely cried
To those aboard to steady stand
And row them quickly to the land.
So strongly to their poles they bent,
Such effort to their paddles lent,
That soon they touched the landing shore.
Exhausted dropped the pole and oar,
But hastened to their leader's aid,—
Their brave of heart, the unafraid.

At last had death o'er taken him,—
The clear of eye, the strong of limb?
Could he withstand that awful chill,

This bravest man of iron will?
A fiery pillar built they then,
To guide his life to them again;
They made the place so warm and bright
No soul could miss it in the night;
Such love, such tenderness they give
The warrior sighs, resigned to live.

Thus came they back, and Steele again
Went out with Red Rose fighting men,—
He asked no leave to nurse his wound,
Nor any time to sit around
And tell to those that stayed at home
Of dangerous ways that he had come.

Such men could venture all that we
Might be their heirs to liberty;
Such men could build a glorious state
For us to love and keep as great—
God grant that we forevermore
May fail them not in Old Drumore!

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Col. Thomas Porter

By ROBERT B. RISK, Esq.

A nation without monuments is a land without heroes, memories and inheritances. Without these, no people can have an inspiration which develops the individual, builds up national greatness and establishes a lofty patriotism. The backward nations of to-day are those without a history or ancestral inheritances, while the great, progressive lands have the records of their race's achievements by heart, and on every hill-top, in lowly valley or the humble graveyard can be found a monument or memorial marking the graves of their heroes or great men, silently inspiring the resolve that what worthy sires had won should not perish through a degenerate posterity.

There is not a township scarcely in the thirteen original colonies where does not rest the dust of some of the brave men who won our independence. Many of the names of such heroes are unwritten in the pages of local or general history, and many more sleep the dreamless sleep in unmarked graves. It is true all communities cannot have a Bunker Hill and Yorktown where began and ended the greatest Revolution of all time; nor can every spot have a shrine like Mt. Vernon, Monticello or the tomb of a Lincoln, but, as has been stated, every county has its heroes, who, if they played a minor role in a great contest are none the less heroes and worthy of a perpetual memento for the work they accomplished according to their opportunities. The subject of this sketch belongs to the class of almost forgotten heroes of the inconspicuous order, because his career was cut short by dying at the early age of 38 in the year 1777, when the Declaration of Independence

was but a few months old and the Revolution but scarcely begun. But all he had of energy and nearly all of his rather moderate means, he gave to the cause of Independence. He had at least a fraction of that glorious and heroic life which is better than an age without a name. His heart became inflamed with the idea of a free land, self governed and enduring, when the news of Lexington and Concord (battles fought in 1775 before the Declaration was given the world) reached the southern end of our county. The spirit of the community was with him as it was composed of the sturdy Scotch-Irish ever ready for a fight, "who knew their rights and knowing dared maintain." There was never a Tory or a slacker in the "lower end" of our county. George III in order to belittle the Revolution sneered at it as "a Presbyterian war." When we consider the big part the Scotch-Irish played in the contest, in field and cabinet, the king was one-fourth right at least. At any rate, the spirit which animated Col. Porter was common to all our section. This general feeling of the community can be illustrated by stating that when the news of Lexington reached the academy near to or in Liberty Square, this township, taught by the Rev. James Latta, a large majority of the scholars, with or without the consent of their parents, joined the Revolutionary army. Among them were two sons of William Steele. In fact all his sons—four in number—fought under Washington except one who was still a boy. Can their graves be found to-day? It is to be feared not; as many a hero fell in battle or died of wounds in a fearful camp like Valley Forge, whose names and dust are unknown and unmarked by

the generations of to-day. It may not be out of place now to say the Historical Society of Lancaster is doing a noble work in playing the part of Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality," in visiting the graveyards of our county to brush away the dust and moss on the crumbling tombstones of our Revolutionary sires and placing perpetual memorial tablets on the birth spots of our noted dead in civil and military life.

With these preliminary remarks now let us look at the life of Col. Porter in some detail. The records concerning him are few and meagre. So far as I know no direct member of his family lives in this community. His children went West and bore a good part in life either as prominent members of their local communities or in the larger affairs of their adopted States. So about all we know of Col. Porter is what the musty records of the Court House tell us or what can be found in the slender accounts given in military archives. Such information as I have been able to obtain I will give you as briefly as possible.

The father of Colonel Porter was John Porter who came from Ireland to this township of Drumore in the early thirties of the eighteenth century. He brought with him the courage of the pioneer immigrant and that bravery an Irishman has never lacked. He must have brought with him also a certain amount of money, for he took up under the Proprietors a tract of land of some 350 acres, where we now stand and where his son, Col. Thomas Porter, was born about 1738 or '39. John Porter's wife answered to the good old Scriptural name of Rebecca and bore him five children, two sons, Thomas (the subject of this sketch) William and three daughters, all the latter being married at the time of his death save Violet, who married two years later. He died on this Drumore farm in 1765. Upon the death of the elder Porter's wife, Thomas Porter, the eldest son, became the owner of the homestead. He married Janet (sometimes named Jean) Mitchell, daughter of John Mitchell, June 18, 1761. To them were born nine children, viz: John, William, Thomas, Mary Rebecca, Margaret, George, James and Violet, only one of whom, John, was fourteen years of age upon the death of his father in 1777. Col. Porter died intestate and probably poor, as he had spent most of his possessions in equipping the various companies of militia he raised and drilled and for other expenses incurred in the struggle for independence. But such estate as he left was administered upon by James Porter and Thomas Whiteside, a brother-in-law, who had married his sister, Jean. Patrick Ewing became the guardian of all the minor children. By court proceeding beginning in 1782 and ending in 1784, an inquisition was held on the Porter farm and its 350 acres were appraised at 550

pounds and awarded to the Colonel's son, John, who had then become of age. In the partition proceedings Hugh Long became bondsman for John Porter, purchaser of the estate. In the course of years all of the Porter name moved from this neighborhood and rose to prominence in Kentucky and Indiana, one of the descendants becoming Governor of the latter state. Such is the brief record of the civil or family side of Colonel Porter's life. Let us now turn to his military career.

In common with all the leaders of the day he foresaw that a conflict between this country and George III was sure to come and they uttered in their hearts if not in words the sentiments of the fiery Patrick Henry—"The war is inevitable and let it come. I repeat it, sir, let it come." Let me say in passing that it is well we now know that the War of the Revolution was not one between this land and the English people but a contest between ourselves and a bigoted sovereign aided and abetted by a subservient court and aristocracy to overthrow constitutional government and make omnipotent the prerogative of Kings and "divine right." Liberty loving Englishmen were on our side, led by such mighty champions as Chatham, Pitt, Burke and Fox. These men were fighting the same battle for freedom at home we were fighting for here, and they rejoiced with us when Yorktown ended the war and made the King subservient to the people through a representative Parliament and sounded the death knell of "rotten boroughs." So Colonel Porter, seeing the Revolution was inevitable, keenly felt the necessity of preparation in time of peace. Young as he was, he had become a man of note in both his home community and throughout the country at large. So in 1774, a year before "the embattled farmers" at Lexington and Concord, "fired the shot heard round the world," we find Col. Porter selected by ballot, with his neighbor of Drumore Township, John McEntire, as one of "The Committee of Sixty" for Lancaster County, whose duty it was to look after the loyalty of all the inhabitants of the district, to encourage the timid, convince the wavering, keep burning brightly the ardor of the brave and immoderate and to have a watchful eye on slacker, coward or Tory. We can imagine the labor and zeal of Colonel Porter in riding by day or night throughout this bailiwick in discharge of his duties and on the then bridle paths for roads, which, save in mere width, have not improved greatly to this day. We next find him Colonel of the eight associated Battalions of the county in 1775. At that rank he was retained in the formation of the Revolutionary army and as commanding officer of the 3rd Battalion. In the same year he was member of the assembly from our county and a leader therein, and also a member of the convention to form the Constitution of

the state. During the years of 1775 and 1776 he recruited, armed, equipped (much of it at his own expense without hope of reimbursement from a poor and bankrupt government) and drilled, no less than ten companies of militia and prepared them for the line. Impaired health and fast waning strength rendered him unfit and unable to endure the fatigue of the march and rigors of camp life, and so far as we know from records, he was not engaged in any battle with the soldiers he had so strenuously prepared for duty. As we have noted, he died in 1777, during the initial stages of the Revolutionary conflict. He was a faithful and trusted servant of the people and his country to the full extent of his

physical powers and only death stopped his promising great career and being as near to Washington as our own General Hand. What might have been had he lived, is a matter for mere idle speculation. But we can well conclude that as he gave all he had of strength and means to the cause of Independence, he is as much one of our heroes as if he fell with Warren at Bunker Hill, or as an early victim of the conflict, a martyr worthy to stand by the side of a Nathan Hale. The tablet we now dedicate is a fitting tribute to a man who was without reproach in civil life, without fear as a soldier and who showed the depth of his patriotism by giving his all to his country.

APPENDIX

COL. THOMAS PORTER, OF DRUMORE TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER COUNTY. TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD IN CIVIL AND MILITARY LIFE.

1774. Elected from his township to the Committee of Sixty.
Rupp's History of Lancaster Co., 385.
Ellis & Watson of Lancaster Co., 36.

1775. Colonels of the Associated Battalions from Lancaster County were as follows:
George Ross.
Mathias Slough.
Curtiss Grubb.
Thomas Porter.
John Ferree.
James Burd.
Peter Grubb.
Bartram Galbraith.
Penna. Archives, 2nd. Series, Vol. XIII, p. 257.

1775. Member of State Assembly from Lancaster County.
Record Penna. Assembly Sept. 24, 1776.
Rupp's History of Lancaster County, page 404.

1776. Member of the Convention to form the Constitution.
Rupp's History Lancaster Co., p. 408.

1776. Colonel of Third Battalion, Lancaster County Militia.

1777. Officers of Third Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, were: Colonel Alexander Lowery.
Lieut. Col. James Cunningham.
Major Jacob Cook.
Officers of Second Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, were: Colonel James Watson, (Captain in 1776.)
Lieut. Col. James Porter.
Major Dorrington Wilson, (Captain in 1776.)
Note men transferred from the

old 3rd Battalion to the 2nd.

Penna. Archives, Series 2nd. Vol. XIII, p. 353.

Colonel Thomas Porter's name is missing in the realignment in 1777 and afterwards. (He died in 1777.)

1776. The earliest minute made in the minutes of the Council of Safety in 1776 concerning this command of Col. Thomas Porter is dated August 13th when Robert Towers (Commissary) is ordered to deliver arms "to Captain Ross of Col. Thomas Porter's Battalion of Lancaster County." "August 29th Mr. Robert Towers, Commissary, was ordered to deliver to Major Ewing a hundred stand of arms for the use of Col. Porter's Battalion of Lancaster County."

Minutes proceedings of Council of Safety same date.

1776. Same date Capt. Thomas Morrison (of Porter's Battalion) was allowed \$25, 2s 6d. for mileage of sixty-seven men ninety miles, and \$6, 10s. for a rifle to be charged to Col. Thomas Porter." The Council of Safety allowed \$2, 8s. 9d. for dieting sixty-five men of the Company of Capt. Ross in the Battalion of Colonel Thomas Porter, and \$1, 2s. 6d. for dieting thirty-nine men of Capt. Boyd's Company, Col. Thomas Porter's Battalion."
"Mention is also made in same minutes of Captain Boyd, Capt. John Eckman and Capt. Patton of Col. Thomas Porter's Battalion.

Ellis & Watson's History of Lancaster County, p. 52. Same facts also noted at several points in Colonial Records, all quoted from minutes of Council of Safety.

1776. The following are the names of the Captains of the Companies under the command of Col. Thomas Porter, of Lancaster County, as Commander of the 2nd Battalion.

Captain James Wilson.

Captain Thomas Whitman.

Captain John Boyer.

Captain James Morrison.

Captain Dorrington Wilson.

Captain Robert Campbell.

Captain James Ross.

Captain ——— Johnson.

Captain ——— Paxton.

Penna. Archives, 2nd. Series, Vol. XIII, p. 325, excepting Capts. Ross, Johnson and Paxton who are named in Ellis & Watson History Lancaster County, p. 52.

Note.

It is worthy of note here that Jean Porter, sister of Col. Thomas Porter, became the wife of Col. Thomas Whiteside, of Colerain Township.

Three daughters of this union, by an odd coincidence, married three brothers, sons of Samuel McConnell, of Colerain, as follows: Rebecca, married Hugh McConnell; Martha, married David McConnell, and Violet, married Samuel McConnell. From this union of three sisters with three brothers have sprung a rather remarkable line of men, McConnells:

Judge A. D. McConnell, Judge of the Courts of Westmoreland County, Pa.; Judge James Marshall, of Iowa; Judge J. P. Smith, of Tennessee; Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., Rector of St. Trinity Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. David McConnell Steele, Rector of St. Luke's Church and Church of Epiphany, New York; Joseph Mitchel, Chief Counsel of Michigan Central R. R. Co.; Jackson E. Reynolds, Prof. Corporation Law, Columbia University, N. Y., and Chief Counsel of New Jersey Central R. R. Co. All these men were lineal descendants of first John Porter, of Drumore.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN PORTER

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>1 John Porter
m. Rebecca ———</p> | <p>2 Thomas
2 William
2 Violet
2 ——— Price
2 ——— Mitchell
2 ——— Whiteside</p> | |
| <p>2 Thomas Porter
m. Jeannette Mitchell</p> | <p>3 John m. Rebecca Long
3 William m. Esther Price
3 Mary m. ——— Luvassar (?)</p> | <p>James
Thomas</p> |
| | <p>3 Rebecca m. John Neel</p> | <p>Susan Perry
Bettie Horton
Mrs. Robt. Ellis
Lizzie Scott</p> |
| | <p>3 Margaret m. Moses Scott</p> | <p>Eliza
John P.
Milton</p> |
| | <p>3 George m. Elizabeth Craig
3 James m. (1) Elizabeth Fight
(2) ———
3 Jeann m. Col. Thomas Whiteside
3 Violet
3 Thomas—probably b. after his father's death</p> | |
| <p>3 John Porter
m. Rebecca Long
daughter of Hugh Long,
of Drumore Twp., Lan-
caster Co., Penna.
(m. Dec. 25, 1786)</p> | <p>4 Mary m. John Stevenson
of Ripley Co., Ind.</p> | <p>Elmer E. (Descendants)
m. ———</p> |
| | <p>4 Jane m. Stephen Ludlow, (Descendants)
of Lawrenceburg, Ind.</p> | |
| | <p>4 Thomas m. (1) Mercy Tousey,
b. in Pa. of Ky.
Capt. in U. S.
Army.</p> | <p>Andrew Oliphant (d)
m. (1) Nancy McCoy (d)
Omer T. (d)
m. ———
(Descendants
living?)
(2) ——— Green
Don C. Porter
m. ———
(Descendants
living)</p> |
| | <p>m. (2) Miranda Tousey,
1st cousin of Mercy T.
above.</p> | |
| | <p>(a) Albert Gallatin (d) See
m. Minerva V. Brown, of Cong.
Indianapolis, 1774-
Ind. (d) 1911</p> | |
| | <p>1 Omer H. (d)
2 George T.
m. Hattie Goff,
of Clarksburg,
W. Va.
3 Edward B. (d)
m. Carrie Ray,
of Indianapolis
(a) Kath Varney
(children)
(b) Eleanor m.
(c) Anne m.
(children)</p> | |
| | <p>4 Annie
m. Augustus L.
Mason, of
Indianapolis.
5 Albert B. (d)
m. Therese Study,
of Richmond, Ind.</p> | |
| | <p>(b) Ann T. (d)
m. E. G. Burkam,
of Lawrenceburg, Ind. (d)
(1) Caroline T.
(the only child)</p> | |
| | <p>(c) Pinckney J. (d)
(d) Caroline (d)
m. James M. Oliphant,
of Pa. (d) Two children
who d. in infancy.</p> | |
| | <p>4 Eliza m. ——— Thompson (Descendants)
4 Lucinda m. William Godley</p> | |

3 Wm. Porter
m. Esther Price

4 William
4 Angeline m. Jas. Ryle

David
Betty
Win (?)
Elijah
Polly

4 Thomas
4 Esther P. m. Samuel Craig

Mrs. D. D. Garmore
Mrs. Ashley

4 Violet m. Thos. Neal

R. W. Neal | 1 Pink Neal (?)
(Price Neal ?)

4 David S. m. Agnes Campbell

Omer T. | 1 Jas. E. | Mary
Omer
Laura
Thomas | 1 C. O. Porter

4 Bettie m. Adam Neal

4 Jane m. Henry Stephens

Hiram
Jane
Hettie | 1 Sophie-
Buckner

3. George Porter

4 Jane Foster
4 Frances Youell
4 Eliza Butler
4 Isabel Morton
4 Margaret
4 Wm. Wesley
4 Geo. Robert
4 Thomas
4 Elijah

3. James Porter
m. twice

4 Mrs. Jane Kelly

| W. B. Kelly

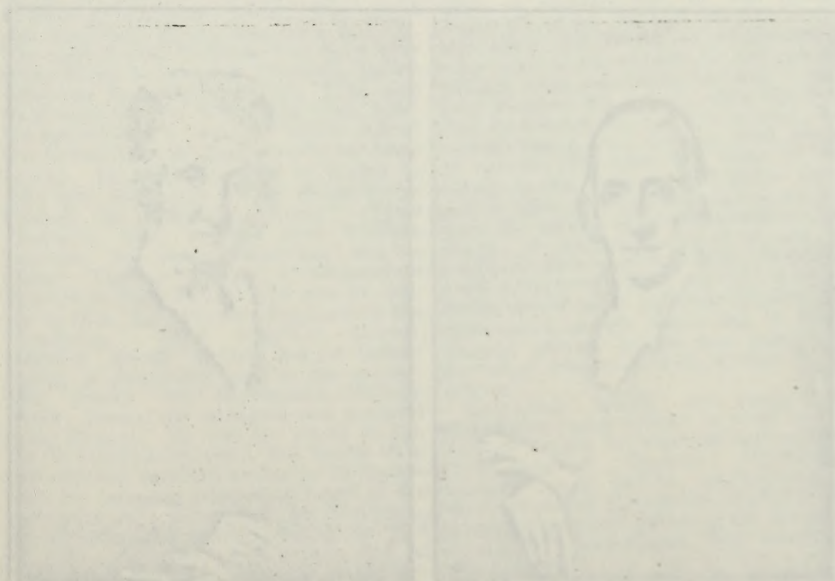
4 Washington

Cyrus
Cynthia
Lizzie
Jack

4 Jefferson

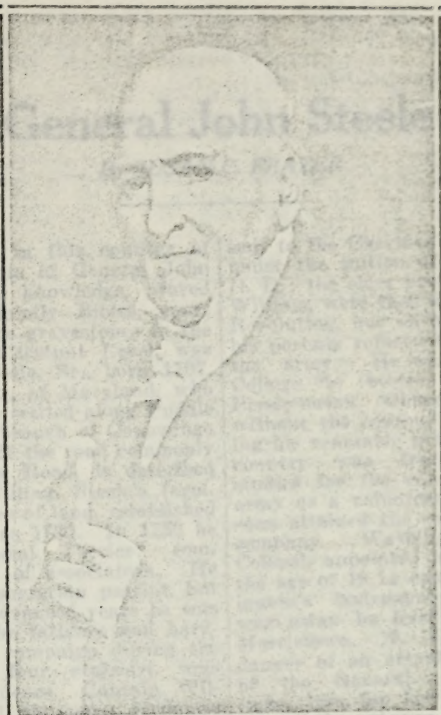
COL. ARCHIBALD STEELE

From a photo taken from an old photograph

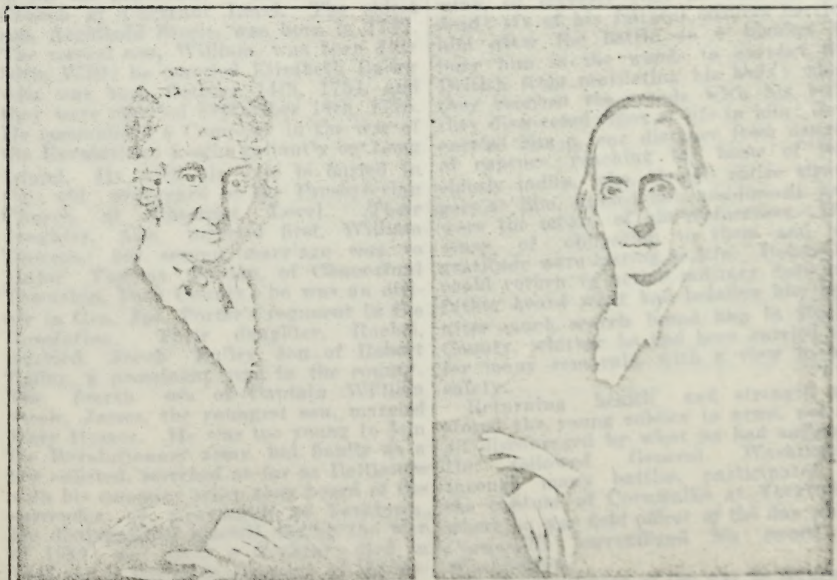


GENERAL JOHN STEELE AND WIFE ARCHIBALD

of the 1st Regt. N.Y. Artillery, 1861-1862. From a photo taken from an old photograph.



COL. ARCHIPALD STEELE
From a photo taken from an oil painting.



GENERAL JOHN STEELE AND WIFE, ABIGAIL.
at advanced age, from a photo taken from an oil painting.

General John Steele

By SUSAN C. FRAZER

The first Steele in this country of whom the descendants of General John Steele have absolute knowledge, proved by history, wills, family Bibles, court house records and the gravestones in the old churchyard at Chestnut Level, was Captain William Steele, Sr., born 1707, married Rachel Carr, of Maryland, who was born 1726. He settled along Puddle Duck Run, a small branch of Conowingo Creek. Prior to 1727 the road commonly called the Foundry Road, is described as running past William Steele's farm. He took up 200 acres of land, established a tannery as early as 1730. In 1756 he was in the Provincial Service; commanded a company of associators. He was a staunch Presbyterian patriot, but on account of his advanced years he was unable to endure the fatigues and hardships of an active campaign during the Revolution. His four stalwart sons fought for independence. Captain William Steele died at his home, Drumore Township, (his home is still standing about 2½ miles from here,) October 23d, 1780. The widow, Rachel Carr Steele, died April 18th, 1798. They are buried in the old graveyard of the Presbyterian Church at Chestnut Level. The eldest son, Archibald Steele, was born in 1742. The second son, William, was born July 30th, 1750; he married Elizabeth Bailey who was born October 14th, 1754, and they were married September 14th, 1775. He commanded a Company in the war of the Revolution; fought gallantly on Long Island. He with his wife is buried in the old graveyard of the Presbyterian Church at Chestnut Level. Their daughter, Ann, married first, William Dickson; her second marriage was to Major Thomas Jordan, of Chanceford Township, York County; he was an officer in Gen. Jas. Porter's regiment in the Revolution. Their daughter, Rachel, married Jacob Bailey, son of Robert Bailey, a prominent man in the county. The fourth son of Captain William Steele, James, the youngest son, married Mary Humes. He was too young to join the Revolutionary army, but finally as a boy enlisted, marched as far as Baltimore with his company when they heard of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He distinguished himself during the war of 1812; was made a General; died in 1847, and is buried in cemetery at Harrisburg; his wife died in St. Paul, Minn., in 1864, and is there buried. The third son, John Steele, the subject of this paper, was born June 5th, 1758; he was

sent to the Chestnut Level Select School under the tuition of Rev. James Latta, D. D.; the elder brothers, Archibald and William, were then fighting in war of the Revolution, but on account of his youth his parents refused to allow him to join the army. He was being prepared for College to become a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. He left school without the consent of his parents, telling his venerable preceptor that until his country was free he must leave his studies for the camp. He entered the army as a volunteer, and though young, soon attained the command of a veteran company. Washington made him a Colonel, appointed him on his staff. At the age of 19 he commanded Mrs. Washington's bodyguard; when the General was away he lived at her quarters at Morristown, N. J. There was great danger of an attack during the absence of the General. He had 60 troopers under him for her defense; so had no fear of the outcome of an attack. (There is a letter here to-day on exhibition which he wrote in 1780, telling of his life at the home of Mrs. Washington.) He was severely wounded at Brandywine, so severely that he was thought dead; six of his faithful soldiers carried him after the battle on a blanket to bury him in the woods to prevent the British from mutilating his body; when they reached the woods with his body they discovered signs of life in him; they carried him a long distance from danger of capture, reaching the home of two elderly ladies, who, though entire strangers to him, nursed him assiduously and were the means of his restoration. His sense of obligation to them and his gratitude were lasting as life. Before he could return to active military duty his father heard what had befallen him and after much search found him in Bucks County, whither he had been carried after many removals, with a view to his safety.

Returning health and strength restored the young soldier to arms, not at all discouraged by what he had suffered. He followed General Washington through many battles, participated in the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown, where he was field officer of the day when Cornwallis surrendered his sword to Washington.

At the conclusion of the war he returned home with an arm disabled, poor and penniless. Abigail Bailey, daughter of Robert Bailey and Margaret McDill his

wife, the sweetheart of his youth, waited eight years for his return and remained true to her pledge and they were married March 4th, 1784.

Before her marriage she lived with her brother in Lancaster, Francis Bailey, who printed the first almanac, and on the title page was a picture of Washington, Bailey calling him "Washington, the father of his country," the first person who did it. She often sat in his office with her sewing and watched him setting type. One day she said to him, "Francis, I think I can help you," at once commenced operations and actually set up the first pocket almanac which was printed in this State. The knowledge of printing she obtained was of great value to her husband in later life. With firmness, decision, enterprise and activity, she united all the amiable attributes of an accomplished lady; she was well suited to be the wife of young Steele. It was perhaps as much owing to her knowledge of the business of a printer, as to the versatility of the genius of her husband that they went to Philadelphia and engaged in that business which Franklin immortalized and which has immortalized Franklin, setting a praiseworthy example of industry and independence of character when the arts were comparatively new in this country. General Steele with his own hands cast the type with which he and his wife set up the first American edition of Dillsworth's Spelling Book and a copy of the New Testament, publishing edition after edition. Subsequently General Steele removed to a paper manufactory which he established on the Octoraro at Steelville; there also he multiplied copies from his standing types and occasionally repaired them by casting the defaced letter anew. Agriculture was his favorite pursuit and from his paper manufactory and printing he retired to his farm in Drumore, at the Unicorn. While cultivating his native fields he frequently represented his district in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of Pennsylvania. He was very useful in settling difficulties between the different claimants of land in Luzerne County which were long a source of agitation and anxiety in the community whilst acting as Commissioner for his State. To him, Logan, the Indian Chief, made his famous address while chairman of a Commission which was sent to make a treaty of peace with

the Indians who had been at war with the whites of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia.

In 1808 he was appointed Collector of the revenue of the United States for the Port of Philadelphia and filled this important office with exemplary ability and fidelity until 1826, when he resigned on account of impaired health.

At the conclusion of the war when Washington bade farewell to his officers at Newburg, he with them formed the Society of the Order of the Cincinnati, which was to perpetuate their friendship, hardships and memories of the war as they returned to their homes and avocations of life. The membership in it was an inheritance to descend to the eldest son of the eldest son in each family for all time. General Steele was one of the founders of this Order. At his death his eldest son, Captain John Steele, of the War of 1812, of Harmony Hall, Lancaster County, inherited it; the insignia is of gold, the American eagle with outstretched wings holding the olive branch in the mouth. William Porter Steele, the eldest son of the Captain, inherited it; then his son, Charles Stetson Steele. He had four daughters but no son, so his eldest grandson, Hugh Hutchinson, of Herndon, Va., is the inheritor; Charles S. Steele was the last male Steele of the General's line; the inheritance now goes out of the Steele name. Of his home life, the highest evidence of the prudence, self-government and equanimity of himself and wife, is that during their married life of 43 years they are said never exchanged an unkind word. This was their testimony concerning each other which was corroborated by their children and intimate friends in their family. General Steele was an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Chestnut Level; very often officiated in that capacity in the Third Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, of which he was a trustee and one of its valued members. He died on the 22nd of February, his wife two weeks later, on the 13th of March, 1827. They lived the life of Christians,—entered into the rest which remaineth for the people of God. They are buried in the churchyard of the Third Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia on Pine Street between Fourth and Sixth, where a monument of simple proportions is erected.

BRIEF OF THE TITLE TO THE GENERAL JOHN STEELE

TRACT NEAR UNICORN, IN DRUMORE TOWNSHIP

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania To John Steele.	Tract of land called "Trenton." Patent Deed dated Nov. 21, 1800. Record in Pat. Book H, Vol. 1, p. 622. Containing 201 Acres.
John Steele's Heirs and Exors. To William Boyd.	Dated Oct. 6, 1829. Record Book N-5-370. Will dated Dec. 4, 1823.
William Boyd To Robert Steele.	Dated Oct. 6, 1829. Record N-5-374.
Robert Steele To James N. Henderson.	Dated April 30, 1838. Not recorded. Now in possession of Charles B. Evans.
James N. Henderson To James Barnes.	Dated Mar. 11, 1839. Record R-11-262.
James Barnes To Robert J. and William Barnes.	Eighty-eight acres adjoining to the east- ward had been bought to it. Dated May 17, 1880, Record R-11-265. For 288 Acres.
Robert J. Barnes, William Barnes, To John N. Haverstick.	Dated March 30, 1882. Record S-11-485. For 179 Acres, part of farm.
John N. Haverstick's heirs To John L. Minnich.	Dated April 1, 1896. Record C-15-349. For 179 Acres.
John L. Minnich's Admrs. To I. C. Arnold.	Dated Mch. 27, 1905. Rec. S-17-589.
I. C. Arnold To Jerries DeLong.	Dated May 5, 1905. Rec. S-17-589.
Clerk of Orphans' Court To Catherine DeLong.	Dated April 30, 1914. Rec. A-22-2. 179 Acres.
Catherine DeLong's Exors. To Paul DeLong and Lewis E. Shoemaker.	Dated Mch. 31, 1921. Left for record but not yet recorded.

Chas. B. Evans' Title to Part of Steele Tract with New Buildings on Which the Monument is Erected.

Referring back to deed from James for the whole tract, Record R-11-265	Barnes to Robert J. and Wm. Barnes we find:
Robert J. Barnes died Sept. 3rd, 1891, testate. Wm. J. Barnes, Exor.	Will Robert J. Barnes, dated 1891, Will Book J-2-198. Gave Wm. J. Barnes authority to sell his interest.
Wm. J. Barnes personally and as Exor. of Robert J. Barnes. To Charles B. Evans.	Dated Apr. 3, 1909. Record W-19-433. For 109 A. 40 P.

Report of Celebration Committee

Read by Chairman D. F. MAGEE.

Report of the Committee having charge of the Drumore celebration, and the erection of the Monument Saturday, Sept. 17, 1921.

Your Committee respectfully reports that in pursuance of the purposes and intent of the resolution under which it was appointed it took up the work which was assigned it and carried it to a successful finish and herewith submits in some detail the work done.

The Committee as finally filled and appointed consisted of the following members: D. F. Magee, Chairman; Adaline B. Spindler, Secretary; Prof. H. H. Beck, A. K. Hostetter, I. C. Arnold, Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, Miss Susan C. Frazer, Mrs. John A. Nauman, Mrs. Grace Collins Scott, H. Frank Eshleman, George W. Hensel, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Evans.

The Chairman afterwards added to this Committee a large number of persons and assigned to them work on special Committees, the following being the names of the Committees and respective chairman:

Vocal and Instrumental Music, Prof. H. H. Beck, Chairman; Invitations, H. Frank Eshleman, Chairman; Foundation and Stone, George W. Hensel, Chairman; Tablets and Marker, Prof. H. H. Beck, Chairman; Reception and Social, Mrs. John A. Nauman, Chairman; Old Homes and Grounds, Edgar B. Maxwell, Chairman; Exhibit of Relics, John L. Summy, Chairman; Dinner and Refreshments, Thos. C. Evans, Chairman; Autos and Transportation, Levi McAllister, Chairman.

The Chairman herewith wishes to acknowledge with the thanks of the Society the enthusiastic spirit and the willingness to work shown by all chairmen and their able assistants. Each of them filled their parts most willingly and ably and to this united effort is the grand success of the undertaking due; and while he would detract nothing from the excellent work done by all, he feels that justice demands that special mention should be made of the excellence and generosity of the work done by Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Maxwell and Prof. H. H. Beck.

The Maxwells literally took off all gates, laid down all bars and threw open all doors to their beautiful and hospitable home and invited all the countryside to

come in and enjoy themselves to the limit in any and every part of the farm and buildings. They spared neither time, labor or expense in preparing the stand and tables for our entertainment; and the result of their labor gave to us the most beautiful and artistic staging and setting for the celebration that any of us have ever seen.

Prof. Beck rendered invaluable services in the search for and selection of the stone, and in the planning and design of the tablets and the composing of the excellent legends that are found on each.

It took many days of work and thought and much time spent, the story of which is all told in the beautiful monument and tablets thereon to show to the generations to come, the noble patriots of our County, sons of Drumore. Standing on firm foundation far under ground this perfect shaft of trap rock and enduring bronze will stand for years unnumbered to tell its story of noble deeds, a reminder of the good work of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

Your Committee selected for the authors of the four papers to the men to be commemorated, the following: Doctor David Ramsay, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.; Gen. John Steele, Miss Susan C. Frazer; Col. Thomas Porter, Robert B. Risk, Esq.; and Archibald Steele, D. F. Magee, Esq.

The papers prepared by each will speak for themselves and are a valuable accession to our historic archives; they are herewith attached and made part of this report.

It may be noted here that the original intention to have Mr. Magee prepare a paper upon the ancestry of John C. Calhoun was not carried out for the reason that Mr. Magee after most exhaustive search in all attainable sources and direction, did not feel that it was possible to produce with the certainty and accuracy that our Society expects, proof that the direct Calhoun ancestry had been resident in our County. The Calhouns who did live and reside for several generations in Drumore, and of whom descendants are still here in the Pennys. were apparently connected with the John C. ancestry, probably cousins, there was available no record proof that Patrick Calhoun, the father of John C. Calhoun, was born or lived here.

But nothing was lost to our historic

records by the substitution of Archibald Steele in his stead; for our Society has learned thereby that in him she gave to our country one of the bravest and most heroic men in all the Continental Army.

The poem written by Will F. McSparan, a son of Drumore, upon the life of Archibald Steele, was a most excellent production and reflects as great an honor upon the literary attainments and poetic genius of another Drumore son as it does upon the heroic valor of the revolutionary soldier. It is attached herewith and made part of this report.

The threatening weather of the morning kept many away from the celebration; nevertheless the gathering was a very large and notable one and it was estimated that there was present about eight hundred people, many of them coming from a long distance and quite a number of the Steele descendants were present.

Six hundred invitations were printed and sent out to the members and their friends, as also to a large number of others whom it was thought would be interested in the celebration through old associations.

All of the surrounding historical Societies in other Counties were specially invited. Invitations were sent to the Governors of Pennsylvania and other state officials, as also Robert Arthur Cooper, the governor of South Carolina, and the Mayor, John P. Grace, of Charleston, S. C. All replied, excusing themselves on account of other more urgent engagements; but all expressing their appreciation and extending to our Society their well wishes for our success. Besides the number of Steeles present, Hon. George T. Porter, a son of Governor Porter, of Indiana, was present, as also John McCardel, one of Indiana's big men of the day, once a Martie boy, was with us and gave us a fine address.

Hon. Cyrus T. Fox, Secretary of the Berks County Historical Society, was present and gave an address; also the Rev. John B. Laird was present and gave an address that was interesting and timely.

A number of very interesting pictures, relics of the Steele family, including a picture of General John Steele, and Col. Archibald Steele, as also a letter from Dr. David Ramsay, the Bible of General Steele, and also his sword used in service, were among the most notable. The pictures in oil, brought by Miss Sue C. Frazer were much admired.

Good pictures of all of the present homes on the sites of the old homesteads, as also a picture of the monument, were taken by D. B. Landis, the official photographer, some of which were used in illustrations. Mr. Landis has sets of five of these pictures which he is furnishing at cost, one dollar for the five.

The country dinner furnished by Caterers Eckman and Smith consisting of chicken, roasting ears, sweet potatoes and all the side dishes, topped out with ice cream, was highly appreciated and partaken of by upwards of three hundred people.

Extra trolley cars were furnished by the Traction Company and all were accommodated and the service of automobiles to carry the visitors on the tour of the residences of the four heroes of the day was fully adequate to all demands, though owing to the threatening weather many of them were late in arriving as they believed they would not be wanted.

The whole programme from the start in the morning to the final bugler's call of reveille was carried out completely and on time in every feature, and not one number was even five minutes late.

Honorable George T. Porter, a lineal descendant of Colonel Thomas Porter and a son of Governor Albert G. Porter, of Indiana, was so well pleased with the work of the Society throughout that he volunteered a contribution of One Hundred Dollars towards the expense of the monument.

The legends on the monument are as follows:

DR. DAVID RAMSAY

Historian—Surgeon—Patriot
Born one mile southwest, 1749
Continental Army Surgeon
Friend of Washington
Constructive leader in Congress
Talented man in letters
The Father of American History
He is best known for his History
of the American Revolution, Life
of Washington,
History of America, and
Universal History Americanized
Practiced medicine and died 1815
in Charleston, S. C.

GENERAL JOHN STEELE

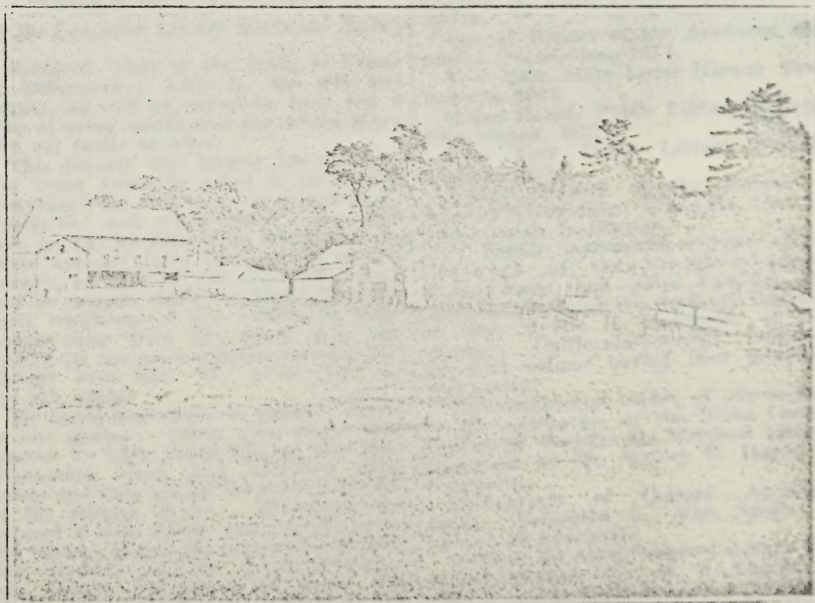
Born three miles north, 1733
Resident of this farm
Volunteer at 18. Captain at 19.
Colonel on Washington's staff at 21
Wounded at Brandywine and
at Germantown
Pennsylvania Legislature (House,) 1801
Speaker of Senate, 1806
Collector of Port Philadelphia,
1808—1825
As commissioner to treat with
warring tribes, to him was ad-
dressed the famous speech of
Logan, the Indian chief,
Died 1827.

COLONEL THOMAS PORTER

Born three miles north, 1738
A pioneer spirit of American
Independence
Committee of Sixty, 1774
Organizer of ten Lancaster County



The monument of native trap rock boulder at Unicorn, with bronze tablet on each of the four faces to Ramsay, Porter, John Steele and Archibald Steele.



COPYRIGHT BY D. B. LANDIS

The old Maxwell homestead, near Unicorn; set and staged for the Celebration. A splendidly preserved mansion, built by Robert Maxwell in 1754, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Maxwell and mother, Mrs. James Maxwell. Edgar B. Maxwell is a lineal descendant in male line from the first builder.

companies whom failing health prevented his leading into the Field
Died 1777.

COLONEL ARCHIBALD STEELE

Born three miles north, 1742
Picturesque in his ruggedness and ardor

Walked to Boston at the call of Bunker Hill

Leading six picked men, he broke the trail for the Montgomery expedition against Quebec, where he fought with distinction. Traveling on an overcrowded boat on the retreat, he contracted a chronic illness in the icy St. Lawrence. Thereafter Commissary and finally head of the Philadelphia Arsenal.
Died 1832

It is reported to your Committee that from fifteen to twenty automobiles of people stop every day to admire the monument and study its story as told in the tablets.

D. F. MAGEE, Chairman.

RESOLUTIONS

ON THE

Passing of Dr. F. R. Diffenderfer

By the Lancaster County Historical Society

Resolved, That in the death of Frank R. Diffenderfer, Litt. D., the city and county, as well as ourselves, have lost a man of great worth and one whose place will not easily be filled.

This Society was largely his creation. For seven years he acted as its unpaid Secretary; for two years he served as its President; and when death came upon him, he was its First Vice President. No name appears upon our records so frequently as that of our departed friend, and no papers delve so deeply into the early traditions of this locality as those which came from his fluent pen. He was easily the most valuable member this Society ever had. We ne'er shall see his like again.

He hated inaccuracy in papers relating to our history. Often with great earnestness we have heard him on this floor denouncing loose and incorrect statements and then giving the correct version of the alleged events. His knowledge covered a wide range, and everything he did showed clearly his marvelous memory and extensive reading. As an author he was known throughout the state. His kindly face will be sadly missed at our meetings and his efforts on behalf of the Society cannot by others easily be suppld.

LANCASTER COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Secretary, Adaline B. Spindler. President, C. I. Landis.

Minutes of the October Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa.,
7 October, 1921.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met in their room in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Building this evening. The President, Hon. Charles I. Landis, presiding, opened the business meeting by calling for the reports of the various officers. The minutes of the September meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's financial statement was accepted and approved as follows:

Sept. 2, 1921, Date of last meeting,	\$194 12
Receipts,	8 00
	<hr/>
	\$202 12
Expenses,	\$ 36 00

October 6, 1921, Am't in Treasury,	\$166 12
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Respectfully submitted,

A. K. HOSTETTER,
Treasurer.

The Librarian's report, Mr. Harry Stehman, Jr., showed the following gifts and exchanges:

A case of notebooks once belonging to Charles A. Burrows, deceased, of Lancaster.

Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1917.

New York State Local History Town Records, 1921.

Grand Rapids Public Library Bulletin, July-August, 1921.

New York Public Library Bulletin, August, 1921.

Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1913-1914, from the Smithsonian Institution.

A bound manuscript volume of the Genealogy of the Proudfoot-Vansee-Trow-Geist and allied Families, this splendid gift being the work and donation of Miss Myrtle R. Emberson, of Los Angeles, California—second volume—the first volume having been presented last month.

Two manuscript copies, of papers read at the celebration of the Berks County Historical Society at Windsor Forges. Presented by Mr. Walter C. Hager, of Lancaster.

Photograph of Colonel Archibald Steele. Presented by Miss Susan C. Frazer, of Lancaster.

A check for three hundred dollars presented, through Mrs. D. B. Landis, by Mrs. Bernarda Hood Black as a memorial to her father, Hon. Alexander H. Hood, Lancaster lawyer, member of the Legislature, and appointed by President Lincoln, first Revenue Collector for this district. This memorial is for the Permanent Home Fund of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

A check for one hundred dollars presented by Mr. George T. Porter, of Washington, D. C.

A unanimous vote of most appreciative thanks was heartily extended to the kind friends for these generous gifts.

There were several new applications for membership presented:

Dr. Harry Bender, Lititz, Pa.

Dr. E. S. Snyder, 425 N. Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.

Mr. G. J. P. Raub, Quarryville, Pa.

Professor H. J. Taylor, 556 W. Chestnut St., Lancaster, Pa.

Miss Daisy Youngman, Lancaster, Pa.

Mrs. L. B. Herr, 604 W. James St., Lancaster, Pa.

Miss Amy Steele, 15 E. Lemon St., Lancaster, Pa.

Miss M. Agnes Martin, Strasburg, Pa.

The following new members were elected, applications for which were received at the September meeting:

A. H. Stubbs, M. D., R. F. D., Peach Bottom, Pa.

Laura B. Stubbs, (Mrs. A. H.), Peach Bottom, Pa.

Fred L. Cauffman, R. F. D., Peach Bottom, Pa.

Mercie B. Cauffman (Mrs. Fred L.), Peach Bottom, Pa.

Miss Ida Ream, 32 S. Lime Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Mrs. David W. Jackson, Bartville, Pa.

Mr. H. D. Weller, 913 Virginia Ave., Lancaster, Pa.

Dr. Ward V. Evans, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois.

Miss Helen Hensel, Quarryville, Pa.

Josephine Martin Hensel (Mrs. George W., Jr.) Quarryville, Pa.

Mrs. Annie Scott, Quarryville, Pa.

Mrs. Anna Dickinson, Quarryville, Pa.

Kersey Carrigan, Quarryville, Pa.
Lillian Carrigan (Mrs. Kersey) Quarryville, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Porter, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Bernarda Hood Black were elected to Honorary Membership in the Society for life.

At the suggestion of the Chair it was decided to instruct the Treasurer to keep separate the special funds which should be given for the Permanent Home Fund and that the three hundred dollar check given for this purpose be deposited in this way and used for no other purpose and that others that may be donated similarly be treated in the same way.

On motion of the Secretary the Society voted to rent the room on the third floor, lately occupied by the Lancaster Medical Society, and fit it up with some of the growing donations of the museum.

The subject of papers was brought up by Mr. Eshleman. He suggested that the papers for the year be assigned early in the year and announced in order to obviate some of the uncertainty which under the present system is a disadvantage.

D. F. Magee, Esq., Chairman of the Committee for the Drumore Celebration, read the full report of the Celebration.

Professor Herbert H. Beck, of Franklin and Marshall College, read Resolutions on the Passing of Dr. Frank R. Diffenderfer, First Vice President of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

The Secretary was instructed to send a copy of these Resolutions to the family and to place them on the minutes.

The Society adjourned at the regular hour.

Respectfully submitted,

ADALINE B. SPINDLER,

October, 1921.

Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

ERRATA AND EXPLANATION

The September paper, page 92 to 100, and the
December Celebration paragraph should be numbered pages
111 to 142. It is indexed accordingly.
The November paper, page 123, should be numbered
143 to 174.

THE STRASBURG SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER MEETING

VOL. XXV. NO. 9.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1921

THE STRASBURG SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

by

William Frederic Warner

What cannot art and industry perform
When science plans the progress of their toll.

Seattle.

Not long since Miss Virginia B. Clark, presented the writer with a little pamphlet, eight inches in size, which was found among the papers of her father, the late Martha Bidden Clark, corresponding secretary of the Lancaster County Historical Society for more than twenty years. It is a thin volume of twenty-four closely printed pages bound in paper and stained on every page with the mysterious blotches which are the hallmarks of Time. To him who would draw local history from the fountain-head, especially that which pertains to Strasburg and its environs, it is worth more than its weight in gold. It is one of three copies extant, of the other two, one is in the Library of Congress, and the other in the collection of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

On the fly-leaf, Mr. Warner has inscribed the following inscription:

ERRATA AND EXPLANATION

The September pamphlet should be paged 99 to 109; and the Drumore Celebration pamphlet should be considered paged 111 to 132. It is indexed accordingly.

The November pamphlet, therefore, begins with page 133. It and the December pamphlet are paged from 133 onward and indexed accordingly.

H. FRANK ESHLEMAN.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

Seventh November, 1923.

at

Seigley Hall, Strasburg Village, Lancaster County,
Pennsylvania.

at the request of the members

By John Shippen, A. B.

Where Liberty dwells, there is my Country.

Doctor Franklin

For he that values Liberty, will love
His soul for her pre-eminence, within
No narrow bounds. Her cause engages him
Whoever pleads. 'Tis the cause of Man.
Outpost Winter, Martins week.

PHILADELPHIA

Printed by Francis Bailey, at York's Head

No. 115, High Street.

M. DCC. XXIV.

On the last page appears a list of the officers elected at the meeting which Dr. Henshaw John Shippen had the pleasure of addressing.

THE STRASBURG SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

by

William Frederic Worner

What cannot art and industry perform
When science plans the progress of their toil.

Beattie.

Not long since Miss Virginia B. Clark, presented the writer with a little pamphlet, 4x6½ inches in size, which was found among the papers of her sister, the late Martha Bladen Clark, corresponding secretary of the Lancaster County Historical Society for more than twenty years. It is a thin volume of twenty-four closely printed pages, bound in paper and stained on every page with the mysterious blotches which are the hallmarks of Time. To him who would draw local history from the fountain-head, especially that which pertains to Strasburg and its environs, it is worth more than its weight in gold. It is one of three copies extant, of the other two, one is in the Library of Congress, and the other is in the collection of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

On the flyleaf, Mr. John Shippen, has indited the following inscription:

"Gift of the Author
to
General Jas. Ross,
Lancaster."

The title-page reads:

"An
Oration
delivered on the
Anniversary
of the
SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY
Eleventh November, 1793.
at
Society Hall, Strasburg Village, Lancaster County,
Pennsylvania

At the request of the members

By John Shippen, A. B.

Where Liberty dwells, there is my Country.

Doctor Franklin.

For he that values Liberty, confines
His zeal for her predominance, within
No narrow bounds. Her cause engages him.
Wherever pleaded. 'Tis the cause of Man.
Cowpers' Winter Morning walk.

PHILADELPHIA

Printed by Francis Bailey, at Yorick's-Head
No. 116, High street,
M, DCC, XCIV."

On the last page appears a list of the officers elected at the meeting which the Honorable John Shippen had the pleasure of addressing:

"Society-Hall, 11th Nov. 1793.

"The following gentlemen were today elected as officers of the society for the ensuing year.

President

Rev. NATHANIEL W. SAMPLE, D. D.

Committee of Correspondence

Rev. N. W. Sample, Mr. John Funck, Isaac Ferree, Esq.

Col. James Mercer, Mr. George Duffield, sen. Jacob

Carpenter, Esq and Dr. Everhard Gruber.

Treasurer

Mr. George Duffield, sen.

Librarian

Mr. John Funck

Assistant Librarian.

George Deffield, (1) jun. Esq.

Secretary

Bernard Frazer."

On page three appears the following "extract of a letter" from the President of the Scientific Society of Strasburg Village to John Shippen, Chester county:

"I am requested by the society to inform you, that they have unanimously appointed you to deliver their Anniversary Oration for 1793. I hope you will make it convenient to comply with their wishes.

"Nathaniel W. Sample."

Beneath this is printed an excerpt from the minutes of the society, furnished by the secretary for publication and dated the day after the meeting:

"At the annual meeting of the society on the 2d Monday in November, 1793.

"On motion, unanimously resolved.

"That a committee be appointed to wait on Mr. John Shippen to return him the thanks of the society for the Oration delivered by him this day, and to inform him that it is the request of the society that the same be published.

"James Mercer, John Breckbill, and Jacob Carpenter, Esquires, were accordingly appointed a committee for that purpose.

"Extract from the Minutes.

"Bernard Frazer, Secretary.

"Nov. 12th, 1793."

On the next page appears this inscription:

"To the

Rev. Nathaniel W. Sample, D. D.

President

and to the

MEMBERS OF THE SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETY OF

Strasburg Village,

The following oration

is most respectfully

inscribed

by their sincere friend

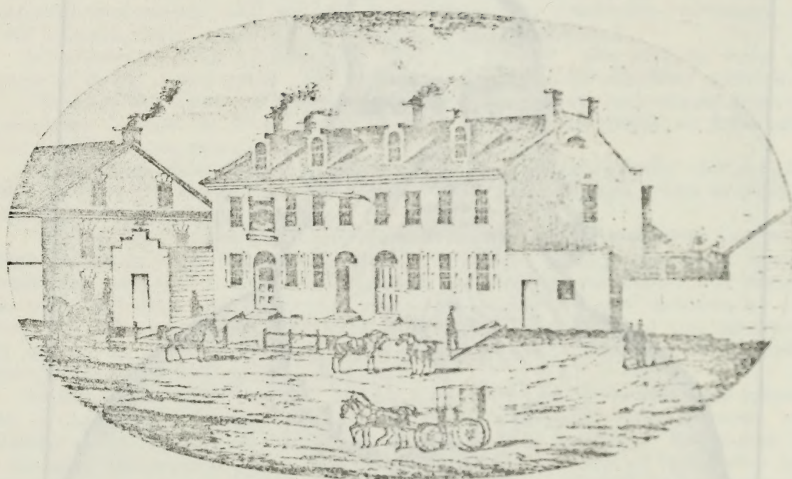
and

humble servant,

JOHN SHIPPEN

West-Chester, November 19th, 1793."

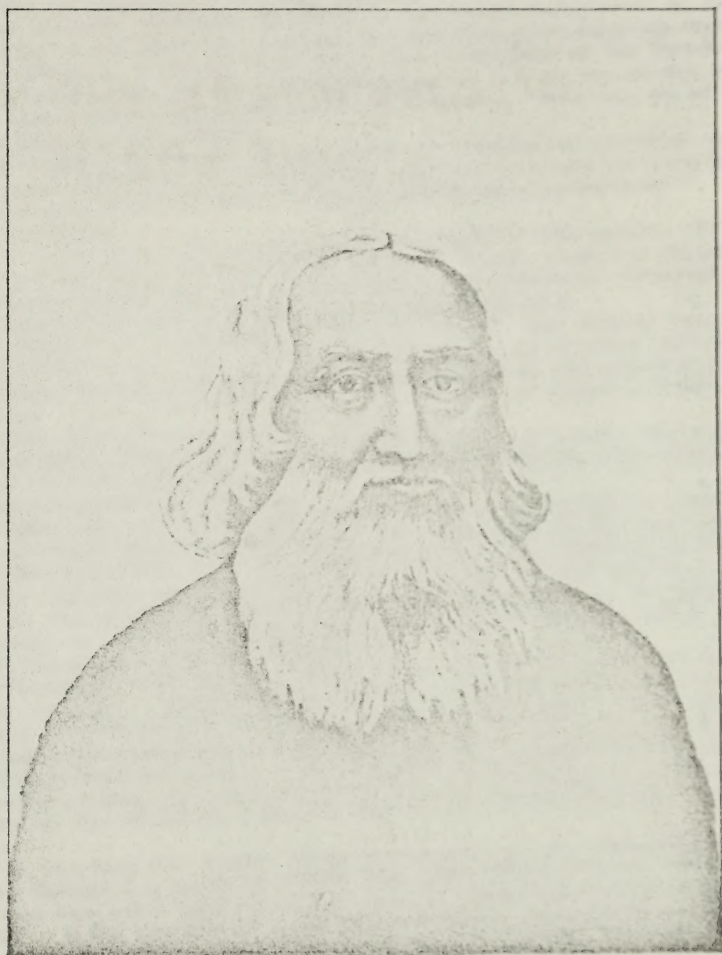
Then follows John Shippen's oration on "The Blessings of Civil Society and Government." The speaker in closing, addressed a few complimentary remarks to the president and fellow-members of the organization. He



THE OLD WASHINGTON HOTEL IN STRASBURG. PA.

REV. HEND HANS HERE

Printed by John Frank



REVEREND HANS HERR

Painted by John Funck

very briefly related how associations like the Scientific Society originated and what purpose they served in a community such as Strasburg and in society in general. He added "that since a state of society is favorable to the progress of learning, the improvement of the arts and sciences, and the propagation of Christianity; so, my brethren, and from the same obvious reasons too, but operating here with additional force, are Philosophy, Knowledge and Religion peculiarly indebted to particular associations of men, entered into for the important purposes of promoting and advancing them."

John Shippen, obviously, must have been a member of the Strasburg Scientific Society from the time of its inception, or else he was elected at a meeting held previous to the one which he addressed. Note the use of the personal pronoun as he relates:

"Institutions, of the nature of which our institution partakes, were formed upon social and liberal principals, animated by a zeal for knowledge and virtue, and having in view a common benefit and improvement."

He continues:

"Two years have now elapsed since the origin of this society. It has had many obstacles to combat—many wants to supply; these are however, gradually decreasing; and we can now behold our institution, although yet in its infancy, well organized and pretty firmly established.

He observes, with satisfaction, that the society has already been the means of doing much good. To borrow again from his masterly address:

"Besides the desire of knowledge which it inspires, and which it at the same time, I trust, in some measure gratifies, and the desire of knowledge is increased by gratification like the flame is by fuel.

In defining further the scope and purpose of the society the speaker diverges from the dusty road of details to give us a passage which is poetical in spirit and graceful in wording:

"Besides the emulation which it excites among the members: and emulation naturally leads to improvement. In short, besides the grand objects sought for, and which were the principal motives for instituting our society, one very essential and important good has resulted which reflects no less honor on the institution, that it has reflected happiness to the members: not merely as members of our little society; but as citizens and as members of the great society of mankind."

Strasburg in 1793 was not unlike other villages of its size and population in America. Among its inhabitants it numbered those persons who meddled with the wordly affairs of neighbors and friends. This often led to disputes and quarrels of a nature in which the feelings of those who provoked them were not spared. John Shippen was cognizant of the animosity that existed among certain of the members. In recounting the good accomplished by the Strasburg Scientific Society, he did not hesitate to remind them:

"It has been the happy mean of wearing off or eradicating certain foolish dislikes and enmities, which had once existed between some of the members and which might have otherwise increased and proved fatal to both parties. It has substituted, in the place of these, a joint pursuit and interest; and united as all in the bonds of amity and fraternal affection."

The speaker then cautioned them:

"As long as this institution shall be productive of these and similar advantages, which tend to advance the happiness of civil society; so long, my brethren, will this institution be worthy of a zealous continuance."

He also admonished them that if the Strasburg Scientific Society should "unhappily so degenerate from its original, pure and honorable principles as to become an instrument of division and party spirit, it will cease to be respectable, because it will cease to be useful. It will become a curse, instead of a blessing."

Mr. Shippen was, however, happy to add that the "present glad prospect of the Strasburg Scientific Society is not in the most distant degree interrupted by the fog of apprehension;" and he further assured them that "friendship eminently prevails; and friendship is the best security against such a degeneracy."

That he entertained great expectations for the society's future welfare and looked forward to the time when it would wield a potent influence for good, not only in the village where it was located but in the state as well, is evident from this prophetic utterance:

"Our society on the contrary, bids fair to become in time a stately, useful and respectable institution;" and modestly added, "then shall some abler pen prepare, some tongue, more eloquent, pronounce its merited eulogium."

He congratulated his brother members and "our worthy president on the happy conclusion of a second year," and reminded them that "our meetings have been attended with considerable improvement to ourselves, and been uniformly remarkable for their harmony and brotherly love."

He felicitated the president in behalf of his brother members, and assured him that his conduct in the discharge of the duties of his office had given universal satisfaction, and justly entitled him to their highest approbation, gratitude and esteem." He supplemented this with:

"A third time is the unanimous voice of the members about to place you in that office. We hope you will freely accept of it, as a testimony of our sentiments toward you, and because you can be eminently useful in that capacity."

In justice to his own feelings and to those of the gentlemen who were the original projectors of the organization, he felt that he must in a particular manner congratulate them. In terms of warmest flattery, which undoubtedly stirred the emotions of his auditors, he spoke as follows:

"You must feel a sensible satisfaction in reflecting, that the sanguine wishes and expectations which you had formed on the birthday of the institution, have not, during its two years' existence, been in the least disappointed; but that, on the contrary, they have been amply fulfilled and answered, and your exertions and anxiety are fully repaid. The recollection of that day and an observation of the present reasonable prospects of the institution, must cause in your breasts, sensations of the pleasing and satisfactory kind."

He closed his address by congratulating his audience on having such a society in their midst.

The foregoing excerpts from John Shippen's oration indicate that the Strasburg Scientific Society was organized on November 11, 1791. The Reverend Nathaniel Welshard Sample, its first president, was serving his third term when the pamphlet was published. That the society was in a rather flourishing condition during the first few years of its existence, and was recognized as an institution of the highest culture and learning, is evident from a footnote appended to John Shippen's address, in which he stated 'besides the books, which the funds and stock of the society have, from time to time enabled them to procure, many valuable donations have been made them in books by gentlemen at a distance; and particularly by several of the booksellers of Philadelphia.'

It seems that the funds for organizing and carrying on the work of the society, the purchase of books and scientific instruments, were obtained by selling shares of stock in the association.

Strasburg in 1791, the year in which the Scientific Society was organized, was neither a large nor populous village. Bishop Ashbury, under date of July 28, 1799, wrote in his journal concerning it:

"This place I judge contains between sixty and seventy houses."

It occupied an important place on the "Great Conestoga Road," over which passed much traffic from Newport to points in the then "far west"

Strasburg was one of the chief stopping places east of the Susquehanna. It contained, at least, eight "publick houses," and many private ones, which offered "entertainment for man and beast." One sees and hears in fancy, the heavy Conestoga wagons with their proud and skilled teamsters, trailing through the elongated village or stopping at the hostleries.

This attracted to the village a class of people uncouth in manners and speech. What could be more offensive than "Hell's Hole"? a name applied to it in its infancy, later superseded by "Bettlehausen" (Beggartown), indicative of the pecuniary status of the inhabitants. In addition to this, the town was without a church or meeting-house even though a clergyman had resided within its boundaries since 1782. However, one must not suppose that all the inhabitants were of the type here pictured. Strasburg had more public-spirited citizens than other villages of a like size, and scholarly men interested in literature, the arts and sciences, and the current topics of the day. But a list of those who have borne well their part in church, commonwealth and nation would weary writer and reader.

The minutes of the Strasburg Scietific Society have become either lost or were destroyed inadvertently by some careless housewife (2.) A diligent search has been made amongst the mass or miscellaneous junk—the accumulation of years—reposing under a mantle of dust in many a neglected garret in the village, without discovering them. Libraries and scientific institutions have aided in the search, which thus far has proven unsuccessful. Were we able to locate them, what a light they would shed upon the activities of the society, and affairs in general in the staid old village a century and a quarter ago.

Today, we can only conjecture where the meetings of the society were held and where its possessions were kept. The correspondence is headed "Society Hall." But where was Society Hall? It could not have been in the old Methodist church on South Decatur street, as some have supposed, for that little edifice was not erected until 1807. Possibly the society met in the hostelry now known as the Washington House, or in that fine old Colonial structure at the western end of the village—the Golden Swan hotel, John Funck, who was very active in the affairs of the society, kept a tavern in Strasburg as early as 1792. He lived in a house which stood where the National bank now stands (3.) I am not prepared to state, positively, in which place the meetings were held, but am inclined to think that the "publick house" kept by John Funck sheltered the institution.

The society enjoyed about twelve years of uninterrupted existence. Its condition at first was flourishing, and more than gratified the fondest expectations of the promoters. Eventually, however, some of the members died, others moved to more distant localities, and during its later years the institution suffered a general decline. In the early spring of 1803 the few remaining members foresaw that dissolution was imminent and a meeting was called to consider the situation.

The Intelligencer & Weekly Advertiser of Tuesday, March 22, 1803, contains this information:

.. STRASBURG SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY TO BE DISSOLVED .. .

"At a meeting of a number of members of the Scientific Society of Strasburg, held at M. Jacob Bear's in Strasburg, the 5th of February last, it was determined that a general meeting of the members should be requested; that measures might be adopted to dispose of the Books and other Property of the said Society to the best advantage. In consequence thereof, all the members are earnestly requested to meet at the House of Mr. Jacob Bear, (4) in Strasburg on Saturday, the 2nd day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the above purpose.

"March 22.

"N. B. Any person having any books out will please to return them by the day above mentioned."

A general meeting of the members of the society was held as requested, at which time it was decided to disband, sell the books, scientific instruments, and other possessions of the organization. That due and timely notice of the action of the society was given to all the members is evident from the following, which appeared in the *Intelligencer & Weekly Advertiser* of Tuesday, April 26, 1803:

"PUBLIC NOTICE

"On Saturday, the 21st of May next, will be sold, at the House of Mr. John Funck, the following, being the property of the Scientific Society of Strasburg, viz. a large walnut bookcase, a barometer and thermometer, a large Family Bible, Concordance, Doddridges Family Expositor, 6 vols. American Museum, 12; Hume's England, 8; Smollet's Continuation, 5; Robertson's History of Charles the 5th., 4 vols. Ramsey's American Revolution, 2; Smith's Wealth of Nations, 3; Robertson's Astronomy, with a variety of other books and pamphlets.

"The Sale will begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by

"John Breckbill.

"Thomas Burrows.

"April 26, 1803.

"N. B. Those who have books in their possession, belonging to the Society are requested to return them to Mr. Funck, before the day of the Sale."

Some one of the many delvers in the strata of local post-Revolutionary history may beguile the tedium of statistical labors by ascertaining how much of the following, which appears in Harris's "Biographical History," is fiction and how much is fact:

"When Dr. Joseph Priestley, the celebrated philosopher, first emigrated from England to America, in 1794, he settled and lived for a short time in Strasburg, Lancaster county. He lived in the house now owned by William Spencer, ex-commissioner, for about six months. He removed thence to Northumberland, Pa., where he lies buried."

The house, herein, referred to is a little one-story log structure, recently weather-boarded, which stands on the west side of the second block on Decatur street, three doors south of the Presbyterian church (6.) At the time Dr. Priestley is supposed to have lived in it, the house was owned by John Miller and wife, Veronica. (7)

Tradition, "the elder sister of History," to which only such credit should be given as is rightfully hers, says that Dr. Priestley not only lived in Strasburg, but that he took a keen interest in the affairs of the Scientific Society, and on one occasion delivered an address before its august assemblage. Since the records of the Society are lost, we have no means of knowing whether this is correct or not.

I have examined carefully the Memoirs of Dr. Priestley and cannot find in them the slightest reference to Strasburg or its immediate vicinity. If he ever lived in Strasburg no mention seems to be made of the fact.

Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith—than whom we have no better authority on that part of Priestley's life (8) spent in America—after describing his arrival, and subsequent stay in New York says.

"Accordingly, on June 18, 1794, they left New York, after a fortnight's visit."

The Advertiser of Philadelphia, June 21, 1794, contains these lines:

"Last Thursday evening arrived in town from New York the justly celebrated philosopher, Dr. Joseph Priestley."

It was about the middle of July, 1794, that the Priestleys left Philadelphia on their journey to Northumberland. (9) Priestley wrote of the latter town under date of September 4, 1794:

"Nothing could be more delightful or more healthy than this place."

Harris states that he lived in Strasburg for about six months. If he left Philadelphia the middle of July and was writing from Northumberland in September, he could not have tarried anywhere six months. Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith says:

"I have never seen any statement in any of Priestley's letters—and I have examined many of them and own quite a number—to the effect of his having lived anywhere but in Northumberland and in Philadelphia during the period he was lecturing here."

Dr. Priestley attended meetings of the American Philosophical Society, of which he was an illustrious member, in Philadelphia in 1796, 1797, 1801 and 1803. On April 17, 1801, he was stopping in Reading, Pa. A letter addressed to John Vaughan, Esq., written by Priestley in the latter town bears testimony to this. It is a well established fact that in going from Philadelphia to Northumberland, he followed the Schuylkill. Ex-Mayor Getz, of Reading, Pa., has sent me a drawing representing the course Priestley took in going from Philadelphia to Reading and from Reading to Northumberland.

These are, apparently, well-established facts, so I do not see how the paragraph referred to on page 554 of Harris's history can be regarded as correct. Dr. Smith assures me that although he has worked so long in digging up early facts he is not prepared to brand the statement as absolutely untrue. It would seem, however, that if Dr. Priestley ever resided in Strasburg, somewhere in the history of the county, or in its county records, there would be definite evidence of the same. The little Priestley family—the two sons and daughter-in-law constituted a pretty strong magnet to draw the Doctor and his wife promptly to Northumberland. Some day the minutes of the Scientific Society may be found and from them we may learn whether he ever attended a meeting or resided in Strasburg village. Until such time, this will remain one of those interesting traditions that baffle the historian and try his patience sorely.

The history of the Strasburg Scientific Society would not be complete unless it contained brief biographical sketches of the men who were actively engaged in the affairs of the organization.

The Ancestors of Rev. Nathaniel Welshand Sample emigrated from Ireland and settled in the southeastern part of what is now York county, Pa. (10) The subject of this sketch first saw the light of day on April 16, 1752. He attended the classical school founded and conducted by the Reverend Dr. Robert Smith at Pequea, Lancaster county, Pa. (11) where he was prepared for the College of New Jersey (Princeton University.) He was graduated from the latter institution in 1776.

The Presbytery of New Castle held a meeting in Leacock church during the first week in January, 1779, at which time it was unanimously agreed to license Mr. Sample to preach the Gospel. At a meeting of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia held in 1779, "New Castle Presbytery reported that since the meeting of Synod (Synod of New York and Philadelphia) in 1777, they have licensed Messrs. Matthew Tate, Nathaniel Sample and John Finley, to preach the Gospel." From the foregoing it is evident that he was licensed during the period that intervened between the meeting of New Castle Presbytery in January, 1779 and the meeting of Synod which was held in May of the same year. (9)

Whilst a licentiate, he supplied the church at St. George's, Delaware, for six months, and at the expiration of that time he received a call to become the pastor, which he declined. He was still pursuing his theological studies under the tutelage of the Rev. William Foster, (3) pastor of the Upper Octorara church, at the time of Mr. Foster's death, which occurred September 30, 1780.

Leacock church formed a union with Middle Octorara in 1780. On October 30th of the same year, Leacock, Octorara and Lancaster churches united in a call for Mr. Sample's pastoral services. He was at the time a licentiate of the Presbytery of New Castle. The Rev. Robert Smith, D. D., of Pequea, moderated the call at Leacock, and the Rev. James Latta, D. D., of Chestnut Level, officiated in the same capacity at Middle Octorara.

At a meeting of New Castle Presbytery held in West Nottingham church on October 24, 1781, the following entry was made upon the minutes:

"Commissioners from the congregations of Leacock and Middle Octorara appeared before Presbytery requesting that Mr. Sample be ordained and installed among them, and that as early a season may be appointed for that purpose as may be; and the Presbytery accordingly agree that they meet at Leacock the 2nd Tuesday of December, and that, if their way be clear, he be accordingly ordained and installed the next day; and that Mr. William R. Smith preach the sermon, Mr. James Finley preside, and that Mr. Robert Smith give the charge. Ordered that Mr. Sample prepare a lecture on Rom. 8:1:9, and be ready for the usual examination."

Nathaniel W. Sample accepted the united calls (14) of Octorara, Leacock and Lancaster churches on October 25, 1781. The calls from Octorara and Leacock stipulated for 200 bushels of wheat each, annually. The congregation at Lancaster was not nearly as large as those aforementioned, hence the call from Lancaster stipulated only for 100 bushels of wheat annually.

The Presbytery met at Leacock on the second Tuesday of December, 1781, but, unfortunately, the page of the record is marked "minutes wanting;" therefore we have no Presbyterian account of Mr. Sample's ordination and installation.

Nathaniel Welshard Sample was nine and twenty when he was joined in holy wedlock to Elizabeth Cowan. They took up their residence in the village of Strasburg on April 10, 1782.

Mr. Sample attended the meeting of Synod which met in Philadelphia in 1783. At a meeting of Synod held in the same city in 1786, which he attended, his name appears upon the minutes in full for the first time—Nathaniel Welshard Sample. The early records of the Presbyterian Church spell the name Semple, but in the old family Bible the name is always spelled Sample. (15)

About the year 1790 Mr. Sample opened a theological school in his home in Strasburg. (16) The school was held in the room later occupied by Levi Waidley as a tailor shop. The house at present is owned and occupied by John Hagans. A number of young men who afterwards became eminent and useful ministers, pursued their theological studies under Mr. Sample's direction. (17) From the History of Leacock Presbyterian church written by the Rev. P. J. Timlow and published in 1854, I extract a partial list of students who studied theology under Mr. Sample. (18)

"The Rev. Stuart Williams, who settled at Snow Hill; the Rev. James McGraw, D. D., who settled at Nottingham; the Rev. Dr. Paxton, who settled in Marsh Creek, Adams county; the Rev. John Coulter of Tuscarora, Penna.; the Rev. John B. Slemmons, of Eastern Shore, Maryland; the Rev. Robert Kennedy of Welsh Run, Franklin county; the Rev. Dr. Francis Heron of Pittsburgh and the Rev. Charles Cummins, who settled first at Chestnut Level and afterwards in Florida, Orange county, New York."

On November 11, 1791, the Scientific Society of Strasburg, was organized and the Rev. Nathaniel Welshard Sample was elected president. His ripe scholarship, vast erudition, equable disposition and innate love of mankind united with a lively interest in all that concerned his adopted village ranked him as a popular and promising citizen and eminently qualified him

for the presidency of the infant society. In the earlier days more deference was paid to intellectual attainments because more rare; scholarly men were such from the love of knowledge and were so absorbed in research that they gave little thought to material affairs. They led precarious lives and often died poor. Mr. Sample belonged to this class.

The *Intelligencer* and *Weekly Advertiser* of October 27, 1802, contained an announcement that Robert Elliott, M. A. late teacher in a classical school at Easton, Maryland, would open an academy in the village of Strasburg on January 1, 1803. Prospective students were requested to apply to the Rev. Mr. Sample who would see that they were accommodated and carefully attended to.

Elizabeth Cowan, (19) born June 16, 1761, became the first wife of Dr. Sample on October 2, 1781. Nine children were the fruit of this union. The first was born June 29, 1782, and the last on March 8, 1803. Mrs. Elizabeth Sample died July 3, 1818, aged 57 years and 17 days. Her remains were interred in the old graveyard adjoining Leacock church.

Mr. Sample married the second time. In the *Lancaster Intelligencer* of Tuesday, April 20, 1822, appeared a paragraph which would now figure among society items:

"Married on Tuesday evening last (April 16, 1882) by F. A. Latta, Minister of the Gospel, N. W. Sample, Minister of the Gospel, to Miss Sara Evans, of Little Britain."

It is deliciously refreshing in this day of itching ears in the pews and itineracy in the pulpit, to note that Mr. Sample as minister of Octorara, Leacock and Lancaster churches had come into the congregations, as his people to the land, "to stay". For forty years he labored in these three churches. While Mr. Sample was pastor, the congregation of Leacock was incorporated, March 10, 1787 by act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. (20). As pastor of the congregation in Lancaster, he officiated at the funeral of John Wilkes Kittera, Esq., representative from this county in the Congress of the United States, from 1791 to 1801, and committed his body to the earth, where it now lies under the Evans Memorial Chapel of the First Presbyterian church of Lancaster, Pa. (21) During the latter part of his pastorate the church in Lancaster was enlarged and improved (22). In October, 1821, he resigned the charge of the three congregations.

Mr. Sample is said to have been a very interesting and popular preacher, with a strong, full and melodious voice. The Rev. Dr. Martin of Chancelford has paid him this just tribute:

"Sample was a popular preacher; corpulent; very few men appeared to better advantage in the pulpit. His voice was voluminous, his fancy was quite abundant, and the truth flowed from his lips in very winning forms. He was not punctual in family visiting, but was much loved and was heard by many with pleasure and profit."

Mr. Sample kept no sessional records of the three churches which he served, consequently much data pertaining to the history of these churches and which would be of great interest and value, has been lost.

The death of Mr. Sample is duly entered in the family Bible now in possession of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, thus:

"Nathaniel W. Sample, Senior, departed this life July 23, 1834, aged 83 years." (In reality he was 82 years, 3 months and 7 days old.)

From his obituary which appeared in a local weekly, printed on paper now falling to pieces with age, I quote the following:

"Died at his residence in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, on Thursday, the 24th ult., the Rev. N. W. Sample, father of N. W. Sample, in the 83rd year of his age.

"Mr. Sample discharged the duties of the pastorate in the three churches for forty years. He was distinguished for great eminence in learning.

piety and patriotism and such gifts of heart and mind and person as endeared him indissolubly to his people."

The inscription on his time-battered tombstone in the old Leacock burying-ground may still be deciphered:

REV. NATHANIEL W. SAMPLE

Died August 26, 1834

aged 83 years.

Dr. Timlow and other biographers of this learned divine, have copied the date of his demise from the unpretending tombstone in Leacock churchyard. In the Lancaster Journal of August 1, 1834, it is stated that he departed this life on July 24th, 1834. In the old family Bible embrowned and blotched by time, the date of Mr. Sample's death is entered July 23, 1834. Thus three different dates are given. The one in the family Bible is probably correct.

Mr. Sample died intestate (23) and letters of administration were granted to his son, Nathaniel W. Sample, Jr., Joseph Lefever and Jacob Bowers on August 6, 1834. Letters of administration are not usually granted until the person is dead, hence the stone cutter with his date August 26, 1834 is wrong. (24)

Since the personal estate of Mr. Sample was not sufficient to pay his debts the court ordered the sale of his property by the administrators. The house and half-acre lot in Strasburg, were purchased by Abram K. Witmer. Later, they passed into the hands of John Waidley and at present are owned by his son-in-law, John Hagans.

On an unpretentious tombstone in the old graveyard adjoining the Strasburg Mennonite church, appears the following tautological inscription:

JOHN FUNCK

March 5, 1755,

married to Ann, daughter of

CHRISTIAN HERR

Pequea, April 3, 1775,

Died May 31, 1831,

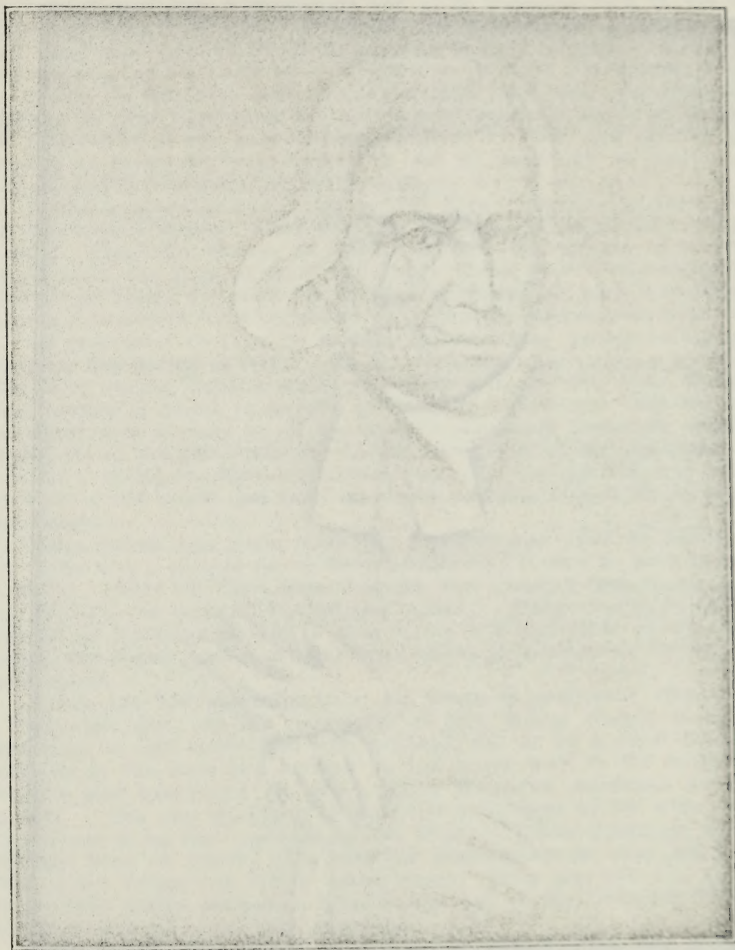
aged 76 years, 2 months and 26 days.

He was of German descent.

The subject of this sketch is a descendant of John Funck, the original patentee of five hundred acres of land in Strasburg and Lampeter townships. In 1781 he purchased a tract of fifteen acres which he subsequently divided into building lots. This parcel of land was situated in what is now the center of Strasburg borough extended eastward from Decatur street to the Lutheran graveyard and southward from the "publick street of the said village" (Main street) a distance of fourteen degrees. John Funck owned considerable land in Strasburg township and other parts of the county. He seems to have bought and sold much property. On the tax lists for 1790, 1792, 1796 and 1800, his name appears as "innkeeper for Strasburg township."

When the Strasburg Scientific Society was organized on November 11, 1791, he was chosen librarian. There is a tradition—apparently well authenticated—that the society was not only founded in his tavern but that its books, papers, scientific instruments and other possessions were lodged under his hospitable roof. In fact many assume that "Society Hall" the headquarters and meeting place of the organization was none other than John Funck's "publick house."

John Funck lived at the southeast corner of Main and Decatur streets. His name is perpetuated in "Funck's lane"—a narrow street two blocks in length—in the southern part of the town. In 1807 he sold a lot of ground, containing a small fraction over one-eighth of an acre, situated near the south end of Decatur street to the "Society of Methodists". On it the denomination had erected a small one-story building which evidently was used



BISHOP ASBURY

Painted by John Funck

by them as a place of worship before the formal deed of transfer was made. It is claimed to be one of the oldest Methodist churches in Pennsylvania. Later, it was converted into Templars' Hall and was used as a meeting place of a temperance society known as the Good Templars. At present it is the common property of all the religious denominations in Strasburg and is used by them as a parish hall for social gatherings.

John Funck was undoubtedly the most versatile man of his day and generation. His interests were not confined solely to the village in which he dwelt. He was one of Strasburg's public spirited citizens and the foremost business man of his bailiwick. In addition to being the keeper of a village inn he was an extensive dealer in real estate. His trade was that of a millwright. He was appointed by the court to serve as agent or inspector for the 6th district at the gubernatorial election in 1802; and shortly after the borough of Strasburg was erected by Act of Assembly of March 13, 1816, he was elected a member of the council.

It was proposed in the spring of 1797 that a company be formed to work the Gap copper mines. Fifty thousand dollars were required to finance the project. Benjamin Henry, of Lancaster, was the author of a prospectus setting forth the aims of such a company. John Funck was associated with Henry, and those living in the vicinity of Strasburg who were disposed to become subscribers were requested to leave their names with him.

As proprietor of a public tavern, his time was largely occupied in discharging the duties of host. To his mill and real estate projects he was obliged to devote much attention. Yet in spite of this, John Funck found some leisure in which to pursue his favorite avocation. His one and only contribution to science is all the more remarkable when we consider the magnitude of the undertaking. In the latter part of the eighteenth century he built a flying machine. His first and only trial with it was made from the roof of his house and both man and machine landed in the street with dire results.

John Funck was more than fifty years of age when he began to study art. He was a painter of no mean ability and is said to have been a pupil of Sully. About the time that Eicholtz was entering the profession, Funck had reached the acme of his artistic career. When the former carried his portrait of Nicholas Biddle to Boston for the inspection of the celebrated Stuart, the latter had just completed what is considered by many as his masterpiece.

There are few paintings from his brush in existence. The portrait of a "Venetian Girl," in the possession of Mrs. Emily Bishop Musselman, of Strasburg, is very crude, and was, perhaps, one of his earliest attempts. The portraits of the man and woman on the north wall of the room in which you are now assembled (A. Herr Smith Memorial Building) were painted by him. The one on a poplar board is a likeness of his wife, while that on canvass is an auto portrait of the artist. These paintings belonged to the late Eliza E. Smith, and hung for many years in her old home—the Caleb Cope house—on North Lime street. They are now the property of the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library and not of the Lancaster County Historical Society as some have supposed.

The Presbyterian Historical Society, in Philadelphia, has in its possession a portrait of the Rev. Nathaniel Welshard Sample which was painted by John Funck—the neighbor and friend of Mr. Sample for more than forty years.

Mrs. Charles B. Keller, of Lancaster, Pa., owns two miniatures of the Rev. N. W. Sample and his first wife, Elizabeth Cowan. These pictures are painted on wood.

There is an alleged portrait of the Rev. Hans Herr in the possession of Mr. Martin B. Herr, a lineal descendent, which was painted by John Funck. It was restored not long since by the late William B. Deichler.

Whether the portrait Funck made is a copy of one which the Rev. Hans Herr had painted in Europe, before he emigrated to America, I am not able to say. One fact is certain, the Rev. Hans Herr did not pose for Funck, since the former died in 1725, while the latter was not born until thirty years later.

The portrait of the Rev. Hans Herr on the west wall of this room (North parlor of A. Herr Smith Memorial Building) is a copy of John Funck's, and I am told, was painted by the late Leon von Osko. It, too, is owned by the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library.

John Funck painted a portrait of Bishop Asbury, which is considered to be his masterpiece. The story of how it came to be painted bears repeating at this time:

The pioneer Bishop of the Methodist Church in America, the Right Rev. Francis Asbury, visited Strasburg on several occasions during the period that intervened between 1791 and 1813. On April 6th of the latter year he made his last official visitation to Strasburg village. It was about this time that John Funck painted on a poplar board, the portrait of the bishop. As an amateur, he was considered a good artist, and the portrait of Bishop Asbury is conceded by many to be his best work. The Rev. Henry Boehm, who had spent many years as the traveling companion of the bishop, pronounced the picture a very striking and correct likeness. When John Funck's effects were sold, the portrait was purchased by John Steacy, and hung for many years in "The Sandstone"—the oldest house still standing in Strasburg.

John Steacy emigrated from Wexford, Ireland, about the year 1815. He was a staunch Methodist and a friend of the bishop, whom he had met in Europe. Upon the death of Mr. Steacy, the portrait descended to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Attmore, who in turn, at her death, bequeathed it to the American University at Washington, D. C. where it now hangs in Asbury Memorial Hall.

When the loan exhibition of historical and contemporary portraits was held in 1912, the committee appointed for the collection of oil paintings visited this room and inspected the portraits of John Funck and his wife, Ann. The committee knew nothing about the subjects represented, had no knowledge of the artist, and recognized that the paintings possessed little merit. Hence they were not exhibited. It is unfortunate, however, that the artist was not given some recognition. His likeness of Bishop Asbury entitled him to this, and even though his work was not exhibited, his name should, at least, have appeared among the list of those who helped to establish Lancaster county's place in art.

A critical estimate of John Funck's paintings is scarcely within the purpose of this sketch. There seems to be little evidence that he had any actual instruction in art, even though tradition—ever an unsafe guide—claims him a pupil of Sully. In the main, I believe he was self-taught. His paintings, like those of many amateurs, are not always technically correct, and reveal much that is crude. Despite this, John Funck had a subtle spark of genius, and had he cultivated painting at an earlier age and with a different environment, he might have rivaled, if not excelled, the distinguished Jacob Elcholtz.

On April 3, 1775, he was married to Ann, daughter of Christian Herr and Maria Bowman, and great-great-grand-daughter of Rev. Hans Herr. She departed this life on August 13, 1836, and not 1837, the date carved on her tombstone in the old Mennonite graveyard.

John Funck died on May 31, 1831. In his will, among other things, he bequeathed the sum of five hundred dollars to his wife, to be given to the "poor and needy." (33).

Jacob Smith, father of the late Eliza E. Smith who donated this building to the city of Lancaster, Pa., for a library, was a step-brother of John Funck.

REFERENCES

1. Copied verbatim. Obviously a typographical error; should have been spelled Duffield.
2. Ellis and Evans, page 659.
3. Original tax list in County Commissioners' office for year 1792.
4. Jacob Bear's name appears on tax lists for 1790, 1792 and 1802 as inn-keeper. He is also referred to as innkeeper in 1798 in deed-book E, vol. 3, page 172.
5. Page 554.
6. Recorder's office, book K. K., page 421.
7. John Miller purchased the property from Jacob Hooper and wife Susannah, May 20, 1793.
8. Priestley in America, 1794-1804, page 47.
9. Ibid, page 52.
10. Biographical Annals of Lancaster County, page 151, states he was born in Scotland. This is undoubtedly incorrect.
11. Dr. Robert Smith's Academy at Pequea, page 8, by Prof. Jacob N. Beam.
12. Presbyterian Encyclopaedia, page 801, states he was licensed in 1799. This is incorrect.
13. History of Upper Octorara Church, by J. Smith Futhey, Esq., pages 81-83.
14. Harris's Biographical History, page 510, states that he first located in Strasburg and preached for the congregation of that place. This is incorrect. The Strasburg congregation was not formed until 1832.
15. On the tax list for 1787 his name appears as "Nathan Sample, D. D."; on the list for 1796 it is written "Nathaniel Sample, Minister" I have been unable to learn whether any college ever conferred the degree of D. D. upon him.
16. History of Education in Pennsylvania, by J. P. Wickersham, page 126.
17. Biographical Annals of Lancaster County, page 151.
18. Page 21.
19. Biographical Annals of Lancaster County, page 151, it is stated she was born in Maryland. Cannot authenticate this.
20. Ellis and Evans, page 919.
21. Ibid., page 227.
22. Ibid., page 474.
23. Orphans' Court Records, book G., vol. 1, page 198.
24. Ellis and Evans, page 919.
25. Deed book L, Vol. 3, page 568.
26. Deed book, X, page 651.
27. Deed book Y, Vol. 3, page 494.
28. Ellis and Evans, page 659.
29. The Intelligencer and Weekly Advertiser, Sept. 8, 1802.
30. Ellis and Evans, page 661.
31. The Lancaster Journal, April 28, 1797.
32. Registers' Office, Book P, Vol. 2, page 123.
33. Registers' Office, Book Q, page 61.

Minutes for November 4, 1921

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its stated monthly meeting for November in the Auditorium of the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building, this evening.

Reports of officers were read and approved by the Society.

The Treasurer, Mr. A. K. Hostetter, in addition to his monthly statement, reported that he had placed the three hundred dollar gift of Mrs. Bernarda Hood Black on interest in the Conestoga National Bank, for which he holds a certificate of deposit.

The Librarian, Mr. Harry L. Stehman, Jr. reported the following exchanges:

Records of the Catholic Historical Society, June, 1921.

The Wisconsin Magazine of History, September, 1921.

The Washington State Historical Quarterly, October, 1921.

Minnesota History Bulletin, November, 1920.

Reports of the American Historical Association, 1918.

The applicants presented at the October Meeting were elected to membership:

Mr. G. J. P. Raub, Quarryville, Pennsylvania; Dr. E. S. Snyder, 425 North Queen Street; H. J. Taylor, 556 West Chestnut; Miss Daisy Youngman, 40 North Prince; Mrs. L. B. Herr, 604 West James; Dr. Harry Bender, Lititz, Pennsylvania; Miss Amy Steele, 15 East Lemon Street; Miss M. Agnes Martin, Strasburg, Pennsylvania.

Agreements in duplicate from the Intelligencer Publishing Company, setting forth the terms by which the firm would publish the proceedings of the Society, were presented for approval and signature. They were read by the President, Hon. C. I. Landis, and upon vote of the Society were approved as read and the President was authorized to sign and execute the same. The Treasurer was instructed to file the one and return the other to the Publishers.

The paper for the evening was prepared and read by Mr. William Frederic Worner entitled "The Strasburg Scientific Society." Very interesting comments and discussion followed by Hon. C. I. Landis. Mrs. Mary Reigart Cowell, Mr. A. K. Hostetter, Mr. I. C. Arnold and Mr. L. B. Herr.

Before the Society adjourned the President, Hon. C. I. Landis, requested the Secretary to read a letter written by himself in which he expressed himself as desirous of withdrawing from the Presidency, as the time for the annual election of officers was at hand he requested that he should not be put up for nomination. Upon motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Hostetter he was asked to reconsider and withdraw the letter. After some deliberation he replied that it was necessary for him to be relieved of some of his pressing responsibilities, and felt it best to retire at this time. Mr. John L. Summy offered the motion that, in order to facilitate the matter of nomination of officers, a nominating committee be appointed by the President. This was approved, the President appointed on this committee, Mr. I. C. Arnold, Mr. J. H. Landis, and Mr. L. B. Herr.

The Society adjourned at the usual time.

PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

HISTORICAL NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA, PART II (CONCLUDED)

By CHAS. E. KEMPER, Staunton, Va.

(Read by HON. CHAS. I. LANDIS)

MINUTES OF THE DECEMBER MEETING

VOL. XXV. NO. 10.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1921

December Meeting 1921

HISTORICAL NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY,
VIRGINIA, Part II (Concluded)

By Charles E. Kemper, Staunton, Va.

Read by Charles I. Landis

On February 3, 17138-39, William Hartgrove executed his note to Hugh McKown. The note contains this endorsement: "Lives at ye Forks of Octararo." William Anderson, a witness. Note was signed to John Trimble, April 3, 1742 William Hartgrove and John Trimble moved to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1750. Court papers 385.

John and William Handly, weavers by trade, on March 14, 1746-7, executed their bond to "Charles Tennett of Mill Creek Hundred and County of New Castle, Minister of the Gospel," for L. 26, 18 s.

Bond witnessed by Thomas Cochran, Margaret Cochran and William McCue or McCord. In January 1748 Mr. Tenant assigned the note to Thos. Boggs when he was still living at Mill Creek Hundred, and Thomas Boggs in turn assigned the note to Thomas Thompson of Augusta County, Virginia. Thomas Thompson and certainly one of the Handlys moved to Augusta County prior to 1755. See Thompson vs. Handly. Court Papers, 401.

Rev. Charles Tennett mentioned above was a brother to Rev. Gilbert Tennett, who was prominent among the early Presbyterian Ministers in Lancaster and Chester Counties, and in adjacent territory prior to 1750. This note shows that in the period 1745-50, Rev. Charles Tennett lived at Mill Creek Hundred in the present State of Delaware and probably purchased at that point.

Peter Coughran (Cochran) was a resident of Lancaster County and prior to 1750 removed to Augusta County, Virginia. Montgomery vs. Cochran, Court Papers 390.

"I, James Craige, in London Grove and County of Chester and Province of Pennsylvania" executed his bond to William Hartley, merchant, for 22lb., dated 25 Feb. 1736-37, signed James Craig. (See Hartley vs. Craig, Court Papers 391.)

James Craig was a second son of William Craig and Janet Craig. The Craig family resided at or near Kennett Square, Chester County, and removed to Augusta County, Virginia in 1740. James Craig was one of the largest owners of land in Augusta County, Virginia, a member of the County Court of Augusta County, Virginia, 1771 to 1779, and two of his sons, George and William Craig, were soldiers of the Revolution.

John Francis patented 32 acres of land in Augusta County on Timber Spring, a branch of the Long Glade, adjoining John Cathey's land, December 4, 1745. Survey Book p. 10.

A detached deposition of Margaret Anderson filed in the Augusta County, Va., records, in 1751, states that she knew John Francis in Chester County, Pa., before his removal to Virginia. This shows that both John Francis and Margaret Anderson had lived in that county prior to 1751.

The settlement of Robert Coburn's Estate shows that, in 1749, buffalo hides were appraised in Augusta County, Virginia, at 2 shillings (33½ cents Virginia currency.) This is important in the natural history of the Valley, because it shows that certainly as late as 1749, buffalo still existed or ranged in the Valley of Virginia in large numbers.

(Note: See first instalment in issue of June, 1921.)

The records of Orange County, Virginia, show in 1740, Robert Hook, a native of the North of Ireland, was living in what is now Augusta County, Virginia. He landed at Philadelphia, and settled either in Lancaster or Chester County, Pennsylvania, before his removal to Virginia. He located in what is now Rockingham County, Virginia, about 2½ miles to the south of Cross Keys. His descendants are still in that county and other portions of Virginia. In 1758 he was a Captain of Militia in the French and Indian War, and at that period also a member of the County Court of Augusta.

Walter Drunning, trader (Indian) of Prince George County, Maryland, executed his bond to Hugh Parker, Merchant, of Lancaster, Pa., dated December 18, 1740. Thomas Cresap qualified as administrator of Hugh Parker. Walter Drunning removed to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1763. Cresap, Administrator, vs. Drunning, Court Papers 406.

On January 5, 1737-8, Michael Dougherty was a resident of New Londonderry Township, Chester County, Pa., and executed his bond to Simon Hadly, Yeoman, of Mill Creek Hundred (Delaware). In June, 1752, Michael Dougherty was a resident of Augusta County, Virginia, and lived on the James River. Neile vs. Dougherty, Suit Records.

"John Caldwell, in the parish of Lifford and County of Donegal (Ireland), Chapman (Merchant) to William Hogg of the City of London Derry, Merchant," gave his bond to William Hogg above named for lb. 21. 3 s., dated August 1, 1747. Witnesses, John McConnell and Robert Hamilton. This bond was assigned by William Hogg to Robert Hamilton. Hamilton vs. Caldwell, Court Papers 393.

This shows the settlement in Augusta County, Va., both of Robert Hamilton and John Caldwell, and gives the place of their nativity in Ireland. John Caldwell's first deed recorded in Augusta County, Va., is dated June 18., 1757, and was made by William Caldwell and Ann, his wife, for 400 acres of land near Tinkling Spring Church. This John Caldwell was a son of William Caldwell. Deed Book 7, p. 443.

There is also a bond filed in the same suit of John Caldwell and James Hamilton for lb., 31, 12 s., 3 p., payable in Pennsylvania currency. Bond dated November 9, 1747. The Caldwells mentioned in this note were in all probability relatives of John Caldwell, who was the ancestor of John C. Calhoun, and this John Caldwell was probably a native of Donegal, Ireland.

In 1751, Presbyterian marriages in Augusta County were solemnized "according to the rules and discipline of the Church of Scotland." See Marriage Contract between James Young and Sarah McMarley, dated May 7, 1751. D. B. 7, p. 252.

Warwick, Lancaster County, Pa., was one of the marketing localities in which the early settlers of Augusta County traded. In 1753 "salt and rum" were brought to Augusta from that place. Salt was then worth 10 s. a bushel, and rum 10 s. a gallon. See account of John Thompson filed in Court Papers 393.

John Noble's will is dated June 10, 1752, and was probated Nov. 16, 1752. He names his wife, Mary and the following children, James, Alexander, Patrick, Exekiel and a daughter named Jean. His wife Mary and "my brother, James Calhoun" were named as executors. Some of his land lay "on Cripple Creek in the Big Spring." The witnesses were William, Patrick and Agnes Calhoun. See Will Rogers of Augusta County, Va.

Cripple Creek is a tributary of New River in Southwestern Virginia, but, as stated in a previous note, John Noble's home seems to have been in the neighborhood of the Natural bridge in the present County of Rockingham, Va. The records, therefore, show that the foregoing members of the Calhoun family were living in Virginia in 1752.

Charles Gallaher made his will December 14, 1750, and gave legacies of lb., 10 each to his friends, "The Rev. William Wappeler (or Wasseler), and

the Rev. Mr. Taylor." Ephraim Love, who came to Virginia from Lancaster County, Pa., and William Hopkins, were the legatees and made the executors of the will. Both lived in the western portion of present Rockingham County, Va. It cannot be determined from the records which one of the names was, Wappeler or Wasseler, but it was one or the other. The Love and Hopkins families were Presbyterians, and it is probable that both of these ministers were of that faith and came to Virginia from Pennsylvania, but Foote, Davidson and Johnson, the Virginia Church Historians, make no mention of them. They were early ministers in the Shenandoah Valley, and this note is written to preserve their names and something of their history.

John Hinton, a resident of Berks County, Pa., bought 400 acres of land from Jeremiah Harrison on Linville's Creek, now in Rockingham County, Va., on October 14, 1765. Deed Book 12, pp. 391-394.

Casper Wister, of the City of Philadelphia, brass button maker, vs. John Mayfis (Maphis), wheelwright, of Salem County (N. J.), judgment for lb., 1 and 11 s. See Order Book No. 1, Augusta Records.

John Frame was a resident of Laycock Township, Lancaster County, Pa., and on March 16, 1750-51, gave his note to George Warfell, of Strasburg Township, in the same county. Warfell vs. Frame, Court Papers 406. John Frame removed to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1760, and settled on Middle River near Augusta Church neighborhood.

On August 1, 1759, Archibald Cunningham, a peddler, of Drumore Township, Lancaster County, Pa. gave his bond to Philip Benezel of Philadelphia. Archibald Cunningham subsequently removed to Augusta County, Virginia. The bond bears this endorsement, "Lives within 20 miles of the C. T. House." Benezel vs. Cunningham, C. P. 405.

Samuel Gay and Robert Turk, probably resided in Lancaster, Pa., on December 4, 1744. They gave their bond to James McCune, of Salisbury Township in that county. The obligors of this bond removed to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1750, and members of the McCune family also came to Augusta. The bond also appears in the papers. (C. P. No. 1.)

In 1748, William Patterson was a resident of Derry Township, Lancaster County, Pa. In 1749, he removed to Augusta County, Va. (Patterson vs. Wilson, Augusta Suit Records.)

William Patterson's descendants still live in Augusta County, Virginia, some of them near Harrison.

Prior to 1747, Col. James Patton, one of the early settlers in Augusta County, Va., obtained a grant from the Virginia Council, for 1000 acres of land in the county named, on the James, Roanoke and New Rivers, chiefly in the present Counties of Botetourt, Roanoke and Montgomery.

In 1739, Benjamin Borden, a native of New Jersey, but then living near present Winchester, Virginia, obtained a grant from the Virginia Council for 1000 acres of land in Augusta County, Virginia, chiefly in the southwestern part of the present County of Augusta, and in present Rockbridge County, Va.

In 1736, Sir John Randolph and others secured a grant from the Virginia Council, for 18,291 acres of land, embracing the site of present Staunton, Va., and surrounding country. This grant was almost immediately transferred to William Beverly, of Essex County, Virginia. Upon these grants of lands most of the settlers from Lancaster and Chester and adjacent counties in Pennsylvania settled.

The records of various suits brought in the Augusta County Court show that Benjamin Borden and William Beverly "employed agents and set up advertisements" in Pennsylvania in the counties named. In this way the Pennsylvania people were attracted to Virginia and most of the land was sold to them at the rate of L.3 per hundred acres. The great

period of migration from Pennsylvania to Virginia was from 1738 to 1754. This migration was interrupted by the French and Indian War, but was resumed to some extent after 1763, and continued until the commencement of the Revolution.

The large Dunkard element in the present Counties of Rockingham, Shenandoah and Page, came principally from the counties in the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania, and their migration began actually in 1783, and continued until 1800.

Samuel Davies was a resident of Derry Township, Lancaster County, Pa., and on January 10, 1743-44, gave his bond to be auditor. (See Court Paper 385.) He removed to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1750.

Richard Woods was a resident of Paxton, Lancaster County, Pa., November 10, 1738. (See his petition in Carson vs. Woods, Court Papers 385.) He came to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1745.

On January 8, 1746, James Sharp was a resident of Chester County, Pa., and Andrew McClure executed his bond to him on that date, which was assigned to Robert Turk on June 28, 1746, by James Sharp. Both Robert Turk and James Sharp removed to Augusta County prior to 1750. (C. P. 395.)

In 1751, John Ramsey drove cattle from Augusta County, Virginia, to Pennsylvania, and sold them there. Davis vs. Ramsey.

On July 2, 1748, Rees Thomas, Carpenter, was a resident of Lancaster County, Pa. He moved to Augusta County and died there in 1751. See Ruddle vs. Thomas' Admr.

"Francis Hughes, late of Lancaster County, Pa.," bought from John Miller 200 acres of land on North River, in Augusta County, Va., Sept. 4, 1747. Deed Book 2, p. 11.

On July 28, 1747, Ephraim Love, a resident of Lancaster County, Pa., bought land on Muddy Creek, in Augusta County, Va., from Jacob Dye. Deed Book 2, p. 16.

John Lorentz made his will November 6, 1750, and had children then living in Pennsylvania. He was a native of Germany. His home was in the vicinity of present McGaheysville, Rockingham County. Will Book 1, pp. 272-273.

On August 10, 1753, David Henderson, acting as Attorney in Fact for William Henderson and John Cloyd, of Chester County, Pa., sold to William Henderson land on James River, in Augusta County, Va., and title and possession were passed by Liberty of Seizin, the old common law method of transferring land. Deed Book 3, p. 458.

George Lewis was a resident of Lancaster County, Pa., and executed his bond to Nicholas Robertson of Cumry Township, Chester County, Pa. The date cannot be deciphered but the bond is filed among the suit records of Augusta County, Virginia, for the year 1752.

There was a colony of Dunkards on New River in Augusta County, Va., in 1751. Christian Weaver and John Negley, who had been residents of Cogalico (Sic) Lancaster County, Pa., on July 10, 1753. Gwyn vs. Negley, Court Papers 390. Settled among them.

On September 27, 1740, James Calvin, James Trimble, William Trimble and David Gamble were residents of "New Castle and Province of Pennsylvania." On that date they executed their bond to Valentine Henderson of Belfast, Ireland.

The Trimbles moved to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1745, and James Trimble was the grandfather of Allen Trimble, Governor of Ohio, from 1826-31, and of William A. Trimble who was elected to the United States Senate in 1833, and died in 1835, as a member of the Senate. Court Papers 400.

In 1768, Samuel Akerling filed a Chancery Suit in the County Court of Augusta County, Va., in which it is recited that in the year 1751 Akerling sold to Garrett Zinn, for L. 150 in gold, a tract of land on New River in said county, at a place commonly called Dunkard's Bottom. A bond for L. 50 was taken in part payment, which was placed in the hands of Akerling's brother who lived on the Yoghaghania River. The bill also recites that, during the French and Indian War, Akerling's brother was captured and carried off by the Indians and his house destroyed by them, and with it the bond. Garrett Zinn moved to South Carolina and died there intestate. Court Papers 417.

Samuel Akerling was among those who fled from the Ephrata settlement in Lancaster County, Pa., prior to 1750, and this suit shows that at least one of them settled in present West Virginia, probably in Taylor County. The remainder settled at Dunkard's Bottom, in the County of Montgomery, Virginia. (Also written Eckerlin.)

"The Great Road from Yadkin River in North Carolina, to Philadelphia," Pennsylvania, passed through the City of Lancaster, Pa., on its way to Philadelphia. It started in the south at the Yadkin River in North Carolina, and entered the Valley of Virginia through the water gap of the Roanoke River, a short distance east of the present City of Roanoke, Virginia. Through Virginia, its general course was on the eastern side of the Valley, until the present County of Rockingham was reached, and then the road was about in the center of the Valley. Staunton and Lexington in Virginia were eight or nine miles to the west of this road and Harrisonburg about five miles to the west. A few miles southwest of New Market, Va., the road took the line of the present Valley Turnpike and passed through Winchester, Virginia. It crossed the Potomac River at Williamsferry, now Williamsport, Md., and then deflecting to the northeast, passed through Frederick, Maryland, and the City of Lancaster, Pa., until Philadelphia was reached.

The route of this road is clearly and accurately outlined on the map of Virginia and Maryland made in 1751 by Col. Joshua Fry, Professor of Mathematics at William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va., and Col. Peter Jefferson, father of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States. The road was about 430 miles long. A copy of the Fry and Jefferson map is on file in the Library at Congress, Washington, D. C. Col. Fry commanded the first Virginia regiment during the French and Indian War, and George Washington served under him as Lieutenant Colonel. Col. Fry was the only American officer who ever commanded George Washington in the field. He died in the service and Washington succeeded him as colonel of the regiment. The general route of this road was also the Indian road of the Six Nations of Indians in New York in their visits to the Virginia Valley, and in their forays against the Catawba Indians of Western North Carolina. It is described with considerable accuracy by Morgan in his "League of the Iroquois" and is referred to in the Treaty of Lancaster (Pa.) made by Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia in 1744, with the Indians mentioned above, for which see Vol. No. 3, Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, for the period.

"The Pennsylvania Road" is shown on the early survey of patented lands in Augusta County, Virginia, commencing 1745. This route was that of the Philadelphia—Yadkin River Road. See Survey Book No. 1, Augusta County, Virginia, records. The Pennsylvania Ford is an old crossing of Middle River, now called the Meriden.

Andreas Kline, Innkeeper of the Borough and County of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, executed his bond to Frederick Seagir, of Lampeter Township, in the same county, yeoman, dated April 6, 1765. Seagir vs. Kline,

Court Papers 411. This shows the removal of Andreas Kline to Augusta County, Virginia, in or prior to 1765.

Melchoir Henneberger was a resident of Lancaster Town on May 31, 1765. Henneberger vs. Kline, Court Papers 411. Members of the Henneberger family reside at this date, 1921, in the City of Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Virginia.

Alexander Brownlee was a resident of Donegal Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1739, and on that date bought 400 acres of land from John Smith, cooper, on the Great Poplar Bottom of the North River in Augusta County, Virginia. The records further show that in 1776 he was living in the county and state last named. Court Papers 388.

George Hays was a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. October 16, 1746, and on that date executed his bond to William Nealson. Hays died, and his widow, Sarah Hays, married secondly James Armstrong, who removed to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1750. Nealson vs. Armstrong and wife, Augusta County, Virginia, Suit Records. See also Nevitt vs. Armstrong, Administrator.

Thomas Nevitt was a Quaker, living in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1754. Court Papers 388.

Jacob Neglee, of Lancaster County, Pa., bought from Mathias Eyler, part of the Massanutten (Massanutten) Tract, by deed, dated July 23, of Orange County, Virginia, in that part now Augusta, 200 acres of land, 1740. On August 6, 1755 his executors, John Neglee, of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, Pa., yeoman, and Jacob Neglee, of the same place, tanner, sold this land to Ludowick Haunsdone, of Lancaster County, Pa., who was a tailor. Jacob Neglee, the elder, had been a shop keeper in Philadelphia. Jacob Strickler was a witness to the deed. Augusta County, Va., Deed Records.

The bond of Philip Charles Carson shows that he lived in the Township Tulpehocken, Lancaster County Pa., on May 6, 1742, when he executed his bond to Nicholas Doack, of the same place, who assigned it to Nicholas Null, who removed from Lancaster County, Pa., to Augusta County, Va., in 1750, and settled on the Shenandoah River in what is now Rockingham County, Virginia. See Null vs. Carson and Null vs. Craig. Court Papers 418.

On April 11, 1743, Thomas Story and John Rutledge were traders (Indian Blyth; of Lancaster County, Pa. Both Thomas Story and John Rutledge) in Chester County, Pa., and on that date executed their bond to Willledge removed to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1750. John Patton was a witness to the bond. Blyth vs. Story etc. Court papers 390.

Patrick Hays of Derry Township, Lancaster County, Pa., sold to William Hays, of Augusta County, Va., 259 acres of land in Beverly Manor in the said County of Augusta on August 15, 1759, D. B. 15, page 253.

Samuel Anderson was a resident of Chester County, Pa., and on November 17, 1747, bought from John Moore 204 acres of land in Augusta County, Va. D. B. 1, p. 440, et seq.

James Patterson came from Chester County, Pa., to Augusta County, Va., about 1740, and patented two tracts of land on the Long Glade. Later he returned to Chester County, Pa., and died there. His wife qualified as administratrix and married secondly Andrew Irvine, and she and her husband settled permanently in Augusta County, Va. Irvine vs. Patterson, Augusta County, Va., Court Records.

On December 31, 1741, Thomas Renick and John Holmes were residents of Lancaster County, Pa., and still lived there in 1744. Alexander Crawford was a resident of Lancaster County, Pa., January 9, 1740. Prior to

1748, all the parties removed to Augusta County, Va. See Crawford vs. Renick, Augusta Suit Records.

James Laird came to Augusta County, Va., from either Lancaster or Chester County, Pennsylvania, prior to 1754, and in 1760, he bought 499 acres of land from William Downs in Augusta County, at the base of Land's Knob, about eight miles east of present Harrisonburg, Virginia. In 1775, Mary Laird appears as a witness in the suit of Beard vs. Moore, brought in the County Court of Augusta in that year.

The family is still represented in Rockbridge County, Virginia, in Richmond, and in other sections of Virginia, and many of them are in Kentucky and states further west. In the south and west the family have been devoted Presbyterians and many of them have been Presbyterian Ministers.

David Laird, a son of the immigrant from Pennsylvania, was a Captain in the Tenth Virginia Regiment, Continental Line, during the Revolution, and his brother, James Laird, saw active service in the militia of Rockingham County, Va., during that war. He recovered a judgment against Michael Garber in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for lb 50, 10 s. in gold or silver. The judgment was rendered at the April and July Term of said Court in 1788. (Deed Record of August Co., Va.)

In 1787, Michael Garber was a resident of York County, Pa., and subsequently removed to Staunton, prior to 1800. He was the ancestor of the Garbers and Harmns of Staunton and Augusta. (See Gish's Executors vs. Garber, District Court Records No. 1, pp. 347-354.)

In a sketch of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, by Ex-Governor Love," in 1869, the statement is made that Mr. Calhoun's ancestors, when they removed from Pennsylvania, settled in Wythe County, Virginia, and later removed to the Abbeville District, in South Carolina. Present Wythe County, Va., was then a part of Augusta County, Va.

Survey Book No. 1, of Augusta County, Va., contains the following surveys for members of the Calhoun family:

William Calhoun, 335 acres on Reed Creek, March 25, 1748, p. 34.

"Surveyed for Patrick Calhoun, 159 acres near to where he lives on the waters of Reed Creek, part of James Patton's order of Council." March 5, 1759, p. 47.

Surveyed for James Calhoun, 619 acres in Augusta County, on Reed Creek, and a branch thereof, April 3, 1749, p. 46.

John C. Calhoun was a great grandson of Patrick Calhoun, and 1748 probably marks the year of their removal from Pennsylvania to Virginia. In 1752, John Noble died and his will is recorded at Staunton, Virginia. He names and made his brother-in-law, Patrick, and William Calhoun his executors, and Mary was the name of his wife, thus we have our members of the Calhoun family who settled in Virginia, Reed Creek, on which they lived, in present Wythe County, Virginia, and which is a branch of the New River.

The home of John Noble, who married Mary Calhoun, was on Buffalo Creek, a branch of James River, not far from the Natural Bridge, in present County of Rockbridge, then Augusta County. Survey Book, 1, p. 77.

Ephraim Love came from Lancaster County, Pa., to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1750, and settled at the head of Muddy Creek, in the present County of Rockingham, about eight miles northwest of Harrisonburg. During the French and Indian War, he commanded a company of Augusta County militia, and on September 2, 1760, Daniel Calhoun and James Calhoun were members of his company. (p. 24, Courts Martial Record, Augusta County, Va.)

The records of Augusta County, Virginia, show that, during the French and Indian War, some of the settlers who lived on the New River fled from their homes and came to Augusta, among them the Prince family, and it

is highly probable that the Calhouns named in this note were brothers of Patrick Calhoun. The records of Augusta also show that Hugh Calhoun was a witness to a deed made to John Noble, who married Mary Calhoun, prior to 1750.

On August 19, 1765, John Buchanan and William Thompson, Executors of James Patton, deceased, of the County of Augusta, in the Colony of Virginia, conveyed to Patrick Calhoun, late of the same place but now of the Province of South Carolina (yeoman), 322 acres of land, the same plantation whereon said Patrick Calhoun formerly lived. Deed Book 12, p. 181.

On October 16, 1765, Patrick Calhoun, of the Province of South Carolina and County of Granville and Settlement of Long Cane (Creek) of the one part, and Hugh Montgomery of the other part, conveyed 610 acres of land situated on Reed Creek and a branch thereof. Deed Book 14, p. 1.

Those conveyances show that Patrick Calhoun, the great grandfather of John C. Calhoun, removed from Augusta County, Virginia, to South Carolina, in the year 1765.

James Patton vs. James Cohoon, Court Papers 393:

In 1750, Col. James Patton brought a slander suit for damages against James Cohoon, whose name also appears in the records as James Calhoun. He was undoubtedly the brother of Patrick Calhoun. The slanderous words were uttered on March 26, 1750, and were in effect that Col. Patton pretended to offer and sell as his own, land on the Roanoke and New Rivers, and by implication this land did not belong to Col. Patton. In Col. Patton's petition, it is expressly stated that he had obtained large grants in the sections mentioned "in order to establish a Barrier against His Majesty's enemies," —the Indians. Verdict for the plaintiff.

Four sons of Christopher Francisco settled in Augusta County, Virginia —John, George, Ludwick and Christopher Francisco, Jr. (Hurdman vs. Francisco, Court Papers 407.) Ludwick Francisco was a Captain of the Augusta County Militia for which fact see the Court-Martial Record of that County.

John Moffet, mason of Augusta County, Va., sold to Matthew Robertson, of the Province of Pennsylvania, 4991 acres of land in Augusta County, in Beverly Manor. Deed dated November 20, 1746. Deed Book 1, p. 17. Alexander Robertson, son of Matthew Robertson, was a Major in the Revolutionary War, from Augusta County, Va. The record in the suit of Moffet vs. Graham shows that John Graham had lived in West Nantmill, Chester County, Pa., and removed to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1750.

John Megret lived in Lancaster County, Pa., and on August 11, 1749, gave his bond to Abraham Foree, of Strasburg Township in that county. (Foree vs. Megret, Augusta County Records.)

John Megret was living on the Shenandoah River near present Elkton, in the present County of Rockingham, Virginia, as shown by a road petition filed at the May Term of the Augusta County Court, 1749. (See Court Papers 1.)

John, William and Andrew Pickens, natives of Ulster, Ireland, settled in Lancaster County, Pa., prior to 1739. They removed to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1745, and Andrew and William Pickens were members of the First County Court in Augusta, which sat for the first time on December 9, 1745. William Pickens married Jane Scott, daughter of Sam who lived on Cub Run, in the present county of Rockingham, and the writer has no further information concerning him or his descendants. General Andrew Pickens was born in Paxtang township, Lancaster County, Pa., September 19, 1739. He was the son of either John or Andrew Pickens named above, and it is believed of the latter. He was removed to the Waxhaw Settlement in South Carolina. General Pickens was highly distinguished in the Indian and the Revolutionary Wars, and con-

spicuous for his valor in the Battles of the Cow Pens, Haw River, Augusta, Georgia, and Eutaw Springs. General Henry Lee, in his "Memoirs of the War in the South," (Revolution), states that General Pickens contributed in an equal degree with Sumpter and Marion to the liberation of the South, during the Revolution. After the Revolution, he served in the State Legislature of South Carolina, and in the United States Senate. General Lee describes him as "a great and good military chieftain," and says that he was a sincere Christian. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was the founder of one of the most distinguished families in South Carolina and the ancestor of many of the men prominent in the affairs of the South since the Revolution.

The first deed admitted to record in Augusta County, Va., was on December 9, 1745, from Andrew Pickens to William McPheeters. (See Deed Book, page 1. Will Book, page 1.) "Memoirs of the War in the South," by Gen. Henry Lee.—"Light Horse Harry" of the Revolution.

The records of Orange County, Va., of which Augusta was once a part, show that John Anderson, a native of Ulster in the North of Ireland, landed in Philadelphia, and settled first either in Lancaster or Chester County, Pa., most probable in the latter county. He removed to Augusta County, Va., in 1738, and was a member of the first County Court of Augusta, in 1745. Among other children, he had a son, named Robert, who married Ann Thompson, of Virginia, and shortly thereafter removed to the Long Cane Settlement in the Abbeville District of South Carolina. During the Revolution, he served as a Captain, then as a Colonel under General Andrew Pickens. Subsequently, he commanded an expedition against the Cherokee Indians and reduced them to submission. Anderson County, and the City of Anderson, S. C., were named for him, and he was the founder of a highly respectable family in South Carolina and states farther south.

On December 18, 1740, Rev. John Craig baptized for William Calwall (Caldwell) a son named John "at John Calwall's (Caldwell's) at Buck Mountain." This place is just over the Blue Ridge from Augusta County, Va., in the present County of Albemarle, Va. This shows that John Caldwell had moved from Lancaster County, Pa., to Virginia, prior to 1741.

See Rev. John Craig's record of baptisms owned by Augusta Church, Va.

Minutes of December Meeting 1921

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening, December 2nd., in the Auditorium of the Society in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building. The Vice-President, Mr. H. Frank Eshleman, officiated in the absence of the President, Hon. C. I. Landis.

The Librarian's report included the following gifts and exchanges:

The Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, October, 1921; The Year Book of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, 1921; History of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance of 1851, From the University of California; Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1919; The County Court Not-Book, Montgomery County, Maryland, October 1921; The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, January, 1921; From the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Union League Club Art Exhibit Catalogue, November, 1921, From Charles Lee Meyers, New York, City; Papers of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance of 1851, From the University of California; Bulletin of the New York Public Library September, 1921; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library October, 1921; Technical Book Review Index, June, 1921, From the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; The Virginia Magazine—Copies of October, 1903; April, 1904; and January, 1906, Presented by Hon. C. I. Landis, from Mr. Charles E. Kemper; The Anthology and Bibliography of Niagara Falls, From the New York State Library.

Miss Minnie A. Steele, 306 C Street N. W. Washington, D. C., Miss Annie Hurford, 207 East Orange Street, City were elected to membership.

D. F. Magee, Esq. presented a financial report of the Drumore Celebration.

A letter was read from Dallas, Texas, which presented a request for information regarding the procedure in the organization of the Lancaster County Historical Society with the view to the organization of such a society in Dallas. The Secretary reported that a copy of the by-laws with other addenda had been sent by herself and Mr. Magee had supplemented this by pamphlets and other helpful material.

A letter was read from Mr. Postlethwaite of Keokuk, Kansas, in which he asked for the loan of the half dozen cuts used to illustrate the reports of the Society's Celebration of Postlethwaite Courthouse, as he wished to use them in illustration of a publication just being issued. The Society readily granted this request.

This being the time for the annual nomination of officers thereport of the Nominating Committee, consisting of I. C. Arnold, John H. Landis, and L. B. Herr, was read and resulted in the nomination of the following:

President, H. Frank Eshleman; Vice-Presidents, Hon. C. I. Landis, Professor H. H. Beck; Recording Secretary, Miss Adaline B. Spindler; Assistant Secretary, Mr. John L. Summy; Corresponding Secretary, William F. Worner; Treasurer, A. K. Hostetter; Librarian, Miss Lottie Bausman.

Executive Committee: L. B. Herr, D. F. Magee, Mrs. Sarah D. Carpenter, Miss Virginia Clark, Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, D. B. Landis, George F. K. Erisman, Mrs. Ida L. Hostetter, I. C. Arnold, of Lancaster, and M. G. Weaver, New Holland

Mr. I. C. Arnold read the paper for the evening which was copied from the records of Staunton, Virginia, by Mr. Charles E. Kemper, of Staunton and compiled by Hon. C. I. Landis being a continuation of "Historical Notes from the records of Augusta County, Virginia."

The meeting adjourned.

INDEX TO VOLUME XXVI
PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1922

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST—FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE—1766 TO 1781 INCLUSIVE.

By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN

MINUTES OF THE JANUARY MEETING.

OBITUARIES FOR 1921.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

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LANCASTER, PA.

1922

INDEX TO VOLUME XXVI

TITLE AND AUTHOR.

Items of Local Interest—From the Pennsylvania Gazette—1766 to 1781 inclusive. By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, Esq.	3
Minutes of the January Meeting	18
Obituaries for 1921	19
Treasurer's Annual Report	20
Librarian's Annual Report	21
Secretary's Annual Report	22
Early Federal Revenues of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. By C. H. MARTIN	25
Minutes of the February Meeting	33
History of Lancaster County's Highway System from 1714 to 1760, and Map. By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, Esq.	37
Local History Contained In The Early Quarter Session Dockets. Read by MISS MARTHA BOWMAN	81
Minutes of the March Meeting	86
A Glimpse of Lancaster in 1802. Read by CARL W. DREPPARD	89
Lancaster City in 1843. By CARL W. DREPPARD	93
Minutes of the April Meeting	102
The Lancaster County Colonization Society. By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER	105
Minutes of the May Meeting	123
Maps and Pictures of Old Lancaster	127
Early History of Penn Square. By ALBERT K. HOSTETTER	133
Lancaster Houses of 150 Years Ago. By D. B. LANDIS	136
Typical Old Lancaster Buildings and Architecture. By JACOB HILL BYRNE	138
Minutes of the June Meeting	141
Report of Meeting Held at Churchtown, June 23, 1922	145
News Papers as Historic Records. By ALBERT K. HOSTETTER	155
Supplement by WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER	164
Gen. David McMurtrie Gregg. By GEO. W. HENSEL, JR.	165
Minutes of September Meeting	167
Visit of President John Adams to Lancaster in 1800. By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER	171
The Columbia Race Riots. By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER	175
Minutes of October Meeting	188
"Samuel Blunston," The Man and Family. By MRS. HENRY HIESTAND. Read by I. C. ARNOLD, Esq.	191
Samuel Blunston, The Public Servant. By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN. Read by I. C. ARNOLD, Esq.	195
Minutes of the November Meeting	205
Washington's First Visit to Lancaster. By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER	209
Hope Church, Mount Hope. By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER	219
Minutes of December Meeting	232

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ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST—FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE—1776 TO 1781, INCLUSIVE.

H. FRANK ESHLEMAN

—1776—

NOTE:—The last prior installment of this series appeared in the March, 1921 pamphlet of this society's publications.

The most important news item of the Gazette of 1776, is one not merely local; but of province-wide importance. It is the examination of the then Governor Penn before the House of Lord in which he reveals the condition of Pennsylvania at that time. He shows that Pennsylvania has raised 20,000 volunteers for the Revolutionary War, and 4,000 minute men, and that she can raise more food than needed to feed them; she is making gun powder; manufacturing salt peter; casting cannon; they are building ships and have built one of three hundred tons; they obey Congress; they celebrate every anniversary of the repeal of the Stamp Act, by bonfires, illuminations and other exhibitions of gladness. They have no objection against the Sovereignty of Great Britain, except her taxation. This is found in the issue of February 21.

Coming down to local matters in the same issue, we find an item to the effect that Philip Baker, the innkeeper, has moved from the house he lived in, at the sign of the King of Prussia in King street opposite the market, to that noted house in Queen street where Christian Weriz formerly kept his store between Bernard Hubley, coppersmith and Christopher Breidenhard, innkeeper, where he now keeps tavern and has his former sign the King of Prussia. He follows the shoemaking business as usual and hopes for a continuance of trade. He wants a heel and last maker—signed Philip Baker.

We remember that Francis Bailey, in the issue of Oct. 18, 1775, advertised his Lancaster Almanac for 1776, which he printed near the market in King street. In the issue of Feb. 28, 1776, he advises that he has just published for sale, at the Printing and Post Office in King street, "Common Sense" addressed to the inhabitants of America with an appendix to the people called Quakers. This item is important; first as a proof that "Common Sense" was printed here during the Revolution and second as it locates the first or at least nearly the first "Post Office" in Lancaster. That spot ought to be marked by a tablet, to inform future generations.

The same issue contains an "ad" of John Fisher, the brush maker of Lancaster boro, who wants the farmers who raise large "troops of hogs", to sell bristles to him. He pays one shilling of Pennsylvania money per pound for combed bristles.

In the issue of March 13, there appears the "American Remembrancer" which sets out a list of 40 events, conditions, etc., and instances of England's broken promises which Americans are asked to remember.

The issue of March 27, contains the act of Assembly, increasing Lancaster county's number of Assemblymen in the Legislature.

Michael Bowman, of Manheim Township, inserts an "ad" in the issue of April 3rd, declaring he will not any longer pay debts contracted by his wife as she has left him and associated with dishonorable men.

In the following issue—April 10—appears an act confirming to Andrew Hershey, his lands in Donegal Township. Also appears an item that Conrad Hess, of Northampton, has fraudulently obtained 10 bonds belonging to Jacob Shull. In the following issue—April 17—Matthias Slough gives notice that he has quit tavern-keeping, and devotes all his time now

to the dry-goods business and selling wine and rum by the gallon—also bar-iron, nailing-rods and English, German and Coventry Steel, loaf of brown sugar, coffee, chocolate, spices and nails. He gives the best prices for all kinds of country-made linen, and he wants a large quantity of it for the use of the Provincial Forces. (Here is a quite complete picture of the line of goods carried by our few leading stores here in Lancaster, during the Revolution).

An important Kings Highway was laid out from Lancaster to Coventry Iron Works, in 1738. (See 4 C. R. 267.)

The issue of April 24 contains the particulars of a notorious jail breaking and delivery here in Lancaster.

May 8, John Hamilton advertises for sale, a tract of 206 acres of land at Octoraro, Lancaster county.

An item of May 8 shows the size of Philadelphia's voting strength compared with other towns or counties. At her election of burgesses (four elected), she gave Samuel Howell, 941 votes; Andrew Allen, 923; George Clymer, 923; Andrew Willer, 921; Thomas Willing, 911, Fred Kabel, 904; Amos Biddle, 903, and Daniel Roberdeau, 890.

Our neighbor, Berks county, compelled Nicholas Hermon to apologize publicly for speaking in reflection of the Continental Congress.

Brave Northampton approved the resolve moved by John Adams, May 15, and passed by Congress, abolishing all British authority in America. See issue of June 5th—York county did the same; (June 12).

At this time there were over 6,000 remonstrants from Philadelphia and other counties against the resolve of May 15th. (see issue June 12th) June 12, Pennsylvania assemblymen ordered its delegates in Continental Congress to vote for Independence.

In the issue of June 26, there appears a full report of the proceedings of June 24 and the Declaration of the Deputies of Pennsylvania in Provincial Conference assembled. Lancaster county had its deputies present. Thus, a note is made here of the event.

It is noted (July 3) that Congress resolved that four companies of Germans be raised in Pennsylvania, to compose the German Battalion. Part of these were Lancaster county men. The action of Congress was dated, June 27th.

The proceedings of the great meeting in Lancaster on July 4, 1776 (the very day Independence was declared) is set forth in the issue of July 10th. It was an immense meeting consisting of the officers and privates of 53 Battalions of the association. It was held to choose brigadier generals for the forces. George Ross was chairman, and George Clymer, secretary. The meeting adjourned till 5 P. M., and then declared Daniel Roberdeau and James Ewing, brigadier generals. The meeting resolved:

1. "That the brigadier generals have power to call out the associators;
2. "That we will march under the command of our brigadier generals to the assistance of all or any of the Free and Independent States of America;
3. "That these associators be drafted out of each county of the Province in the same proportion as that directed by the Provincial Council, held at Philadelphia;
4. "That the thanks of the meeting be voted to President George Ross, for his reasonable and excellent speech in behalf of "The Liberties of America."

The proceedings of the council of safety, sitting at Lancaster, are reported in the issue of August 14th. It, there, appears that "Whereas the committee of Inspection and Observation for the city of Philadelphia and the several counties of the State were elected and are about expiring resolved they be continued."

"Resolved that the associators of the counties of Bedford, Northum-

berland, Northampton and Westmoreland, and the guards of the city of Philadelphia, retained by the Council of Safety, and two companies of General Ross' battalion and two companies of Colonel Slough's battalion, of about 50 men each, left to guard the prisoners and about 60 carpenters and workmen, retained by the committee of Lancaster, be excepted out of the resolve that the several battalions and their officers of the State, immediately march into New Jersey, with their whole battalions."

In the same issue the quotas of the four additional battalions for the flying camp to be apportioned among the several counties of Pennsylvania are set out as they show the relative strength and position of Lancaster county, at that date and its share in the movement for Independence, I set them forth. They are as follows: The city of Philadelphia, 628 men; county of Philadelphia, 160; county of Bucks, 100; of Chester, 100; of Lancaster, 323; of Berks, 240; of York, 515; of Northampton, 278; of Cumberland, 580—a total of 2984 men. York and Cumberland included all the great territory westward and that is why their numbers were so large.

A list of the committee to make provisions for the families whose husbands and fathers have gone to the war, from our neighbor county of Berks, appears in the issue of August 28th.

According to a resolve passed August 28, the Committee of Safety and Observation distributed the salt owned by Joshua Fisher and Son and Joseph Sherwell in "equal proportions" between the city and the counties of Pennsylvania, as follows:

Philadelphia City	279	bushels	fine	and	98	bushels	coarse
Philadelphia County	300	bushels	fine	and	59	bushels	coarse
Berks County	166	bushels	fine	and	95	bushels	coarse
Chester County	269	bushels	fine	and	125	bushels	coarse
Lancaster County	353	bushels	fine	and	107	bushels	coarse
York County	303	bushels	fine	and	107	bushels	coarse
Cumberland County	303	bushels	fine	and	106	bushels	coarse
Berks County	300	bushels	fine	and	106	bushels	coarse
Northampton County	208	bushels	fine	and	73	bushels	coarse
Bedford County	141	bushels	fine	and	50	bushels	coarse
Northumberland Co.	141	bushels	fine	and	83	bushels	coarse
Westmoreland County	236	bushels	fine	and	83	bushels	coarse

There were 1059 bushels in Sherwell's hands and 3000 in Fisher's.

At various points and in various issues, notes on all proceedings of the Pennsylvania Convention on Constitution, appear. See issue of September 12 where George Ross, our signer of the Declaration of Independence, is vice-president of the Convention. In the issue of October 23, appears a stern and elaborate protest against the proceedings of the Convention, complaining among other things, that the Convention was called by the people to form a constitution, appoint delegates to Congress, and a Committee of Safety; but that the convention exercised power not committed to them; that the Christian religion is not treated with respect in the Constitution proposed; that the Constitution proposed deviates from all semblance of the former one which the people were accustomed to; that the people desired only that the Kingly, Parliamentary and Provincial powers be abolished; that it differs in important particulars from any Constitution yet established in America; and points out 311 particulars in which imperfections abound. This indicates some of the difficulties aside from actual war which our George Ross' and colonial forefathers contended.

Jacob Ferree, of Leacock Township, offers his grist mill and fulling mill for sale as appears in the issue of November 6. This shows the location of one of our fulling mills of those times. A complete list of all of them ought to be made. This mill was at or near Paradise or Pequea creek. See Docket No. 2 p. 60, (recopied) in Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County.

The issue of November 13 contains the election returns of the various counties of the State. No election figures are given. This is to be regretted. The strength of political parties should be known to students of history.

For Lancaster County, the following results are given:

Counsellor, John Hubble; assembly, William Henry, Alexander Laray, Philip Marsteller, William Brown, Joseph Miller, Josiah Crawford; sheriff, Archibald Steele; coroner, John Henry; Commissioners, Christian Wirt, Thomas Clark and Casper Shaffner; assessors, Casper Snevely, John Paxton, John Jemison, Jr., Jonathan Rowland, John Barneston and John Slaymaker.

In the issue of November 20, appears the list of officers of the 13 Regiments of Pennsylvania, appointed by Thomas Wharton, president of the State. As the 1st Regiment, that of Colonel Hand and Lieutenant Colonel Chawhee and Major Ross, is the only one that has particular local concern. it is only one whose names, I will notice here.

The month of December 1776 is missing from the bound volumes of the Gazette, which I have had access to.

—1777—

The month of January 1777 is missing from the bound volumes of this year.

In the issue of February 5th of this year, an itemized statement of the numbers and classes of prisoners taken at the battle of Trenton is given, detailing the officers, the men the munitions, etc., etc. Some of the Hessians captured there by Washington, afterwards became inhabitants of this country and their descendants live in the neighborhood of Chestnut Hill, this county.

The issue of February 26, contains notice of a special election in Philadelphia. In the issue of March 5, there is a notice of the election of Thomas Wharton, as president of Pennsylvania and of George Bryan, as vice-president.

The death of the wife of a prominent Lancaster county man, is noted in the same issue. The account of the death is as follows:

"On Wednesday the 19th, ult, departed this life at Pequea in the 52nd year of her age, Elizabeth Smith, wife of Robert Smith, and on Friday following, her remains were interred in the Presbyterian burying ground at Pequea where a sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by Rev. John Carmichael, from the First Thess IV-13-18. Those who had an intimate acquaintance with her know that she was blessed with a very amiable natural disposition and all the virtues that might render her agreeable and useful in discharging the duties of every relation she sustained in life. In her an unusual strength of judgment and quickness of apprehension united with unaffected humanity and the most human affection. But what completed her character and shed a lustre on all her endowments natural and acquired was a life of exemplary piety for which she was particularly eminent, especially in the latter years of her life. She lived a life of faith on the Son of God and in the same faith triumphed over death and the grave. As this excellent person was much beloved, so she died greatly lamented and in her death the public as well as the mournful relatives have undoubtedly suffered an unspeakable loss." Robert Smith, of Pequea was too well-known to need eulogy here.

In the issue of March 12, the proclamation of Wharton, as president of the State, is given and a description of the parade, etc. There is also notice of Washington in Philadelphia.

In the issue of March 19, the arrangements and rank of the field officers of the twelve Pennsylvania Regiments in Continental Service as agreed to by the Council of Safety, and confirmed by the Supreme Executive Council, is set forth as follows:

1st Regiment, Col. Edw. Hand; Lieutenant Colonel Richard Buller; Major Henry Miller, and in like manner the said officers of the other eleven Regiments are set forth. The Colonels ranked as follows: 1—Robert Magaw; 2—William Irwin; 3—Edward Hand; 4—James Irwine; 5—Lambert Cadwalader; 6—Francis Johnson; 7—Anthony James; 8—Joseph Wood; 9—Richard Hampton; 10—William Cook; 11—Daniel Broadhead, and 12—(not named).

In the same issue General Putnam praises the Lancaster County Colonel for the gallantry of the latter's command at the Battle of Princeton, in the following item:

Princeton, March 10, 1777.

The General returns his thanks to Colonel Cox, of Lancaster County for the diligence and activity with which he commanded an advance post. Is much pleased with the conduct and assiduity his command have shown during their service in his division; and hopes the spirit which brought them forth at a late and alarming crisis will insure a like behavior on every future occasion. They have now faithfully served out their time for which they were engaged, are discharged with honor and permitted to return home."

By order of General Putman.

A. BURR, A. D. C.

In the same issue appears an excerpt of "An Act to Regulate the Militia", and a list of the lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, etc., of Pennsylvania, are given by counties. Those for Lancaster county are: Bertram Galbraith, Lieutenant; James Crawford, Adam Ort, Robert Thompson, Joshua Elder, Christopher Crawford—as sub-lieutenants.

Next follows a unique sale advertisement:

"To be sold in Caernarvon Township, Lancaster County—one of the best grist mills in America; having two water wheels, four pairs of stones, five bolting cloths—on the Conestoga, a never-failing stream with 15 feet of fall, in a good wheat country; also one of the quickest cutting sawmills. One-half of the ground rent of Port Royal, equal to seventy pounds sterling per annum—a house and lot in said town, a piece of timber land in Brecknock Township, four teams, a repeating eight day clock, a repeating watch, nine hog-heads of cider-royal and sundry sorts of household goods."

HENRY WEAVER

In the issue of April 9, there is set forth the great United States lottery created by resolution of Congress of November 18, 1776, for the purpose of raising a sum of money on loan at 4 per cent. to carry on the war. Five million tickets issued. Those who draw 30 or 40 dollars shall receive treasury bank notes as prizes payable in 5 years at 4%.

The same issue notes that the Indians now in the employ of Great Britain, are now busy scalping people, in the Susquehanna.

In the same issue it is noted that the Honorable Continental Congress have promoted Colonel Learned, of Massachusetts Bay; Colonel George Clinton, of New York, and Colonel Edward Hand, of Pennsylvania, and Colonel Scott, of Virginia, to be Brigadier Generals.

The same issue notes a meeting of the Whig Society and mentions David Rittenhouse among those attending and belonging to the same.

The same issue acquaints the public that Colonel Benjamin Flowers has been ordered by General Washington to erect certain fortifications for the use of the army at Carlisle, and that a great many workmen are needed.

Also Brigadier General Hand is ordered to command the troops which are destined to oppose the Indians who have lately commenced hostilities upon the inhabitants of the western part of the State.

In the issue of April 30, it is stated "on 31st ult. Mr. Samuel Scott, of Lancaster County departed this life in the 74th year of his age; we might seem to say little on his behalf if we said he was an honest man and yet an

honest man is the noblest work of God. Such he was for he discharged the several offices in life with honor to himself and pleasure to his connections. His life was marked with religion and benevolence."

In the same issue our Berks county brethren, in a letter dated April 26, say: "Our militia will be very early incamped. They are determined that the enemy shall not divide among them the lands of the inhabitants of Berks County as it is said they intend."

In the issue of May 7, it is stated that "The War office calls for four thousand blankets to be furnished by the state on recommendation of Congress for the Continental Troops and they shall be furnished as follows: Philadelphia City, 667; Philadelphia County, 667; Berks Co., 333; Chester Co. 500; Lancaster County, 500; Bucks County, 333; Northampton County, 167; York County, 500; Cumberland County, 333.

It was also resolved that 12 men should be appointed in Philadelphia City, and 12 in each county to be commissioners to aid the War Board in carrying into execution every measure that may be recommended for the safety of the Commonwealth; and that they employ proper and discreet men in such numbers as they think necessary to collect immediately from every family their proportion of blankets—that the commissioners be provided sufficient money to pay for the blankets. Then follows the names of the commissioners from Philadelphia and for every county.

Those for Lancaster county were: Bartram Galbraith; James Crawford; Adam Orth; Robert Thompson; Joshua Elder; Christopher Crawford; William Atlee; John Hubley; Alex Lowrey; Curtis Grubb; Philip Marsteller; Mathias Slough and Adam Reigart.

It was also resolved that the lieutenants and sub-lieutenants supply the commissioners with sufficient militia to carry out the resolves and the task in hand.

In the issue of May 21st, George Ross and others address a letter to the Executive Council and Board of War, asking that a convention be called to propose a new constitution for Pennsylvania. They complain of a great languor in our State at a time when great activity is needed to defend the United States. Also that Pennsylvania has become the rendezvous for the disaffected people of other parts of America because of its mild government.

In the issue of June 18th, appears a call for a meeting to decide on further defense of Pennsylvania. Colonel Ross who had been opposed to Pennsylvania's form of government, turned in and helped the cause of the serious situation.

It was decided that a militia be called out to consist of all male white persons between the ages of 18 and 53. They are to proceed to elect a major for the first city battalion.

The Assembly met and resolved that a defense of Philadelphia was necessary; and that the families and all goods and stores shall be moved out. The poor people were to be hauled 30 miles without pay, that is free of expenses. No males between the ages of 18 and 53 were allowed to leave Philadelphia—and no one in the city allowed to keep more than two weeks' provisions. An account was ordered to be taken of all wheat, flour, grain and stores in Philadelphia, in Bucks and in Chester counties and all other places within 20 miles west of Philadelphia.

All this was necessary because of the British design to take Philadelphia. They did enter Philadelphia after the battle of Germantown; and the Continental Congress, however, had moved to Lancaster a few days earlier.

In the issue of July 2, there is an item in which John Nixon, John Wharton and Francis Hopkins tell about Howe's intended move on Philadelphia and his tactics.

The issue of July 9, relates the proceedings of the celebration of the first 4th of July in Philadelphia, as follows: "At noon all the armed ships

and galleys were drawn up before the city dressed in the gayest manner with the colors of the United States and streamers displayed; at one o'clock, the yards being properly manned they began by the discharge of 13 cannons from each of the ships and one from each of the 13 galleys in honor of the 13 United States.

In the afternoon an excellent dinner was prepared for Congress to which were invited the president of the Supreme Executive Council and Speaker of the Assembly and the general officers and colonels of the army, also strangers of eminence and members of the several continental boards present.

The Hessian Band of Music taken at Trenton, December 26th, last, attended and heightened the festivity with some fine performances suited to the joyous occasion while a corps of British Deserters taken into the conflict by the State of Georgia, were drawn up before the door, filled up the intervals with *fuex de joie*. After dinner a number of toasts were drunk all breathing Independence and Love of Liberty, Commemorating the Memories of Heroes and worthy Patriots who gallantly exposed their lives and fell gloriously in defense of Freedom and the Righteous Cause of their Country.

Each toast was followed by a discharge of artillery and small arms and a suitable piece of music by the Hessian Band.

"The Glorious Fourth of July" was repeated three times accompanied with triple discharge of cannon and small arms and loud huzzas that resounded from street to street throughout the city. Toward evening several troops of horse, a corps of artillery and a brigade of North Carolina forces which were in town on its way to join the Grand Army, were drawn up in Second Street and reviewed by Congress. The evening was closed with the ringing of bells and at night the city was beautifully illuminated. Everything was conducted with the greatest order and decorum and the face of joy and gladness was universal. Thus may the "Fourth of July" that glorious and ever memorable day be celebrated throughout America by the Sons of Freedom from age to age till time shall be no more. Amen and Amen."

While the foregoing Fourth of July celebration was not local, yet, since it was the first Fourth of July, and our local representative or delegate in Congress participated in it, we feel it was properly inserted here.

It was an unusual feature to have the Hessian Band furnish the music; and to have British deserters participate. It must also have been a joy with much under-current of sorrow and apprehension which was experienced, because the British were gradually breaking into Philadelphia and the city was doomed. It would seem that in spite of all the hazard and cost our forefathers knew, they were bound to win in the end.

In the same issue, Elizabeth, the wife of James Shank, gives notice that at the coming Assembly, she will apply for a divorce from her husband as he has deserted her for 7 years. She lived in Drumore. (Signed) Elizabeth McFarren, alias Shank.

The issue of July 16, states that the British and Hessian troops are on such terms toward each other that the former refuse to do duty with the latter and that General Heiseer is gone to Europe, greatly disgusted.

Benjamin Harbeson, from Philadelphia, now carries on the coppersmith business at the southwest corner of King and Queen streets, Lancaster, where he makes stills of all sizes, fullers, brewers and salt petre coppers. Issue of July 23.

A correspondent writes on the local Quarter Sessions Court here at Lancaster. He is styled a gentleman of distinction at Lancaster and his letter dated August 8, contains the following:

"Yesterday our Court of Quarter Sessions closed doing the business thereof in the greatest good order. A very respectable Grand Jury attended and returned 25 bills for various offenses against the criminals. Several offenders were tried by a respectable petit jury, convicted and had judgment

passed on them, according to law; and this morning had their punishment inflicted upon them at the public whipping post. During the whole session a large number of reputable inhabitants of the County attended and the appearance of satisfaction was visible in their countenances." Issue of August 13.

In the issue of August 20, Michael Withers, gunsmith in Strasburg Township, advertises for two of his apprentices who have run away. One is Phil Lowman, 16 years old, and the other, Andrew Fogle, 15 years old. If they appear before any recruiting officers it is hoped they will be sent back as they are much wanted.

The same issue contains the notice that "The Honorable William Atless, Esq., of Lancaster was appointed the second Justice of the Supreme Court and the Honorable John Evans, Esq., of Chester County, the third Justice.

The issue of August 27, contains an account of how "Last Sunday part of the Continental Army with George Washington at their head, marched through Philadelphia and proceeded over the Schuylkill on their way to the eastern shore of Maryland where the enemy's fleet have been lately seen.

The issue of September 3, states forth that June 14, 1777, the resolve of Congress that the flag of the United States be 13 stripes alternately red and white and a blue field representing a new constellation.

The same issue contains an advertisement of the sale of Mary Ann Furnace with lands belonging, situated on the waters of Codorus Creek in York county about 18 miles from York, 3 miles from Hanoverstown and 44 miles from Baltimore. The furnace is in blast and good repairs—100 acres of land near the furnace belongs to it; an overshot grist mill and saw mill adjoining her. Also Spring Forge on the same creek, 8 miles from the furnace, nearer York—has four fires and two hammers. Inquire of George Ross, of Lancaster; etc.

In the issue of September 10, it is stated that General Washington sends word to Congress from Wilmington, that "this morning, the enemy came out with considerable force and three pieces of artillery, against our light line; their loss is heavier than ours as many of our men are expert marksmen. Their purpose was to gain Iron Hill.

Owing to the fact that the British under Lord Howe, took possession of Philadelphia, right after the Battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, the Pennsylvania Gazette was not published from the month of September for some time.

The Pennsylvania Evening Post, however, was published; but it was devoted to the British side of the conflict, at least during the time the British were in power in the city. It paid no attention to doings at Lancaster. Therefore there are no items of local importance to insert during the balance of the Year 1777.

The said paper, however, does publish certain items of general interest to us all, some of which I shall set forth.

Sept. 11, the proclamation of the Supreme Executive Council is published which states among other things that "The time has at length come in which the state of ourselves and our wives, our children and posterity must be speedily determined. General Howe, at the head of the British Army, the only hope, the last resources of our enemies, has invaded this state. Dismissing his ships and disencumbering himself of his heavy artillery and baggage, he appears to have risked all upon the event of a movement which must either deliver up to plunder and devastation, this capital of Pennsylvania, and of America, or forever blast the cruel design of our implacable enemy."

The issue of September 13, describes the battle of Brandywine. It states that the enemy have 300 killed and wounded and we have 50. Afterwards it proved that both estimates were too low.

This issue also contains General Washington's report of the battle.

written from Chester, at midnight. How significant! It was surely midnight in his heart; and as it was proved later it was midnight for the country, with Valley Forge as the darkest hour.

Washington's report shows that we lost Brandywine partly because of a larger attacking force than we had; but principally because our forces were caught divided and scattered over 6 miles along the river—it being a clever deception practiced by the British who had their main force compactly marshalled on our right wing.

Washington says: "Regret to report that we had to leave the enemy masters of the field. Unfortunately the intelligence received of the enemy advancing up the Brandywine and crossing at a ford about six miles above us was uncertain and contradictory, notwithstanding all my efforts to get the best. This prevented my having a disposition adequate to the force with which the enemy attacked our right, in consequence of which the troops first engaged were obliged to retire before they could be reinforced. In the midst of the attack on the right, that body of the enemy which remained on the other side of Chad's ford, crossed it and attacked the division there under the command of General Wayne and the light troops under Maxwell, who after a severe conflict also retired. The militia under the command of General Armstrong, being posted at a ford about two miles below Chad's Ford, had no opportunity of engaging. But though we fought under many disadvantages and were from the cause above mentioned, obliged to retire, yet our loss of men is not, I am persuaded, very considerable. I believe much less than the enemy's. We also have lost 7 to 8 pieces of cannon according to the best information I can get. The baggage having been previously moved off, it is secure, saving the men's blankets which being at their backs, many of them doubtless were lost. I have directed all the troops to assemble behind Chester, where they are now arranging for the night. Notwithstanding the misfortune of the day, I am happy to find the troops in good spirit and I hope at another time we shall compensate for the loss now sustained.

"The Marquis De Lafayette was wounded in the leg, and General Woodward in the hand. Divers other officers were wounded and some slain; but the number of either cannot be ascertained. I have the honor to be your obedient and humble servant, G. Washington."

—"It has not been in my power to send you earlier intelligence; the present being the first leisure moment I have had since the action."

There is nothing else of importance in the Post Germane to the import of these notes to set forth under the date of 1777.

—1778—

The issue of January 17, 1778, notes that the Assembly of Pennsylvania now meets at York, since the British drove both the State and Federal government out of Philadelphia.

A call is made by the government now sitting at York for artificers, carpenters, blacksmiths, locksmiths, gunsmiths and wheelwrights, to enlist in a corps of artificers and application is to be made to Colonel Benjamin Flowers at Carlisle. The challenge is sent out in the advertisement announcing the same that all gentlemen and artificers who prefer liberty to slavery and all who are friends of the grand cause of America, shall respond. Issue of February 7.

In the issue of a week later there is an article dated at York on the "Situation of Affairs," on an article of Captain Pat. Barry, in the late Philadelphia Evening Post.

May 23 it is stated that a letter from Valley Forge announces that the British are preparing to leave Philadelphia. Their ships are wooded and watered, their heavy cannon are embarked and forage and provisions are on board and stalls for horses erected.

The issue of May 30 gives a graphic account of the funeral of Thomas Wharton, President of the State, as follows: "Lancaster, May 27—On Sunday last, the remains of his excellency, Thomas Wharton, Esq., President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over the same was interred in the Evangelical Trinity Church in this Boro, the elders and vestry of that Church having politely requested that the body might be there interred.

The corpse being brought out and placed on the bier, a signal was given and the artillery on the commons began to fire minute guns which was continued during the procession—44 being fired. The bier being taken up the procession moved in the following order: Two sergeants with arms reversed—Lieutenant and Ensign—Fifes and Drums—Soldiers in four divisions ten deep, arms reversed—Captain of the Company—The Corpse covered with a pall—the pall supported by six members of Council—His Excellency's Brother—The Honorable the Vice-President attended by the Secretary on his left hand—The remaining members of Council—The State Treasurer and Judges of the Supreme Court—Such of the Delegates of the State in Congress as were in the Boro—The Honorable Speaker of the House of General Assembly, the Clerk of the House on his left hand—Members of the House of General Assembly—Door Keeper of the Council and for the House of Assembly—Corporation of the Boro and Magistrates of the County—Coroner and Prothonotary of the County and Gentlemen of the Court—Officers of the Army and Navy and Citizens.

When the grave was closed, three volleys were fired and the militia retired. The whole was conducted with solemn decorum becoming the occasion.

The attention paid by Col. Gibson, Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Bayard and Lieutenant Colonel James Ross and Captains Brown and Huston, in commanding the military on the occasion of his Excellency's funeral, did them honor; and the gentlemen of the Boro in their military character made a very handsome appearance.

It is said that a funeral oration in honor of our worthy and much lamented President, will be ordered to be delivered some time during the next sitting of the General Assembly.

The affection which the House of Assembly had for his Excellency, would not permit his body to be carried by persons hired for that purpose. Twelve members of the House bore his remains to the grave."

An interesting sale advertisement appears on the issue of June 13 as follows:

"To be sold on the 19th, instant, these valuable plantations adjoining each other on the Octoraro Creek—part in Chester and part in Lancaster county, about one fourth of the whole cleared. There are 50 acres of fine watered meadow made and 70 more to be made. There are on the place two good merchant mills, though one of them and twelve acres of land are kept in possession by a person that has no right to it, which would not have been the case had not their war stopped all courses of law and justice. The farm house, fences are in good order. To prevent trouble the property will not be sold for less than 6000 pounds continental money. For further particulars apply to John McPherson on the premises, known by the name of "Rural Bank".

It is notable here that the advertiser complains that the War of the Revolution has stopped all courses of law and justice. We have been of the opinion that the Courts were conducted the same as usual; but here is evidence that at least the processes of law were much hampered and no doubt business piled up for want of jurors, etc. We recall that when the Stamp Act was passed the Courts did not stop locally for want of stamps but conducted their business without stamps.

There is a break in the available bound issues of the Pennsylvania Gazette from June 20, 1778, to the end of the year and therefore I have made search of the files of the Pennsylvania Evening Post to supply the omission of notes of local importance which results because the said numbers of the Gazette are missing.

There are not many items in the Post for the latter half of 1778, detailing any local happenings. The Post was devoted to foreign news and to Philadelphia happenings.

It is noticeable, however, that the Post has again become patriotic to the American cause, since the British have left Philadelphia, and since it began to appear that Britain was beaten.

In the issue of June 25, there is a long list of those who were guilty of treasonable conduct in Philadelphia and their cases are being taken before proper courts at this time.

The paper contains several accounts of how the people about Easton and Sumbury are suffering attacks from Indians under the employ of the British war leaders and the British government.

In the issue of July 18 there is an item dated Lancaster, setting forth that the general loan office demands that all people who have borrowed money from the government on mortgage shall pay off their installments and interest in arrear, or foreclosing proceedings will be instituted. It also states that among the moneys sent in for these payments and taxes there is a considerable amount of counterfeit money. The names of the counties whose deputy collectors handed the same in, are given. There are none from Lancaster county.

A ten dollar reward is offered for the capture of James Fitzpatrick who lives on Lancaster road, a blacksmith who is wanted for the robbery of many people passing his way.

The issue of July 21, contains a long list of persons who pledge themselves to uphold the price of continental money and to take it in pay. There are about 500 signatories to the pledge. Lancaster County names seem to be absent.

In the issue of September 14, 1778, a statement is set forth of the houses and persons delivered over to Lord Cornwallis soon after the British took possession of Philadelphia.

There are set forth 5395 houses; 590 empty dwellings; 240 empty stores; 116 stores occupied; males under 18 to the number of 5335; males between 18 and 60 to the number of 4996, and females, 13,403.

This comprised all of the people left in the city when Lord Howe took possession.

Nothing of local or special importance other than the above appears in the Post during this interim.

—1779—

The first issue of this year—January 5—states that on December 22, George Washington arrived in Philadelphia, and on the 24th, a complimentary address was tendered to him by the Vice-President of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania. It is not established by any sufficient proof that Washington passed through Lancaster on this trip. He did make 3 visits to Lancaster, however.

The notable Fourth of July address delivered July 4, 1778, at Charles-town, South Carolina, by our former Lancaster County boy, Dr. David Ramsay, at the time one of the great men of America, is noticed in the issue of January 20th. A few quotations of the address are given to indicate Ramsay's style and his reasoning. He says: "At the Conflagration of Corinth, the various metals running together formed a new one called Corinthian brass which was superior to any of its component parts" "It is the will of

Heaven that a new Empire should be here formed of the different nations of the old world which will rise superior to all that have gone before it, and extend human happiness to its utmost possible limits. None can tell to what perfection the art of government may be brought." etc.

Again: "The tops of corn turn in one direction; so do our people," etc.

The objection to the proposed Constitution of Pennsylvania are set forth (some of them) in the issue of March 24th. Two of the most serious are that Pennsylvania is the only state in which the Legislature is to consist of one House; and that the oath required to be taken before a citizen is qualified to vote, is such that each judges his own qualifications, and that only about one-tenth of the people selected the delegates to draw this Constitution. Among the objectors are George Ross and Jacob Hiltzheimer, the latter of whom also lived here some time. The great James Wilson, principal author of the United States Constitution, also is a signer against the new instrument. One may fairly conclude from the lead of George Ross, that Lancaster County objected to some of the provisions of the new Constitution.

Depreciation of the value of our money had now become a sore trouble. The government of Pennsylvania fixed retail prices by law, William Henry for a certain time one of our local citizens was chairman of the committee having that matter of price in charge. (Issue of June 30th) This fixing of prices was partly brought about by public meetings in Pennsylvania, demanding that it be done.

The officers and privates of the second battalion of Lancaster County, present a petition to James Reed, president of the Supreme Executive Council and Commander in Chief of Pennsylvania, in which they say: "We the officers and privates of the second battalion of Lancaster County beg leave to address you upon our first meeting for this session in the field and to congratulate you on your being raised to preside in the Supreme Executive Council of the State by such a unanimity of suffrages as has been scarcely paralleled in a similar instance.

"We cannot but applaud the high degree of virtue which led our representatives to appoint a gentleman of your firmness, integrity, public spirit and abilities to such an important station; and cannot help looking upon it as a presage that Heaven will reward those virtues among us for which you are so conspicuous and upon which your authority influence and example cannot fail to have a happy influence.

"Be pleased, sir, to accept for yourself and the honorable body over which you preside, our grateful acknowledgements for your excellent message to our representatives in Assembly at the opening of the last session and be assured that your zealous exertions to establish and give vigor to our invaluable Constitution to vindicate and maintain the honor and dignity of this Commonwealth and your singular attention to the ease, interest and liberty of its citizens have not escaped our attention and notice but meet with our high approbation and cannot fail to command your person and administration to the good people of this State, in general, and if it may be any alleviation or in any degree, contribute to strengthen your hands, amidst the unreasonable envy and opposition you have met with, you may promise yourself the most effectual encouragement and support from the Second Battalion of Lancaster County, and that your useful and important life may be prolonged to a distant period and that the remainder of your administration may be easy and happy, attended with comfort to yourself and blessings to the good people of this State, is our earnest desire and care."

By Order of the Battalion—

(signed) JAMES PORTER, COL.

President Reed replied:

Though I feel too sensible, how much my character and services are

over-rated in the obliging and affectionate address I have received, I cannot but prize it as a mark of your appreciation and regard. You will permit me to consider it as pointing out what I ought to be and to assure you that my great ambition is to be more worthy the esteem and regard of my virtuous countrymen.

To diffuse the blessings of equal liberty and to establish the freedom and happiness of our common country upon the most solid foundations, are objects to which I need not direct your views. The militia of Lancaster County have distinguished themselves in this long and arduous contest too well to leave their friends ought to wish but that they may preserve. May they and you, gentlemen in particular, long enjoy blessings of which you are so worthy. You will now, gentlemen, accept my thanks for the honor done me and believe me.

Your Obedient Servant,

(See issue of August 18, 1779)

JAS. REED

I insert this item as a fair sample of the style of courtesy and of the composition and diction of the cultured portion of our county; also as an indicum of the loyalty of our county to the State government. It is also submitted as a probable composition of our own Colonel Porter, whose place in history we are helping to make clear. Jas. Reed's reply, contains a deserved compliment to the military forces of Lancaster County who labored often, under great difficulties here owing to the activity of a considerable local tory element.

That we had some slaves in Lancaster County we are reminded by an advertisement in the same issue just cited, in which Christian Wertz offers \$300 for return of his negro Dan, who ran away. It is dated Lancaster, August 14, 1779.

The Lancaster County election returns appear in the issue of October 27. Those returned for Assembly are: James Anderson, James Cunningham, John Gitchrist, Christian Kircher, John Sneble, Wm. Brown, John Whitehill, James Jacks, Wm. Porter, Wm. Brown and Emanuel Carpenter, Jr. For sheriff: Joseph Work and Thomas Edwards. For Coroner: Jacob Barley and John Offiner. For Commissioners: John Slaymaker. For Assessors: John Anderson, Maxwell Chambers, John Huber, Jacob Carpenter, Wm. Wright and James Bingham.

Throughout the year 1779, several series of political articles ran such as: "The Honest Politician", and others. There is much evidence of great attention to public and political matters in these papers. The subjects of: "Liberty", and "Freedom" were continually being discussed, defended, etc. The government, its institutions and the dangers it faced, were constantly on the minds of the people in those days before the great industrialism of our late decades pre-empted such a great part of our general thought and attention.

—1780—

An item of importance to Lancaster County appears in the issue of January 12. It is a notice of the introduction of a bill into the Pennsylvania Legislature to incorporate the German Society to contribute to the relief of the distressed Germans in Pennsylvania. Many of these lived in Lancaster County. Among the names of the applicants appears the name of Jacob Hiltzheimer. (Items from Hiltzheimer's Diary appear among the records of our Society).

Somewhat aside from our subject and yet an item of importance wherever it may appear is one containing a letter from John Paul Jones to Benjamin Franklin—a fine letter containing thoughts on education. (Issue of March 1.)

An act is set out (Issue, March 8) on a means of supplying flour, corn,

hay, salt and rum for the army, and a commissioner is appointed in each county. Lancaster County's commissioner name does not appear.

An interesting article in the issue of June 21, sets out the attitude of the American women in the the Revolutionary War; at this date Lancaster County appears to be in line with the general spirit.

In the issues of Sept. 20 and 27th, announcements by and promises of candidates appear local as well as state.

Lancaster County election returns appear in the issue of October 18, as follows: For Assemblymen—John Whitehill, Emannuel Carpenter, Jacob Cook, Christian Kreider, James Anderson, Philip Greenwald, Adam Reigart, James Coudon, Alexander Lowry, Matthias Slough and James Jack.

In the issue of December 27, the military call upon Lancaster County is noted. The call was for 348 troops out of a total of 2700 able bodied men from the State. This was made necessary, because as the Act states, the enlisting for short term hurt the service and necessitated calling out the incompetent militia. Therefore, those now called are to serve throughout the war. The commissioners of each county are required to cause the assessors to class the inhabitants and draw proportionate numbers out of the various townships, etc.

—1781—

A serious question arose throughout Pennsylvania early in 1781. It was the matter of adjusting and settling the accounts of the troops. There were several persons appointed in each county to attend to the matter. Those for Lancaster County were: William Fullerton, Jr., Samuel Boyd—to settle with the regiment of cavalry at Lancaster, commanded by Colonel Maylan. Those to settle at Lebanon, in Lancaster County, were Robert Clark and John Thom, Esq. (Issue of March 7.)

A view of early local transportation and travel is given in the issue of March 28. "The Lancaster stage established by Weaver and Shaffer, will set out from Adam Weaver's, at the sign of the Black Horse, in Donegal Street in Lancaster, on Monday April 16, and come to Philadelphia, Tuesday; set out again from the sign of the King of Prussia in Market Street, Philadelphia on Friday, and return to Lancaster, Saturday. Mr. Shaffer will drive himself and every attention be paid to the ease and convenience of the passengers. N. B. Mr. Shaffer will supply any person with the English and German newspaper.

An extract from a Lancaster letter showing certain phases of local opposition to the Revolutionary War, appears in the issue of May 23rd, as follows: "The Methodist Parson and two Mennonists have been convicted of misdemeanors in endeavoring to persuade two men to enlist in the British service; the first was fined 500 pounds and ordered to be imprisoned till the first of May, next; one of the Mennonists was fined 750 pounds and the other 250 pounds, and they are to be imprisoned for a shorter time.

A plot has been discovered among the prisoners at the Barracks by one of their own people. At the time word was to be delivered to them for fire, they were to rush out of the the gate, seize the arms from the guards, secure the powder house, take what they wanted and probably destroy the rest and get off.

The following item dated Chester County, shows that the name "Cross Keys", a familiar hotel name to the older of those present here tonight, is upwards of 150 years old. It follows: "Those who joined the troops of Light Horne, are requested to meet on the 18th instant, at the Cross Keys Tavern in Lancaster road, to transact such business as shall come before them." (Issue of June 6).

And advertisement, (Issue of June 20) calls for good wagon drivers for the army, and states that a considerable part of the army are Germans.

Those willing to serve for 4 hard dollars bounty and 8 dollars pay a month, shall apply to Colonel Phil Marsteller, Lebanon, Lancaster County, or Richard Miles, Reading.

An advertisement appears in the issue of July 4th, inserted by the Office of Finance. It states that "proposals will be received to supply by contract, rations for troops, prisoners, etc., which are or may be in the town of Lancaster, from the day of signing the contract, till January next. The rations consist of one pound of bread, one pound of beef or three-fourth pound of pork and one gill of rum. The payments will be made in gold or silver, at the time as stipulated in the contract. These were daily rations, not per meal.

The issue the following week gives notice "Pursuant to Act of General Assembly entitled An Act to raise supplies, etc., for 1779, requiring the commissioners to put to sale all lands where the owners have neglected to discharge taxes, the Commissioners of Lancaster County to give notice that those persons who have not discharged said taxes in said county, do cause same persons to appear in their behalf and discharge said taxes with costs within 3 months, or the lands will be sold or such part thereof as will be sufficient to pay said taxes costs, etc."—Dated: Lancaster, July 1, 1781. Signed—Jacob Krug, John Slaymaker, John Jamison, Commissioners.

A list of 76 names of owners of lands on which taxes were due, in Upper Paxton Township, appears. As the list is important in pointing out to us the location of land holdings in 1781 in that part of Lancaster County now Dauphin County, in fact in pointing out where parties lived in those dates, it is here given. The names are: Jacob Reitzel, P. Landis, Reuben Haines, John Cleus, J. Tilghman, J. Leidig, G. Fry, B. Landis, I. Jones, P. Reily Alexander Reuben Haines, John Fry, Bull's Land, Isaiah Jones, Peter Reily, Alexander Barber, Timothy Matcock, John Flory, John Mumma, Parson Hirsby, Bartram Gallbraith, Robert Neal, McClure's Land, Dennis Daugherty, Widow Duncan, John Long, Bartram Galbraith, George and Stroh Yost, Widow Scott, Bery Wallis, Abner Wickersham, Christ Heidig, Joel Ferrie, George Fry, James Buckham, Nicholas Mellor, Henry Winower, Albert Regnel, Andrew Boggs, Stephen Mailin, Crawford Lands, Martin Lowman, Isaac Heller, Thomas Carmichel, George Eckert, Arthur Taggare, Patrick Work, Fred Sheff, Caleb Way, Bartram Galbraith, Daniel Williams, Valentine Overlidig, Michael Miller, Jacob Witmer, William Poor, George Fry, John Climer, John Mackland, Martin Kreider, Phil DeHaas, Michal Groscape, Simon Brand, Fred Weigh, Henry Wells, Samuel Slught, Levy and Simons John Leidy, (Doctor) John Clevideman, George Fry, George Hawk, Blesher's Strand Don. Moore George Shedley, Christ Sneider, Phil Beel, Michal Welker, Henry Minisher and Jacob Shaffer. (See also issue of Aug. 22, 1781) In Derry Townships are mentioned Michael Cline, Thomas Ransay, George Stephenson, James Galloway, Andrew Hirshey and John Tanner. In Colerata Township: George Churchman and Brown, Ferris and Co. In Martie: Peter Smith, John Huber (Conestoga) and McCuthern McCave. In Conestoga: Burkholder's Island. In Bart: John Hare, Sr. and John Stoutzherger. In Brecknock: Richard Peters. There were three taxes in which these people were in arrears—"First State Tax of 1779"—"Second State Tax" and the "First 8-month Tax". They were respectively 9 pounds, 11 pounds and 46 pounds per 100 acres. The lands specified as having said taxes varied from 100 to 4,000 acres. They were perhaps largely unseated lands.

The election returns of Berks County for 1781 election, (Oct. 17th issue) are: Counsellor—Sebastian Levan; representatives—Ballyer Gehr, Gabriel Heibly, David Hunter, Bery Weiser, Jas. Heister and John Bishop; sheriff—Conrad Foos and Phil Keener. Those for Lancaster County (same issue) are Counsellor—James Cunningham; assembly—John Whitehill, Christ Kreider, Jacob Cook, Jacob Carpenter, Abram Scott, James Jack, Matthias Slough, Wm. Brown, Jacob King, James Mercer and James Porter; for sheriff—Jas. Work, and Coroner—John Appner; commissioner—Samuel Boyd.

Minutes of January Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 6, 1922.

The first stated meeting for the year, of the Lancaster County Historical Society, was held this evening in their rooms.

The annual reports as well as the monthly reports were read by the officers, and they appear, printed herein:

The following gifts and exchanges were reported as presented during the past month:

A gold pen—a present from Thaddeus Stevens to Eli Lybe—with the memorandum "Thaddeus Stevens pen. Presented to Eli Lybe by young Thad."

An eight dollar note, Continental money, date 1775. Both presented by Miss Eleanor Fulton original presents of Mrs. Laura M. Lybe, City.

A Bulletin being a "List of the members and officers of the Senate of Pennsylvania, Session of 1809-10 containing 31 members.

A Bulletin announcing—Democratic City and County Meeting held April 30 (no year given) for the purpose of adopting measures to abolish the BANK.—It contains a list of over five-hundred names, James Buchanan being one. Both, presented by Mr. A. K. Hostetter.

A rare old English Atlas containing 41 maps, published in London about the year 1700; and other curious and antique articles; from the estate of the late J. Watson Elmaker.

"The Cradle of Pennsylvanina" Presented by the author of the book, Thomas Willing Balch of Philadelphia.

The Saylor Family, a genealogical sketch, Louis B. Mason of New York.

New York State Local History County Record Bulletin. From the New York State University.

Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia, June, 1921.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography January, and April, 1921.

The Wisconsin Magazine of History, December 1921.

Bulletin 74, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.

The thanks of the Society was unanimously and cordially given.

There were several new applicants for membership, whose names were laid over till next meeting for election under the By-Laws.

The annual election of officers for the year 1922 resulted as follows:

President, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Charles I. Landis; H. H. Beck; Recording Secretary, Miss Adaline Spindler; Assisting Recording Secretary John L. Summy; Recording Secretary, William F. Worner; Treasurer, A. K. Hostetter Librarian, Miss Lottie Bausman;

The Executive Committee: L. B. Herr, D. F. Magee, Esq.; Mrs. Sarah D. Carpenter, Miss Virginia Clark, Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, M. G. Weaver, Mrs. Ida L. Hostetter, George F. K. Erisman, I. C. Arnold, Esq.; D. B. Landis.

The auditing Committee, consisting of I. C. Arnold, Esq., L. B. Herr, and John L. Summy, reported the Treasurer's, Mr. A. K. Hostetter, financial statement for the year 1921, to be correct as stated.

The Paper for the evening was prepared by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., and read by Hugh R. Fulton, Esq. Entitled Items of Interest from the Pennsylvania Gazette, from 1776-1781.

The Society adjourned.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER
Secy.

In Memoriam.

MISS REBECCA STAMM.

Died April 15, 1921, at the home of her nephew Chas. S. Hoffmier 340 College Ave., aged 82 years. She was a daughter of David and Eva Cook Stamm, was a life long member of the First Reformed church, was active in the welfare of the Childrens Home, and was prominently identified in Red Cross work during the late war.

PETER T. WATT.

Died Dec. 1, 1921 at his home "Roslyn" on Marietta Ave., aged 72 years. He was born in Scotland and came to America in 1870. Was the senior member of the firm Watt & Shand. His first wife was Lizzie Learmouth and his second was Laura Geiger. The following named children survive, viz., Mrs. W. W. Heidelbaugh, Mrs. Henry B. Davis, Rev. James B., Chas. G., Laura L. and Donald B.

WILLIAM BACHMAN.

Died at his home in the Salisbury apartments Jan. 31, 1921 aged 57 years. He was a native of Strasburg, and spent many years of service in the First National Bank of that place and the Conestoga National Bank of Lancaster. His wife preceded him in death about a year.

MRS. MARY V. H. STEINMETZ.

Died at her home 134 E. Chestnut St., Oct. 11, 1921, death being due to apoplexy. She was the widow of the late Jacob L. Steinmetz one of the foremost lawyers of this city, and President of the Peoples National Bank. She is survived by one son, James Hawthorne Steinmetz.

She was prominent in the Donegal Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and in the Moravian church of this city.

ALFRED C. BRUNER.

Of Columbia, a prominent attorney at the Lancaster Bar died while on a visit to his son at Atlanta Ga., on February 1, 1921 aged 62 years having been stricken with apoplexy. He is survived by his wife and three sons Alfred, Henry M., and Dr. Abraham.

HARRY L. SIMON.

Died Sept. 1, 1921 at his home 224 Pine St. Lancaster, of heart trouble, aged 70 years.

He was a book-binder for 50 years and his spare time was given to the collection of curios.

He is survived by his wife, one daughter Gertrude, wife of W. U. Erisman, and one son William L.

HENRY C. MOORE.

Died in Boston Oct. 5, 1921. He was formerly President of the Y. M. C. A. of this city, was one of the founders of Memorial Presbyterian church and was its Sunday School superintendent for 15 years. In later years he lived in Trenton, N. J., where he became President of the National Bank of Trenton, the Passenger Railway system, and held other prominent positions.

A. K. H.

The obituary of Dr. F. R. Diffenderfer appears in the October Pamphlet.

Treasurer's Annual Report

Report of the Treasurer of the Lancaster County Historical Society for the year ending January 1, 1922:

Balance on Hand January 1, 1921.....	\$229.37
Amount Received from County Treasurer.....	200.00
Amount Received from dues.....	280.00
Amount received from Sale of Publications.....	12.00
Total Receipts.....	<u>\$721.37</u>
Expenditures:	
Fire Insurance.....	\$49.00
One year's rent.....	35.00
Printing and Mailing.....	275.36
State Federation Dues.....	2.00
Housecleaning.....	17.50
Postage.....	15.00
Book-cases.....	38.50
Book-binding.....	3.00
	<u>\$435.36</u>
Entertainment Committee.....	72.49
	<u>\$507.85</u>
Balance on Hand January 1, 1922.....	213.52
	<u>\$721.37</u>

The Treasurer also holds the following described investments, to wit:

\$2,200.00 Fourth Liberty Loan Registered 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % Bonds, and interest bearing Certificates of Deposit issued by the Conestoga National Bank, for Bernarda Hood Black's donation for \$300.00, M. Agnes Martin's donation for \$3.00, George T. Porter's donation for \$100.00.

Respectfully submitted,
A. K. HOSTETTER.
Treasurer.

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 4, 1922.

The Lancaster County Historical Society,
Lancaster, Pa.

We, the undersigned auditors appointed to examine the accounts of A. K. Hostetter, Treasurer of the Lancaster County Historical Society do hereby certify that we have duly audited said accounts and find them correct as stated therein, showing the balance on hand at the beginning of the year to have been \$229.37. The receipts for the year were \$492.00, and the expenditures, for which orders were regularly drawn, amounted to \$507.85, thus leaving a balance in the Treasury January 3, 1922, of \$213.52.

The Treasurer also acknowledges the custody of \$2,200.00 in Fourth United States Liberty Loan 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % Bonds, registered in the name of the Society, and the following described Certificates of Deposit issued by the Conestoga National Bank:

No. 10826 representing Bernarda Hood Black's donation for \$300.00

No. 11226 representing M. Agnes Martin's donation for \$3.00.

No. 11522 representing George T. Porter's donation for \$100.00.

All of which is respectfully submitted this 4th day of January, 1922.

I. C. ARNOLD
L. B. HERR
JNO. L. SUMMY

Secretary's Annual Report

Librarian's Annual Report

Mr. President -- Fellow

Your Secretary reports

period just finished

Lancaster, Pa., January 6, 1922

To the Lancaster County Historical Society.

The year 1921 brought the usual number of exchanges, from other historical and educational bodies, to the local Historical Society.

There were also a number of donations of books, papers and relics. Notable among such was the recent gift to the Society from the possession of the late J. Watson Ebnaker.

The extra room, rented by the Society, on the third floor of the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building, has been put into shape for occupancy, and can be used at any time in such manner as the new librarian or the library committee may see fit. The matters of heat in winter and light at night are problems relating to all three of the Society's third floor rooms in this building.

Respectfully Submitted,
HARRY STEHMAN, Jr.
Retiring Librarian.

During the Society last one of its chief supporters, out the entire life of the organization from its very beginning is still near to us in their absence from our records to take place in the new registry.

Mr. William Bachman, Mr. Alfred C. Branner, Mr. H. L. Brown, Mrs. Mary V. H. Stummack, Mrs. Rebecca Stummack, Mr. P. T. Webb. It is fitting to give a passing thought to their memory.

The Society has to its credit, for the past year a library and historical volumes contained therein is ten installments which shows much research and valuable information, and which has been already much in demand by individuals and institutions. The Indian Medal at the Inn Club and the Entrance Celebration are events which brought to the Society added friends and increased membership, and resulted in some of the best historical and literary productions as well as the creation of one of the finest monuments in the history of the Society.

An additional room on the third floor which is to be used here particularly for the museum is one of the features of this year's program. It is by no means supposed to be adequate. Nothing less than a building, which shall be in keeping with the high ideals and lofty purposes of this Society can be adequate.

Our membership is nearly five hundred. It should be our steady purpose to increase this membership very materially.

In line with all this, your Secretary has a few suggestions to make and necessarily to be taken up and disposed of immediately but to be thoughtfully considered.

The creation of a finance committee, of a membership committee, a program committee as well as a Library Committee and Publishing or Paper Committee.

It would recommend a meeting of the Executive Committee at least monthly and also a meeting annually of all members. The arrangement and management of printed slips or bulletins in advance, yearly, the papers to be read before the Society during the year.

The suggestion of the desirability to become life members retained on all bulletins and papers and pamphlets put out by the Society.

The announcement, printed neatly and artistically on all the necessary, that gifts and donations are appreciatively and thankfully acceptable at all times.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER

Secretary.

Secretary's Annual Report

Mr. President.—Fellow Members:

Your Secretary is glad to report for the Society a year of fine progress in the annual period just finished.

First we have at last made a beginning—the first steps toward a home in that we have a Building-fund. Started during the past year, it also augmented somewhat. The gift of three-hundred dollars from Mrs. Bernarda Hood Black through Mrs. D. B. Landis, for this purpose, represents a most commendable and wise spirit in that she is a living witness of its benefit. The minor gift, for the same purpose,—three dollars presented a month ago, serves to remind us all that the old proverb that says "One stone upon another and the highest wall is laid," illustrates a structure of steady and small units. During the year the will of the late Miss Armstrong secured to us a permanent working fund.

A large accession of new members during the year which occurred steadily month by month has been very encouraging. This has been offset somewhat in the loss by death, of some of our valued members. In the passing of Dr. F. R. Diefenderfer the Society lost one of its chief supporters, and this support extended throughout the entire life of the organization from its very beginning. Others whose memory is still near to us in their absence from our records to take place in the new register, are

Mr. William Bachman, Mr. Alfred C. Brunner, Mr. H. L. Simon, Mrs. Mary V. H. Steinmetz, Miss Rebecca Stamm, Mr. P. T. Watt. It is fitting to give a passing thought to their memory.

The Society has to its credit, for the past year a literary and historical volume contributed monthly in ten installments which shows much research and valuable information, and which has been already much in demand by individuals and institutions. The Indoor Social at the Iris Club and the Drumore Celebration are events which brought to the Society added friends and increased membership, and resulted in some of the best historical and literary productions as well as the erection of one of the finest memorials in the history of the Society.

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ADALINE B. SPINDLER,

Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1922

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

EARLY FEDERAL REVENUES OF LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

By C. H. Martin

MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY MEETING.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 2.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1922

EARLY
FEDERAL REVENUES
OF
LANCASTER COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

FEBRUARY 3, 1922

By C. H. MARTIN

The paper read before this society Feb. 4, 1921, of which subject this is a continuation closed, facing increased Internal Revenue duties with the outbreak of the second war with Great Britain, the licenses to retailers, tax on stills, stamp taxes, carriage tax, all of which had been in force for some time were to continue in force "from Jan. 1, 1814 during the present war in which we are engaged and one year thereafter and no longer." (Lancaster Journal 9-17-1813.) At this time it was estimated that the Internal taxes of Lancaster county, under the aforementioned classifications would not be less than \$800,000.00. It being estimated that the tax on stills alone would reach \$350,000.00. The U. S. Direct tax which was to defray the debts of the various colonies and was assumed by the National Government at the time of its founding was still in effect and Lancaster County's share for the year 1814 was \$37,000.00, being exceeded only by that of Philadelphia county. These figures tend to show the early large development of our county.

James Humes was the next Collector of Revenues at Lancaster. In Jan. 1814 he notified the public that persons owning carriages in the county were required to enter them during that month and to secure a certificate that the duty on them was paid. His office was on N. Queen St., and "was open to business during the hours from 9 to 1 and from 3 to 5." (Lancaster Journal 12-23-1814). Lancaster was now known as the 6th Collection District of Pa. At this time parties in business subject to Internal Revenue taxes were allowed, in many instances, to give bond guaranteeing their payment, some of whom deferred, but they were advised by Collector Humes that the bonds due at this time, and all others as they became due would be placed in the hands of an attorney for suit, if not paid immediately. Under date of Dec. 23, 1814, Collector Humes served notice on the citizens of Lancaster county that the several acts of Congress passed in 1813 laying certain duties on retailers of wine, spiritous liquors and foreign merchandise, required parties in these businesses whose licenses expire on the 31st of that month to make application in writing for, and obtain, licenses previously to the 1st day of Jan. next. Owners or superintendents of stills or boilers intended to be used are required to make application for and obtain licenses previously to using them. Auctioneers or vendue criers were required to renew their bonds as they expired. For the purpose of entering carriages subject to the duty the Collector stated he or his Deputy James Scott could be met as follows:

At John Skeller's house, Innkeeper, Mt. Joy, Mon. Jan. 23, 1815.

At Philip Diller's house, Earl Twp., Wed. Jan. 25, 1815.

At John Passmore's house Innkeeper, Salisbury, Thurs. Jan. 26, 1815.

At John Patton's house, Unicorn, Fri. Jan. 27, 1815.

And, all the month at the Collector's office in Lancaster.

These entries had to be made according to the Act of Dec. 15, 1814. The Collector also had stamped paper which was required to be used by law, Bonds and bills of exchange, with or without discount, on hand, which could

be secured at his office. On and after Feb. 1, 1815 the tax on Liquor was 20c per gallon being an increase from 9c per gallon, the amount levied under the Act of Mar. 3, 1791.

On this date (Feb 1, 1815) was to become effective one of the most objectionable taxes, I believe, ever proposed by any legislative body—the tax on household furniture. The Act of Jan. 18, 1815 levied this tax on furniture and on many other chattels, of which the following are some principal ones:

Horses kept exclusively for saddle or carriage.

Gold and silver watches.

Pig iron.

Castings of iron.

Bar iron.

Nails.

Candles.

Moulds.

Hats & Caps.

Umbrellas and Parasols.

Cards.

Boots.

The provisions as regards household furniture required that all furniture kept for use, the value of which in any one family, excepting beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, and articles made in the family from domestic materials, shall exceed \$200.00, to be taxed as follows:

Furniture valued at from \$200.00 to \$400.00—\$1.00.

Furniture valued at from \$400.00 to \$600.00—\$1.50.

Furniture valued at from \$600.00 to \$1000.00—\$3.00.

This was scaled upwards to valuation of over \$9,000.00 in which case the furniture tax was \$100.00.

The rate on watches was as follows—\$2.00 on every gold and \$1.00 on every silver watch. The rates on the other articles named have not been made a part of this paper.

These taxes were considered outrageous. Of the household furniture tax one of Lancaster's citizens wrote as follows to the editor of the Lancaster Journal.

The law passed at the last session of Congress laying a tax on household furniture is the greatest encroachment that has ever been attempted on the civil rights and personal privileges of our citizens and contains among other infamous provisions, the following, which appears to have been expressly, if not exclusively intended to expose the interior arrangement of every family to the idle and malevolent curiosity of the world. Sect. 8 of the Act provides "and each Collector on receiving a list of furniture as aforesaid shall subscribe three receipts, on one of which shall be given a full and correct copy of such list, which list and receipt shall remain with the principal assessor and be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same." As this law was recommended and most probably drafted by our adopted citizen, Alex. James Dallas, late of the Island of Jamaica, at present by the grace of Thos. Jefferson, and, nomination of James Madison, Sec. of Treas. of the U. S. I may be permitted to ask that citizen, whether if a law had been passed in the year 1784 or for a number of years after his arrival in this country, requiring him to lay bare the interior of his household in like manner with his present bill of inquisition, he would not have considered it a gross infraction of the rights which he had just acquired? And, whether such a law might not have afforded to his political colleague and official predecessor, Albert Gallatin (for he too arrived as soon as 1784) an earlier occasion for exciting such an insurrection, as was produced by the denunciation, which he issued, under his signature at Parkinson's Ferry against any one who shall dare to aid or assist in execut.

ing the laws of Congress, laying a duty or excise on whisky. You would Mr. Editor certainly oblige your subscribers by publishing this odious law which takes from every citizen of the U.S., the privileges he has heretofore enjoyed of considering his dwelling house his castle. It is only by the exposure of such abominable despotism that a change of rulers can be hoped for. The editor stated, in reply, he would take an early opportunity to publish this most infamous law.

The insurrection which this writer charged Albert Gallatin with exciting was the Whisky Insurrection. As prominent as he was at that time, he nevertheless advocated resistance to the law imposing the tax on whisky. The term used "for he too arrived as soon as 1784" (Bolles's Financial History of U. S. 1789-1860, Page 108 and Page 203) refers to Gallatin's arrival in the U. S., having been born in Switzerland he arrived in this country in 1784. He was elected a U. S. Senator in 1793 but refused admission at this time on account of not having lived in this country long enough to become a resident thereof. He was Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S. under Jefferson.

It was estimated the furniture tax would produce very little money in Lancaster county as our farmers were generally men who think they can enjoy domestic comfort without a great amount of showy or costly furniture. Not many of them possess furniture to the value of \$200.00 exclusive of that exempt. (Lancaster Journal 4-14-1815.) 8

The War of 1812 was very unpopular. Some poet or near poet of Lancaster about election time, in Nov. 1815 wrote the following lines:

TAXES—TAXES

The election's o'er and now they come
Sound the trumpet, beat the drum
Americans rejoice—
We'll have to get our treasury full
Because we chose to fight John Bull
Which was a glorious choice.

However some relief was in sight as petitions were circulated in Lancaster for the repeal of these heavy burdens, which was later done. (Laane Journal 12-18-1815.)

The direct tax for 1815 was due early in 1816. The county was subdivided. Deputies appointed and the following itinerary arranged where the public of the county could attend to making payment. At the same time the duties on household furniture and gold and silver watches was due and could be attended to at the same places and dates. This itinerary may seem somewhat perfunctory but in giving it I may open thought along some other historical lines. The itinerary was as follows. Private houses unless otherwise indicated.

Sub-Div.	Comprising	Place	Date
1.	Boro. and Twp. of Lancaster and Manheim Twp.,	Lancaster office—	
			Feb. 14, 1816.
2.	Conestoga Twp., John Kendig's Inn—		Feb. 21-22, 1816.
	Daniel Moore, Principal Deputy		
	Conestoga Twp., Sam. Heiney House		Feb. 23, 1816.
	Manor Twp., Peter Burk's Inn—		Feb. 26, 1816.
	Manor Twp., Christ. Binkley's Inn—		Feb. 27, 1816.
	Manor Twp., Hasson's Tavern—		Feb. 28, 1816.
	Village of Washington		
	Hempfield Twp., Joshua Ring's Inn, Columbia—		Feb. 29, 1816.
			Mar. 1-2, 1816.
	Hempfield Twp., Jac. Gamber's house, Marietta Pike—		Mar. 4, 1816.
	Donegal Twp., Geo. Ross's Inn, Marietta—		Mar. 5-6, 1816.
	Donegal Twp., Jac. Bear's Inn, Maytown—		Mar. 7-8, 1816.

Mt. Joy Twp., Henry Moyer's Inn—	Mar. 12, 1816.
Mt. Joy Twp., Rich. Hillman, Elizabethtown—	Mar. 13-14, 1816.
Rapho Twp., John Guy's Inn—	Mar. 15-16, 1816.
Rapho Twp., John Bartruff's Inn, Manheim—	Mar. 19-20, 1816.
3. Drumore Twp., Jos. Showalter—	Feb. 15-16, 1816.
Drumore Twp., Wm. McCumsy—	Feb. 19-20, 1816.
J. Ramsey Martick, John Hart—	Feb. 21-22, 1816.
Deputy Martick, John Harris—	Feb. 23-24, 1816.
Little Britain Twp., Martha Campbell—	Feb. 26-27, 1816.
Little Britain Twp., Wm. Hutton—	Feb. 28-29, 1816.
Bart Twp., Nathan Thompson—	Mar. 1-2, 1816.
Sadsbury, Josiah K. Irwin—	Mar. 4-5, 1816.
Colerain Twp., Wm. Barkley—	Mar. 6-7, 1816.
4. Strasburg Twp., Mrs. Shade Strasburg—	Feb. 26-27-28, 1816.
Lampeter Twp., John Martin, Lampeter Square—	Mar. 4, 1816.
John Boyd Deputy.	
Lampeter Twp., Wm. Smith's Inn—	Mar. 5, 1816.
Leacock Twp., Sam Sheaffer—	Feb. 22, 1816.
Leacock Twp., Sam Garber—	Feb. 23, 1816.
Salisbury Twp., Barton Henderson—	Feb. 16, 1816.
Salisbury Twp., Isaac Smith—	Feb. 17, 1816.
5. Carnarvon Twp., John Jones, Churchtown—	Feb. 19-20, 1816.
Benj. Bauman, Deputy.	
Cocalico Twp., Jac. Stabley, Reamstown—	Feb. 20, 1816.
Cocalico Twp., Sam Brenisen Inn, Adamstown—	Feb. 21, 1816.
Cocalico Twp., Jac. Erb—	Feb. 28, 1816.
Cocalico Twp., Jac. Reddig—	Feb. 22, 1816.
Cocalico Twp., Dan Bard—	Feb. 27, 1816.
Cocalico Twp., Jos. Ulrich—	Feb. 29, 1816.
Also at house of said Deputy in Ephrata Twp.,	Feb. 23-24-26, 1816.
	—Mar. 1-2, 1816.
Jac. Adams, Deputy	
6. Earl Twp., Jac. Adams—	Feb. 23-24, 1816.
Earl twp., Isaac Ellmaker, New Holland—	Feb. 26-27-28-29, 1816.
Benj. Kreider, Deputy.	
7. Warwick Twp., Christian Hall—	Feb. 23-24, 1816.
Warwick Twp., Christian Summy—	Feb. 26-27, 1816.
Warwick Twp., Philip Roth—	Feb. 28-29, 1816.
Warwick Twp., John Bricker—	Mar. 1-2, 1816.
Warwick Twp., Geo. Plasterer—	Mar. 4-5, 1816.

In the Presidential campaign of 1816 the high Federal revenues were made a part of the contest as fought in this county. Some relief however was in sight as Collector Humes advised retailers that their licenses from and after Dec. 31, 1816 would be reduced to those rates under the Act of Aug. 2, 1813. Daniel Moore, principal assessor for the Collection District of Lancaster County, who had charge of the 2nd Sub-division of the itinerary above given, arranged an itinerary of the county in June 1816 for adjustments of assessments. These adjustments were to be made of June 1, 1816 and were necessitated through transfers of real estate, sale of slaves, change on residence, destruction of property by fire or otherwise, since the prior assessment. The most striking of these realignments was that on slaves regarding which Mr. Moore's notice stated 'that slaves that had been born, or had died, or run away or become useless since preceding assessment, necessitated an adjustment on the assessment. He gave an outline by which to list assessible property, as to slaves the outline was as follows:

10 slaves of the following description:—

Males—1 above 50 years, 4 between 12 and 50 years, 2 under 12 years.

Females—2 between 12 and 50 years, 1 under 12 years.

Valued at \$.....

The census of 1810 gave 44 slaves held in Lancaster county and in 1820, 21 held, so that it is shown the provisions relating to new assessments on them applied. The Collector's office at the time of this assessment of 1816 was on S. Queen St., Lancaster, 3rd door from the square.

Further relief from high duties was granted by an Act of Congress of Dec. 23, 1817 which authorized refunding of duties paid extending beyond Dec. 31, 1817, and stamps not used were to be refunded by Collectors if presented prior to May 1, 1818. Coll. Humes advised the citizens of the county accordingly.

Collector Humes was one of the most prominent men in Lanc. in his day (Lanc. Jour., 11-5-1819). In addition to his duties as Collector, he was one of a committee of five appointed Nov. 1, 1819 to examine the affairs of the Farmers Bank in this city. The committee reported the bank in a prosperous condition but thought quite a saving might be made in the expenses of the bank by cutting the salaries of its officers. He was sheriff of Lancaster county from Oct. 1808 to Oct. 1812. Was a captain in the war of 1812. A director in the Conestoga Navigation Co. Was Aid-de-kamp to committee of arrangements for the reception of Lafayette upon his visit to Lancaster and Chief Marshal of the procession conducting the arrival of this honored visitor to Lancaster, Wednesday, July 27, 1825. He was chairman of a meeting held in Lancaster, Nov. 7, 1829. celebrating Geo. Wolf's election as Governor. Also presided at a meeting held Mar. 16, 1831 in furthering James Buchanan for Vice Pres. of the U. S. He also was president of meeting held Friday, Feb. 1, 1833 at which time Lancaster county was aroused at the threatened secession from the Union by South Carolina. The citizens of the county were alive to the trend of affairs and the effect the action of South Carolina would have on the entire country and met to express their views and anxiety at the proceedings of the S. C. convention. The sentiment of this meeting was strong for the Union. Towards the latter part of his term of service as Collector an affair occurred which put him in an embarrassing position before the public. The Grand Jury of Lancaster in report to the Apr. 1829 term of Quarter Sessions Court stated inter alia, they have noticed with surprise allowances made to two former sheriffs of large sums of money which they believe was altogether illegal. They asked the Court to make inquiry into this matter and to require its return if such could be done under the law. One of these sheriffs was Jamees Humes. He explained the matter was the sum of \$333.00 compensation for summoning and returning the jurors for all courts during his term as sheriff. He paid this amount back to the county and the affair was settled. His life would make an interesting paper for this society and a valuable addition to its files. So far as I have been able to find none of the histories of Lancaster County make any mention of the activities of James Humes excepting Ellis and Evans and that only briefly of his being a captain in the War of 1812.

Due to the Collection of the Direct tax each year the estates of a number of persons who were unable to pay were sold by the Collectors. (Lanc. Journal 3-31-1820.) Certain swindlers took advantage of this condition and traversed several states pretending to be purchasers of such estates. In districts where estates had been sold, some of considerable value were knocked down by the Collectors for amounts as low as \$20.00. These swindlers pretended to hold deeds from the U. S. of such estates, claiming no plea could be offered against the title, and aimed to take advantage of persons in these unfortunate circumstances. Publication of the activities of

these swindlers was made and the residents of Lancaster county were warned and cautioned accordingly.

Thursday, Sept. 13, 1821 at 10.00 A. M. a meeting was held in the Lancaster Court house at which time several matters of public interest vital to the county were to be considered. Prior to the meeting notice was given that distillers particularly, were to attend. The subjects taken up were the matter of duty paid on globes of stills, and, the militia fines. In determining the tax on stills, the capacity thereof including that of the globe, was used as the basis. A Mr. Anderson, was the manufacturer and I believe the patentee of a condensing tube which was an improvement on the former style of still. Collector Humes held that the globes should not have been taken into consideration in determining the capacity of stills but the Hon. Commissioner of Int. Revenue overruled him. Under this construction of law the distillers of the county had paid from \$40,000.00 to \$50,000.00 into the U. S. Treasury. Mr. Anderson tested the validity of this ruling, the case being heard in the Circuit Court of the U. S., Phila, which resulted in a verdict in Mr. Anderson's favor. The meeting of Sept. 13, 1821 was to devise ways and means whereby the Lancaster Distillers could have the \$40,000.00 to \$50,000.00 refunded to them. Geo. Kinzer, Esq., acted as chairman and John Reynolds as Sec. A resolution committee consisting of James Buchanan, John Lintner, Michael Musselman, Jacob Sherer, and John Leman was appointed and the solutions pertaining chiefly to the refund of the taxes paid under the aforegiven ruling of the Comm. of Int. Revenue, and, the refund of the Militia fines to which I shall refer later, were adopted. It was brought out at the meeting that the amount of revenue collected by the General Government since the beginning of the last war (1812) in Lancaster County exceeded that collected in any other county in the Union and equalled that of some four or five states put together. Lancaster's share had been faithfully paid and since it was now held some was illegally exacted it should be returned promptly as in some sections of the U. S. revenues had not been collected to this day, as payments were not generally enforced throughout the Union, which was unjust to those compelled to pay. The following were named as Committee to draw up and circulate a petition to Congress, asking passage of a law authorizing the repayment of these taxes and fines

Geo. Kinzer, John Lintner, Henry Haines, Jr., Henry Bear, Robt. Elliott, Christian Metz, Jr., Michael Musselman, Henry Becker, John Landis, Coonestoga, Jacob Sherer, Joseph Musser, Jacob Stemon, Benj. Herr, Michael Keagerise, John Herr-Lime burner, John Leman, John Stauffer, Enoch Passmoree, John Hoover, Samuel Hathorn, Adam Bare, John Neff, Jr., Jacob Erb, John Shenck, Chicques, Jacob Mishy, Samuel Weidler, John Good, Esq.

Regarding the Militia fines on which action was also taken, it was shown that Lancaster county paid into the U. S. Treasury, or at least in that direction, about \$30,000.00. Some of these fines were said to have remained in the hands of the U. S. Officers, a number of whom were charged as defaulters in large amounts. It was also claimed that not one cent of this money had yet reached the U. S. Treasury and if refunded could be used in improving the Susquehanna river on the Lancaster county side. It will thus be seen that the improvement of the Susquehanna has been a question of long standing.

This meeting seemed to have a very potent effect on Congress. (Lancaster Journal, 2-1-1822.) The petition as to refund of taxes paid on globes of stills was presented to the Ways and Means Committee which reported favorably on the same, and on Apr. 26, 1822 a law was passed directing refund of this duty and Collector Humes who was still in office, notified the

distillers of the county to present their claims so they could be audited and proven as arrangements were being made for early refund.

The matter of the Militia fines was taken up in the U. S. Senate in the same Congress. Mr. Walter Lowrie, U. S. Senator from Penna., from 1819 to 1825 asked leave to introduce a bill to vest in the various states the right the U. S. had to all fines assessed for non-performance of militia duty during the war of 1812. Pennsylvania had a peculiar interest in this matter and the fines was a subject of much discussion. During that war 20,387 men had been asked for from Penna., but 21,926 were furnished and the citizens of Penna. felt they had done more than their duty in that respect, and it was felt that militia fines for delinquencies were uncalled for. Mr. Lowrie in introducing his bill advised the Senate that his action was based on a Lancaster, Pa., case as follows—Moore the Deputy Marshall at Lancaster, collected a fine from a Mr. Houston, delinquent militiaman, who after the fine was collected brought suit against Moore in the Court of Common Pleas. His objection was that part of the State law in the case was unconstitutional. The court sustained the objection and judgment was rendered against Deputy Marshall Moore. Writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court of Penna. The decision of the Common Pleas Court had raised quite an excitement and, was reversed. Writ of error then was taken to the U. S. Supreme Court. Mr. Lowrie recalled to the Senate the activities of Penna. in the war of 1812 and her attitude regarding the fines. His bill received first reading Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1822. The matter was taken up in the House of Representatives a few days later. Under date of May 4, 1822, Congress passed an Act carrying out the purpose of the bill introduced by Senator Lowrie which vested in the states all the right the U. S. had in the militia fines. It will be seen the meeting held in Lancaster, Sept. 13, 1821 exercised an active influence in the matter of the fines. Later an act was introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and passed, requiring the Auditor Gen. of the state to collect the militia money from the Deputies Marshall and to determine who the sureties were on their bonds, to see what the status was in cases of enforced collections from these defaulters as they were designated. The Legislature later demanded a statement of account from the Auditor Gen. of these fines.

Daniel Moore who as aforestated was the principal assessor for Lancaster Revenue District (Lancaster Journal, 6-9-1826) and Deputy Marshall apparently lost none of his influence through the suit against him by Mr. Houston to recover the militia fines, for he was appointed about June 1, 1826 Commissioner to take depositions at Lancaster in cases pending before the U. S. Circuit and Supreme Courts.

For many years up to the advent of prohibition a large portion of the cost of maintaining the Federal Government was derived from the tax on distilled spirits. The distillers of the county were cautious and zealously guarded their interests, particularly during the first few decades of the last century. The citizens of Donegal and Mt. Joy townships met Aug. 4, 1827 at the house of Geo. Redsecker, Esq., Elizabethtown, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Congress at the next session, to prevent the great importation of foreign spirits, as the low rate of duty on them worked to the disadvantage of the Lancaster county distillers and farmers and the revenues of the county were accordingly effected. Jacob Gish, Esq., acted as Chairman and Francis Boggs and Andrew P. Wilson as Secretaries. After making certain explanations of the conditions in respect to the effect the importation had on the county they resolved to call a meeting in Lancaster, as this was a matter effecting the entire county. This meeting was accordingly held at Lancaster, Wed. Aug. 22, 1827. The Lancaster meeting was largely attended, John Lightner was chairman, Jacob Hibshman and

N. W. Sample, Jr., Secs. Among the resolutions passed was the following—It is the opinion of this meeting that the importation of foreign distilled spirits should be either entirely prohibited or the duty upon its importation be raised to such a standard as would insure in a great degree the consumption of domestic distilled spirits in their stead and thus promote the agriculture of this county by increasing the demand for and raising the price of rye and corn. A committee was also appointed to draft and circulate a petition to present to Congress to this end. This is quite a comparison with 20th Century prohibition.

During Jackson's term as President consternation reigned in financial channels due to the revocation of the charters of the U. S. Banks, and, dangerously near resulted in Jackson's impeachment. Federal taxes are a vital part of Federal finances and akin thereto, being practically the basis of them but in spite of the trouble due to President Jackson's stand regarding the U. S. Banks no additional burdens were placed on the Internal Revenue officers as the U. S. Treasury's receipts from revenues in effect were greatly augmented by receipts from the sale of public lands in territories taken up for settlement.

In one of the years during the decade 1830 to 1840 the U. S. Treasury offices were practically entirely destroyed by fire. I did not make note of the exact date thereof, but due to this fact, there likely have been lost to posterity, figures showing receipts of Federal Revenues of Lancaster County during the years covered by this paper, excepting those which I have given.

The Secretary read the Reports of two meetings of the Executive Committee held during the month at which several resolutions were adopted which are the subject of the Society. As it has been found that the Library and Association are a unit, the Executive Committee has decided to move the Library to a new location. The new location is in the old building formerly occupied by the Library on the third floor and is a fine and comfortable place. The new location is in the old building formerly occupied by the Library on the third floor and is a fine and comfortable place. The new location is in the old building formerly occupied by the Library on the third floor and is a fine and comfortable place.

The President's appointment of the following Library Committee was approved: W. F. Warner, Mrs. Ida L. Hostetter, Miss Adeline B. Spindler, I. C. Arnold, Dr. D. F. Wagner, Rev.

A tentative program was suggested by the President with regard to the coming year. It was suggested that the Society should do by way of bringing to view the part that Lancaster played in the history of this period.

Ways and means were discussed as to how it is possible for the Society to enlarge its membership.

The following new members were elected at this meeting: Mr. F. H. Coyle, Millersville State Normal School, Millersville, Pennsylvania; Mr. Cyrus T. Lee, Secretary of Historical Society of Berks County, Reading, Pennsylvania; Miss Daisy L. Hutter, Marietta Avenue at West End Avenue, City; Mrs. J. W. Goodley, 101 Lancaster Avenue, City; Mr. Walter Wood, R. D. Beach Bottom, Pennsylvania; Miss Lora Wood, Beach Bottom; Dr. Charles K. Hahn, Quarryville, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Charles K. Hahn, Quarryville.

The paper for the evening was EARLY FEDERAL HISTORICAL OF LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, by Mr. C. H. Martin.

The discussion that followed was participated in by A. K. Hostetter, I. C. Arnold, R. D. Lantz, H. Frank Enghusen, and L. B. Hart.

Mr. Enghusen gave a short outline of the proceedings of the meeting at the State Federation of Societies at which Hon. Charles L. Lantz of Lancaster was elected President at Harrisburg.

Adjournment was at the usual hour.

Adeline B. Spindler, Secretary

Minutes of February Meeting, 1922

Lancaster, Pa., February 3, 1922.

The regular meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society for February was held this evening and was very well attended, members from other parts of the County being among the attendants.

The reading of the minutes was omitted as they are in part published in the pamphlets. The Treasurer's financial statement was read by the Treasurer, Mr. A. K. Hostetter. The Librarian's Report showed the following gifts and exchanges:

Bound Volumes—Bureau of American Ethnology, 35th Annual Report, Part 2; Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1921; The Story of Council Grove on the Santa Fe Trail from Mr. R. M. Armstrong; Pennsylvania Education Association 1916, 1917, 1918, 1920, 1921 from Miss Adaline Spindler. Pamphlets—A Tour to the Huguenot Countries and to the Battlefields of the Western Front; Technical Book Review Index, from the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Special Donations—Book of Psalms together with Hymns, compiled by Timothy Dwight, President of Yale, owned by Elizabeth Buchanan, mother of President James Buchanan, from Dr. D. S. Kurtz; Pamphlets of the Slumbering Groundhog Lodge of Quarryville, from Mr. D. B. Landis; Certificates for 28 Shares capital stock of the Lancaster Bank (John Gyger, April 8, 1848, June 13, 1849); 13 shares capital stock of the Lancaster Bank (William Hiester, April 17, 1856), from Mr. Herbert W. Hartman.

The Secretary read the Reports of two meetings of the Executive Committee held during the month at which several resolutions were adopted subject to the approval of the Society. As it has been found that the Library and Museum require a complete overhauling partly because the Museum is to be moved into a separate room recently rented opposite the Library on the third floor and as books and pamphlets up stairs and down are to be re-placed in the new bookcases secured for this purpose it was unanimously approved by the Society to close the Library for an indefinite period.

The President's appointment of the following Library Committee was approved W. F. Wornor, Mrs. Ida L. Hostetter, Miss Adaline B. Spindler, I. C. Arnold, Esq., D. F. Magee, Esq.

A tentative program was suggested by the President with regard to the coming sesqui-centennial as to what the Society ought to do by way of bringing to view the part that Lancaster played in the history of this period.

Ways and means were discussed as to how it is possible for the Society to enlarge its membership.

The following new members were elected at this meeting: Mr. F. H. Gaige, Millersville State Normal School, Millersville, Pennsylvania; Mr. Cyrus T. Fox, Secretary of Historical Society of Berks County, Reading, Pennsylvania; Miss Daisy I. Bitner, Marietta Avenue at West End Avenue, City; Mrs. T. W. Smedley, 533 Lancaster Avenue, City; Mr. Walter Wood, R. D. Peach Bottom, Pennsylvania; Miss Cora Wood, Peach Bottom; Dr. Charles E. Helm, Quarryville, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Charles E. Helm, Quarryville.

The paper for the evening was **EARLY FEDERAL REVENUES OF LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA**, by Mr. C. H. Martin.

The discussion that followed was participated in by A. K. Hostetter, I. C. Arnold, B. D. Landis, H. Frank Eshleman, and L. B. Herr.

Mr. Eshleman gave a short outline of the proceedings of the meeting at of the State Federation of Societies at which Hon. Charles I. Landis of Lancaster was elected President at Harrisburg.

Adjournment was at the usual hour.

Adaline B. Spindler, Secretary

HISTORY OF LANCASTER COUNTY'S HIGHWAY SYSTEM

PAPERS READ

By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1922

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

HISTORY OF LANCASTER COUNTY'S HIGHWAY SYSTEM FROM 1714 TO 1760, AND MAP.

By H. Frank Eshleman

LOCAL HISTORY CONTAINED IN THE EARLY QUARTER SESSIONS DOCKETS

Compiled by a Committee

Read by Miss Martha M. Bowman

VOL. XXVI. NO. 3.

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LANCASTER, PA.

1922

HISTORY OF LANCASTER COUNTY'S HIGHWAY SYSTEM

(From 1714 to 1760)

By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN

The writer purposes to set forth and to discuss herein, a history of the roads and highways of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania from 1714 to 1760, that being the scope of the records of the said roads contained in Dockets Nos. 1 and 2 (re-copied) of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the said County. Of course, the county not being in existence, prior to 1729, the only evidence and history of the existence of roads here, prior to that date, are found in the references made by petitioners for roads etc., stating how long such roads have been in use as "customary roads" etc. Then, too, part of the history, which shall follow, has been collected from the Road Records of Chester County, which contain the road proceedings in the laying out of several of our early roads, while we were part of Chester County. Such records go back to 1719.

We shall find in these records several references to "customary roads." These were roads, which sprang into being simply by being used as needed roads, without any legal proceeding being first resorted to in order to lay out the same. There is no doubt that there was, from the beginning, a considerable net-work of such roads and that many of those customary roads, have been in existence and in use to this day and have long since ripened into legal roads. "Old Peter's Road" was one of these. I shall also mention others as we go forward with this discussion. It will be apparent, also, that when the term of twenty-one years was well running along, at the end of which the "customary roads" would become "legal roads," many land owners began to fence up the wagon tracks or roads over their land and required the public to apply in a lawful manner, to have roads laid out. Several instances which will follow, in this paper, will prove this. It is noticeable, also, that the Scotch-Irish of Lower Lancaster County were more active in having roads laid out early than the Swiss were. Their tracts were not so large as those of the Swiss Mennonites of the central belt of the County. The cutting of their land was more keenly felt. They were more inclined to stand on their rights also. The Mennonite farms, containing 250 or 500 or 1000 acres, with allowances and generally rectangular or at least frequently so, the boundary lines of the farms were convenient places for "customary" driving. Then, too, the Swiss seemed much inclined to be neighborly among themselves and among their neighbors and accommodated one another without resort to legal process.

I desire, also to make it especially prominent that, practically all the roads laid out here, were called for (in the petitions to Court, to have them surveyed, etc.) for the purpose of access to churches and to mills. Next, in importance to these two objects, was the desire of access to markets. These three purposes and desires were the reasons for practically all of the early roads laid out. The mill was the most frequent reason given and the church next. The markets of Lancaster, Philadelphia, Christiana Bridge, near Wilmington, and of North East, at head of Chesapeake and of such places as Rock Run in Maryland, etc., were the objective points for purposes of trade.

Among the prominent mills were Buckley's and Moore's Brothers on Octoraro; Smith's (afterwards Groff's) on Beaver Creek about New Providence; Jacob Bear's (afterwards Myers') on Carter's Creek, at Oregon, Abey's, Stoneman's and others. These determined several roads. One or two forges had determining influences also.

The Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches also, put in calls for roads. The Mennonites did not appear to do so, though they had more churches than all other sects in the early days.

There are no calls at all, for any roads to get to "public houses" or taverns. And yet the public houses were among the most valuable and necessary places, used for transaction of public business, twenty years later in the Revolutionary War times. The reason is evident. There were no public houses of note until after the roads were first in existence. When the roads were well established, then the public houses sprang up on them, to accomodate those who used the highways.

Nearly all the towns of our county owe their existence and place of location to the mills and churches, which called the roads into being and which were important places at the termini of the roads. The villages sprang up at the termini and at the intersection of these roads (when the roads came into existence) and along their routes. This we should not forget. The mill was the most important improvement, at the beginning of our settlement in a civil sense and the millers were the lords of the land. We notice also, that the mills were not numerously built on the largest streams where the greater power could be had, but on the tributaries and on the smaller head waters. It was too costly to build dams on great streams and then, to, there was more fall in the tributaries and toward the head of the streams, farther up stream.

This treatise is accompanied by a map, illustrating where the 93 roads to be herein discussed are located. On the map, the year in which each road proceeding was begun, is indicated by the side of the road and the number of the docket and the page where the record is found, are also similiarly indicated. Thus a road laid out in 1730 and recorded in Docket 1, page 45 is indicated, on the map thus "1730-1-45." By this means any of the road records may be found in full on the docket, etc. The discussion herein is in abbreviated form—simply sufficient to identify the roads as they are today and to indicate who lived along their course and to give such other information as may enable the reader to grasp the story of our county's roads down to 1760.

The map is accurate. Though it is only nine inches square, it was first produced six feet square on a scale of 220 perches to an inch; and each road was carefully drafted upon a separate strip of paper on the same scale as the map from the courses and distances in the dockets set forth and then placed properly on the map. The end of each course in this line of the road was pin-pricked from the paper to the map. Care was taken, also to see that the "calls" for crossing of streams, township lines and other roads, and the "calls" for mills, hills, etc., in the records, should fall in the map at the proper places upon such streams, other roads, township lines, etc. This required all the streams large and small, etc., to be placed accurately on the map.

The map, with all the records drawn upon it and the towns etc., located and named, was photographed one foot square and finally half-tone plates were made 9 inches square from which the map was printed. The scale of miles in the large map was 220 perches to an inch and in the small one is 5 miles to an inch.

It is to be regretted that, a reading glass must be used to read the map, but it will amply repay any one interested in the subject to so see!

it, because a wealth of accurate information is contained on it and it is a complete key to the first two volumes of road proceedings of our County.

Finally I desire to call the reader's attention to the sentiment contained in the story of our early roads. Daily, all the people who moved about from place to place used these narrow avenues, either singly or in groups to govern their movements. Our property is private and those who desire to go from place to place, must use these avenues or high-ways to do so. Happy groups, on outings, picnics, weddings, etc., used them. Reverent groups going to places of worship used them, sad processions going to funerals used them. Ambitious people in quest of fortune, trade, etc., used them. Children by thousands tramped over them to school. In fact the life, activity, the heart throbs of the masses of the county used them for generations and we are using them today, (many of them) in the same place where our fore-fathers used them nearly 200 years ago; not in the same way, but not more joyously than they used them.

With this general discussion disposed of, I now enter upon a running history, in epitome, of the roads of our great county, from the beginning down to 1760. I hope to add at a future time those additional roads (at least the longer ones) which were laid out and opened, by law, from 1760 down to the Revolutionary War.

A brief history of the said roads in chronological order, will now be set forth.

1714—GREAT CONESTOGA ROAD

The earliest public road extending across Lancaster County, is that leading from the neighborhood of Christiana by way of the Gap, and north of Strasburg, by the Great Spring, through Willow street, on to Rock Hill, about 19 miles long. It was known as the Great Conestoga Road. It dates back to 1714 as a "customary road." It was the subject of public attention from 1721 onward and was formally laid out in 1734. Its history has been fully discussed in the pamphlet of June 1908, of our society's proceedings. Edward Daugherty lived on this road about six miles west of Gap and about two miles north-east of Strasburg. Daugherty's was the point from which an important road began, leading to Buckley's mill, on Octorara, about two and a half miles south of Christiana. Other intersecting roads also joined at Daugherty's. It is strange that a town did not begin to grow there.

West of Daugherty's about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, this road crossed Pequea creek at Haines' run or near it. This run retained its name down to 1824 at least, when it appears in Scott's map of Lancaster County, of that date. The crossing was about half way between Strasburg (western end) and Lampeter Square. It is near the site of the Edisonville light plant, above the old woolen mill, where the present trolley line crosses the Pequea. About two and one-sixth miles west of this Pequea crossing, the draft of the road calls for the "Great Spring". This spring is at the intersection of the late Big Springs and Beaver Valley Turnpike, with the old Conestoga road, and the point is about said distance, northwest of the specified Pequea Creek Crossing. It is known as the Herr Spring. There is another Big Spring on the same road about two-thirds of a mile nearer Pequea. These springs are sources of two of the small branches which form part of a considerable tributary of Mill Creek lying to the northward.

NOTE:—The author has had a map made similar to the one herein inserted, on a scale of 2 miles to an inch, ($22\frac{1}{4}$ by $22\frac{1}{4}$ inches in size and printed in contrasting colors), which may be had at the cost of production on application to him, at 48 North Duke street, Lancaster, Pa.

No other point is called for, on the draft of old Conestoga road west of Great Spring until the Conestoga creek is reached, at Postlethwaite's, now Rock Hill. Later this road was changed and shifted southward along a considerable distance so as to pass through Strasburg. This road was not a "King's Highway," such as were laid out by Council, but efforts to make it such were put forth in 1718. (See 2 Col. Rec. 43) and also in 1721 (See 3 Do. 142.) Yet the road was known as a "Great Road" and it was often before Council. Therefore in 1733 it is not surprising that it was called "the King's Road" below Edward Daugherty's" (Docket 1 p. 83) by the viewers. That they viewed the Great Conestoga Road is plain from page 73 of the same docket, where the petitioners ask for a road from "Conestoga Road below Edward Daugherty's". We have seen above that Daugherty lived on the Great Conestoga Road.

The petition for Great Conestoga Road may be found in re-copied Quarter Sessions Docket No. 1, p. 89; and the draft of the same on page 99. The dockets cited in this paper are the re-copied dockets and they are paged somewhat differently from the original dockets. The dockets will be cited simply 1 D, for docket No 1, 2 D, for docket No. 2, etc., followed by the page or pages intended.

In many cases the original petitions with the lists of petitioners may be found in the said Quarter Sessions files, but practically no early drafts can be found.

1717--OLD PETER'S ROAD

It is impossible to state when the Old Peter's Road became a well defined bridle road or wagon road across the northern part of our county. It was so named because Peter Bizellion, a French Indian trader used that course in conveying furs, etc., from the Susquehanna to Philadelphia.

He made application to be licensed as an Indian trader in 1712 (2 Col. Rec. 545) and by 1717 was a well-known trader and interpreter (3 Do. 13). Therefore, it is safe to say that by 1717, this trail had become a trader's road.

Its location is definitely fixed by being adopted as the boundary between the townships of Penn, Warwick and the Earls, on the north, and of the townships of East Hempfield, Manheim and the Leacocks on the south of it in the laying out of the original townships of our county in 1729. (See 1 D. 8 etc..) This locates the said road, west to the eastern branch of Chickies Creek. It is said in some old works that, west of the said creek, beginning at the Susquehanna river it lay where the present boundary between Mount Joy and the Donegal township is located and that then it ran eastward across Rapho, to the Penn and Hempfield Township line. The eastern end of the road (from the Salisbury Twp. line,) courses southeasterly and intersects the Provincial or Old Philadelphia road at or near Spring Garden.

Very little more need be said of it except to notice that in 1739 a road was laid out close by it, parallelling it and at intervals crossing and recrossing it, leading from Spring Garden in Salisbury to Penryn in Penn Township. (See 1 D. 300.) In the petition for review of this road, it is suggested by Court that Old Peter's Road may be used, no doubt as part of the course of the proposed new road (See 1 D. 293.) The petitioners refer to it as the "old road made and used in early times". Peter's road is another apt illustration of a "customary road." Peter Bizellion and his wife Martha, lie buried in Compass church-yard on the Lancaster County eastern terminus of the "Old Peter's Road."

1719--ROAD LOWER OCTORARA TO CHRISTIANA BRIDGE

The oldest road in Lancaster County laid out by order of Court is one recorded to August sessions 1719 of Chester County Courts. Lan-

caster County was then part of Chester County. The courses and distances of this road cannot be found now. But it began in the neighborhood of Peters Creek, near Susquehanna and trended eastward over the Conowingos near their junction, below King's Mill and on eastward across Chester County to the Christiana Bridge near Wilmington. It is referred to in the records as a road from the west side of James Askin's land, thence across Octorara and by the Meeting House, etc. It is No. 112, of the Chester County records. Rupp refers to it in a note, page 42 and says it extended through Lancaster County "to the fording place at Octorara at old Shawanastown, thence over Octorara along the Indian path, etc., Aug. sessions 1719". As it would lie on the same course occupied by a road running eastward across lower Conowingo we have marked only part of its course in the map.

1724—ROAD, HEAD OF PEQUEA TO NOTTINGHAM

In 1724 a road partly in now Lancaster County was laid out by the Courts of Chester County, beginning at a lime-stone rock, at the head of Pequea Creek. It may be found in Vol. 1, p. 156 of the Chester County Road papers, and its location is in a like manner indicated on the map. Its course is almost due south. It begins in now Salisbury Township and crosses the great Conestoga road 1100 perches or nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of its beginning point and about the same place it crosses into Chester County, through "White Oak Springs" and on to John Churchman's and about a mile farther south connects with the road from New Garden to Nottingham. It was nineteen and five-sixth miles long.

1726—ROAD CONESTOGA CREEK TO LAPPS (CO. LINE)

In the Chester County Court, in 1726, while we were yet a part of that county, a road was laid out from the Conestoga Creek beginning 20 perches below the point where the Cocalico enters near the line between Upper Leacock and West Earl Townships, and practically on the site of Old Peter's Road (See Volume 2, No. 6 of Original Papers.) It followed the general direction of the Peter's Road, but before crossing Pequea creek it struck quite south of Peter's road. This is apparent on the map. The course is south-eastwardly. After proceeding about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (780 p.) it reached Martin Bear's land, whose residence was about two miles east of Jacob Bear's mill at Oregon. About $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of Bear's on this road (1036 p.) Theodorus Eaby's land began and a mile farther on (321 p.) it crossed Mill Creek at Eaby's Mill. At a distance of 1361 perches farther on about $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles it reached Henry Cowan's land.

I here remark parenthetically that David Cowan in 1729 lived on Old Peter's Road at the point where Salisbury, Leacock and the present Earl Townships meet. I do not know what kinship he bore to Henry Cowan. He lived northeast of Henry. After proceeding southeastwardly beyond Cowan's about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles the road took an abrupt northeasterly course for nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Pequea Creek at Dan. Cookson's. It then proceeded south-eastwardly about four and three-quarter miles farther (1482 perches) to the county line, near Lapp's, below Compass. The course from Cowan's to Cookson's are 1177 perches in length.

The fact the Old Peter's Road, the Bear's Mill Road, the Road to Penryn and this road of 1726 all traversed the same strip of territory shows that there was great importance attached to and development in this section across the three valleys of Pequea, Mill Creek and Conestoga. The road we are considering is the earliest of the long roads, laid out by court in our region. Upper Conestoga was awake.

1729—ROAD, MOORE'S MILL TO WHITE CLAY CREEK ROAD

In 1729 inhabitants of Sadsbury then partly in both counties, petitioned for a road from Moore's Mill on Octorara to the road that leads to White Clay Creek. The same may be found in Docket A, page 22 of the Chester County records and it is known as No. 49 in volume 2 of Original Road Papers of that county. It is briefly set forth as beginning at Thomas Moore's Mill in Sadsbury Township and ending at a black oak by the road that leads to White Clay Creek landing. It lies in Sadsbury, Fallowfield, E. Nottingham and London Grove Townships. It led in a southeastern direction to White Clay Creek below Wilmington. I mention it here because it was part of the system of our roads leading to navigation on the Lower Delaware. Thos. Moore on Octorara was at or near our Christiana.

1729—ROAD SUSQUEHANNA RIVER TO COOKSON'S.

In 1729, while our Court was still meeting at Postlewaite's, inhabitants of the county declared in a petition to the said Court that a highway through Hempfield Township, from the first surveyed land near Susquehanna to Christian Stoneman's Mill and from the said mill to Daniel Cookson's at the head of Pequea, was necessary and they asked that viewers be appointed to lay out such road. The court appointed viewers, (1 D. 17). No report or return of the viewers appears of record. However as the Columbia region was settled before 1729, a "customary road" was surely in use, from the beginning. We shall, however, see that five years later, a road was formally laid out (1 D. 100) at this place.

In 1753 Conestoga Citizens petitioned for a review of a road from Christian Stone's Mills in Conestoga Township to Caleb Worley's on the Gap road in Bart Township and such reviewers were appointed. There is no record of a return of the original road (2 D. 4 & 8.)

1730—ROAD, TAYLOR'S MILL TO NORTH EAST

In February, 1730, Samuel Taylor, a miller, filed a petition in Court setting forth the necessity of a road from his mill to navigable water and that the head of North East is the most convenient for trade. He asked that viewers be appointed to lay out such road, and the court appointed such viewers. The petition sets forth that if the road applied for be laid out to the Great Road which goes to Henry Reynold's Mill in Chester County, that would suffice (See 1 D. 24). We cannot find any return or survey made by the viewers. Just where Samuel Taylor's mill was is not certain. Buckley's Mill, a short distance south of Christiana, was known as Taylor's Mill (2 D. 70) at a later date; but it is not the Taylor's Mill referred to at this date, 1730.

1730—ROAD, HEAD BEAVER CREEK TO OCTORARA CREEK

At the February Court of 1730, at Postlewaite's, various inhabitants of the county petition that a road may be laid out by Court from Beaver Creek west of John Kyle's along the valley to the bridge over Octorara Creek above Caleb Pierce's, through Sadsbury, to the County line (1 D. 23). The court appointed viewers and a road was laid out by them (1 D. 25). This road is very interesting. It is 10½ miles long. It lies through "the valley" and is near where the present valley road from Quarryville, past Middle Octorara Presbyterian Church and on to Green Tree and to Christiana, now lies. However, much of its course does not correspond with the present road. It begins in the neighbor-

hood of Carmargo and curves southeast into the Quarryville section and then on easterly through the valley. See its course on the map.

While the petitioners call the beginning point Little Beaver they refer to Big Beaver, because they specify the beginning to be west of John Kyle's. John Coyle's or (John Kyle's) is the northwest corner of Eden Township (1 D. 8.) and that point is on Big Beaver Creek. Little Beaver is a considerable distance northward and not in Sadsbury Township. None of the residents along the course of this road are noted, so that it does not mention Middle Octorara Church and therefore likely passed some distance away from it. That church was organized before this time. The ending point of the road is above Caleb Pierce's on Octorara. There is no way of locating this point, but the courses and distances set forth starting from the head of Beaver Creek, place it somewhere near where the present valley road reaches the Octorara, a mile or less below Christiansa and considerably north of the Noble road. It must not be confused with another road from head of Beaver (Smith's Mill) to Octorara which we will discuss later. (1 D. 308-314). The last named road trends almost due southeast, while the road we are now considering runs for most of its course somewhat north of east.

It may have been a part of this road which was complained of as of small use and as being burdensome in 1733 (1 D. 73). It began some where near or maybe above William Smith's mill on Beaver Creek. At any rate, at the court last mentioned the road laid out from Smith's Mill to David Templeton's on Octorara was said to be of small use and burdensome to the petitioners "many of the inhabitants of Sadsbury." It therefore seems that they were complaining of a road passing through Sadsbury and desired one extending southward from the upper Beaver valley instead of one running eastward. The viewers were ordered to decide whether a road to Rack Run (Md.) would be better than one to Octorara. The road complained of, however was one leading from Smith's Mill to David Templeton's on Octorara and not one leading to Caleb Pearce's. The viewers did not say they laid out the road to Pierce's, but they say they laid it out to Octorara (1 D. 25). The fact that they first swung southward and then struck north-east to Octorara, looks like an effort to accomodate people southward and people to the eastward.

1730—ROAD, SMITH'S MILL TO TEMPLETON'S ON OCTORARA

It is evidenced that there was a public road "laid out" from Smith's Mill at the head of Beaver Creek presumably across Sadsbury Township to David Templetons on Octorara. In 1733 many inhabitants of Sadsbury complained that this road is useless and burdensome and they asked to have a road laid out from said Smith's Mill to Rock Run in Maryland (1 D. 73). The court appointed viewers and directed them to determine whether such a road will supply the one they complain of. The road they ask for would likely trend south-easterly perhaps down west branch of Octorara and there meet a main Chester County road to or toward Rock Run. It seems that instead of an outlet to the east from Smith's Mill, they desired one to the southward. The application was evidently made by a large petition. The original petition cannot be found nor is the same copied in the docket.

1732—ROAD, DONEGAL CHURCH TO LANCASTER

There seems to have been a lull of about two years subsequent to 1730 in road application after that praying for a road beginning at the head of Beaver Creek was made. The Donegal section of the County

next applied, in 1732 (1 D. 58). The road prayed for here was to be come a section of the future Great Road from Harris Ferry to Lancaster. The record sets forth that divers inhabitants of Donegal petition that persons may be appointed to view and lay out a road from the Meeting House in Donegal to the town of Lancaster. The court appointed viewers. The records do not disclose any report made. Later there was a road from Logan's Ferry on Susquehanna leading by Donegal Meeting House to the Main Harris Ferry and Lancaster Road (2 D. 24). This was in 1742. It was not an out-growth of this application of 1732 and therefore it will be treated as a separate road. Whether for 10 years after 1732 these people used a "customary" road to Lancaster, we cannot tell; but from the silence of the record they likely did so.

1733—ROAD, SMITH'S MILL TO ROCK RUN

It is evident that Rock Run in Maryland was a very important point, to the growing population of central Lancaster County and especially to those of the south-central and southern sections. It was a point on one or more of the Great Roads of Maryland, leading to Christiana Creek near Wilmington to the eastward; and to north-east at the head of "navigable waters" on Chesapeake as many references show.

William Smith owned a mill at the head of Beaver Creek at or near present New Providence, at least a distance farther down the stream than Carmargo. It was in Martie Township (1 D. 73) now Providence.

At May Court 1733, he and divers others of his neighboring inhabitants petitioned for a public wagon road from his mill to Rock Run in Maryland for the encouragement of trade. They set forth the great necessity for such road. The court appointed viewers to lay out such road if they saw fit; but there is no report on file of their action. They may have refused it. It was not until four years later in 1737 (1 D. 241) that a road was laid out passing not far from Smith's Mill to or near Rock Run. It was the Great Lancaster to Mount Pleasant Road, over 23 miles long.

At this same court another petition was presented in connection with this road application signed by "many of the inhabitants of Sadsbury township complaining that a road already laid out from Smith's mill to David Templeton's on Octorara was useless", and they ask that this road substitute it. There is no record of a road so laid out unless it be that above referred to from Beaver to Octorara (1 D. 25). However there was such road and it seems to have been one "laid out" and not a "customary road". Just where David Templeton's was on Octorara there is no means of stating accurately.

1733—ROAD, DOUGHERTY'S ON CONESTOGA ROAD TO BUCKLEY'S ON OCTORARA CREEK

One of the most important early Mills was James Buckley's on Octorara Creek, about 2½ to 3 miles south of Christiana. It was the terminus of several roads. It was afterwards, (circa 1749) known as Taylor's Mill, as we have said. James Buckley and his family of Sadsbury must not be confused with the later iron-master, Buckley of Salisbury at Buckley's Forge. James was a miller. In 1731 James Buckley was granted a warrant for 200 acres and allowances on Octorara Creek, (Vol. 19 of 2nd Series of Pa. archives p. 762) to build a mill "as well for merchants as the country trade." It was surveyed to him where he had already built a mill on Octorara Creek (Taylor Misc. Vol. 15, No. 3083.) His patent for the land is found in Patent Book A, Vol. 6, p. 362 and it describes the land as partly in Lancaster and partly in Chester

Counties. It is bounded on the west "on the skirt of a barren mountain and on the south by John Devore's land". I cite this simply because of the importance of the old mill property.

At May Court 1733, James Buckley (Miller) and many of the neighboring inhabitants petitioned the court praying a public wagon road be laid out from Conestoga Road below Edward Daugherty's to said Buckley's mill on Octorara, and it being made appear to court that the mill is likely to be of considerable advantage to the inhabitants of the county, the court appointed viewers to lay out such road if they saw fit. Among the viewers was Buckley's neighbor John Devor (1 D. 73).

The viewers made their report to November Court (1 D. 83) setting forth the courses and distances of the survey, but not mentioning any intervening points. It was nine miles long. It is described as a road from the "King's" road, below Edward Daugherty's to Octorara near James Buckley's Mill. I call attention to this point because the "King's" road here means the Old Conestoga Road and not the Provincial Road or King's Highway from Lancaster to Compass church, etc. I have mentioned before why the word "King's" was used. It is well known that Daugherty did not live on the King's Highway, but on Conestoga Road. Indeed the King's Highway was not completely laid out at the time this Buckley road report was signed. Adoption of it was filed at this same court (1 D. 84).

1733—KING'S HIGHWAY—LANCASTER TO COMPASS CHURCH

The "King's Highway" has been fully written up in the proceedings of our Society and much cannot be added. It begins at Lancaster Court House and extends by an almost straight line eastwardly to the county line and on to Philadelphia. Not many points or owners of land are set forth on the draft (which appears in Vol. 3, Colonial Records, p. 521) except Conestoga Creek, Mill Creek, Cat Trail Run and Octorara.

This highway was laid out by the Provincial government and not by the County Courts as common roads were laid out. The report of the survey and draft was made to Council. After this was done, it was confirmed by the Governor and Council. The action was certified to the Quarter Sessions Court inter alia of Lancaster County (1 D. 84) and the court ordered the road to be forthwith cleared and rendered commodious. Orders were issued to the several supervisors to open and clear the road on the north side of the marked trees at least 30 feet wide to grub the under brush 15 feet wide and make bridges over swamps to make it safe and passable for wagons.

1734—ROAD, GAP TO CONESTOGA (RELOCATED)

At February Court 1734, upon the petition of many inhabitants setting forth that there had been a public road laid from the Gap to Conestoga and had for near twenty years past been found very convenient for the inhabitants, but that it was not confirmed by authority and was liable to continual alteration and was almost impassable for want of repair; asking for appointment of viewers to lay it out by courses and distances and to make alterations and to extend it on from Pastlewaite, to Blue Rock on Susquehanna, viewers were appointed. (1 D. 90.) These viewers made report, setting out courses and distances to May Court 1734 (1 D. 99). All these proceedings and the complete history of this road appear in our Society's proceedings as we have before stated.

1734—ROAD, HARE'S MILL TO GREAT SPRINGS

At May Court, 1734, many inhabitants, frequenting Hare's Mill on Pequea asked for a road to be laid out from the Great Spring, on the

Conestoga and Gap road, to the said mill. The court appointed viewers (1 D. 98). This jury reported they could not agree nor perfect the road (Do. 107). The proceeding was not completed at this time. In 1736 the viewers were ordered to proceed and finish their task (D. 132). A little later (Do. 188) the viewers made report that they laid out a road from the said King's road leading from Conestoga to Gap, to Emanuel Hare's mill and their report was judged deficient and imperfect accordingly other viewers were appointed. This road case was appealed to the Supreme Court and finally confirmed by that Court (Do. 216.) There are, however, no records at all of a return made by the viewers nor of any other proceedings in existence anywhere as to it. It seems to have been the present Hunsecker's Mill, once Haverstick's, which was then owned by Emanuel Hare. The road was apparently what was afterwards a part of Big Springs and Beaver Valley Turnpike. (See map.)

1734—ROAD, WRIGHT'S FERRY TO LANCASTER

In 1734 John Wright, Esq., filed a petition in Court setting forth that formerly a petition signed by many inhabitants was presented to Court asking that a road be laid out from Lancaster to Susquehanna near Wright's plantation, which petition was approved; but as there was no established ferry, it could not be known where to lay it out, and it was deferred. But the Governor, having since issued a patent for said ferry, and appointed a place of landing on said Wright's land, viewers were therefore asked for and the same were appointed. (1 D. 89).

At May Court, same year, (1 Do. 100) the viewers made a return to Court that they laid out said road and returned a draft of it. The court approved the same. The courses and distances are not recorded and the draft cannot be found. However they state that it began on Susquehanna at the dividing line between Wright and Blunston. There is no record of the first proceedings in this road case, the proceeding which Wright in his petition refers to.

1734—ROAD, KING'S MILL TO OCTORARO.

At May Court, 1734, viewers who had theretofore been appointed presented their return of a road from James King's Mill to the County line at Octoraro. This road was only about six miles long, but all the Conowingo region where it traversed was a very active district at this time, (1 D. 98). The petition for this road was filed at February Court, (Do. 90). They asked that the road lead to the Nottingham road that leads to Christiana Creek. The report refers to the Conowingo as Little Conowingo. This is an error, since King's Mill was on Big Conowingo, as many references prove. One of the points called for is a branch of Raccoon Creek. This call will correspond with the position of Raccoon Creek if Big Conowingo be taken as a starting point. Raccoon Creek is still called by that name in Scott's Map of 1824; and it is so known to this day. Later this road was reviewed and, in fact, another road made of it, crossing the Octoraro, farther south, at Mile's Ford. (See D. 132 and 228).

1734—ROAD, GAP TO JACOB BEAR'S MILL.

At May Court, 1734, a petition of the inhabitants of Leacock Township was presented, setting forth the necessity of a road from Richard Beeson's land to Andrew Moore's mill on a branch of Octoraro in Chester County, and asking for viewers to lay out such road. They were appointed and ordered to lay out a road from the King's Road to Philadelphia, (Old Philadelphia Provincial Road) to the Conestoga road. (1 D. 89). These viewers reported at the August Court (1 D. 107) that they

deferred acting and prayed that other persons be appointed and that alterations should be made in the order of Court. The Court appointed others and ordered them to lay out a road from Great Conestoga road to King's road and crossing the same to extend the same northwardly near the south corner of Richard Beason's land, (in order to accommodate a meeting house for worship), and from thence, if need be, to Jacob Bear's mill.

This Jury of View evidently made a report to November Court, which must have been displeasing and unsatisfactory, because at the same Court, (1 D. 110) in a petition stating that a road had been laid out "from Conestoga Road to Richard Beason's land" a number of inhabitants pray that a review of the same may be had, and viewers were appointed to alter it if necessary and to extend it to Jacob Bear's mill.

It would seem that these viewers were prematurely appointed and that they or others, were appointed at February Court, 1735, or that they made a report to February Court, 1735, and other viewers were appointed for another review at that same February Court because, in May 1735, (1 D. 123) reviewers who state that they were appointed at February Court to review the said road, make return of the courses and distances of a road from a branch of Octoraro Creek to Conestoga road and from the Conestoga road near Gap to Bear's mill. The reason the matter is indefinite is that, the record of the February, 1735 sessions is entirely missing from the docket.

Before discussing this important road further, we call attention to the fact that this Richard Beeson's tract is different from that of Richard Beeson's or Booson's, whose farm was made the point at the head of Muddy Creek, forming the western end of the artificial line which marked, in part, the northern boundary of the Drumores. (1 D. 8) This Beeson was one-half mile west of the southwestern corner of present Providence Township. The Richard Beason mentioned in the draft of the road in question, lived near the Provincial Road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia.

Then, too, it seems that near the point last mentioned, that is, after crossing King's Highway and on to Beason's, a meeting house was to be accommodated by the proposed road. The meeting house nearest that point at that date was Heller's Reformed church, south of Mechanicsburg.

The road returned in this case consists of two parts, (1 D. 123) The viewers recite the order of Feb. 5, 1734, as their authority. The record does not show any order granted at that Court, for this purpose. They, perhaps, mean February 1734-5. Yet the first Court day was February 4th, that year. The order may have been issued on the 5th. That record is missing. The first part of the road begins at a branch of Octoraro Creek in the County line below John Minshall's and proceeds about 100 perches to a road laid out from Francis Jones' to Philadelphia, and then they laid out the balance beginning at Conestoga road near Gap and proceed to Jacob Bear's mill. The Francis Jones' road is not on record anywhere. It seems to have been a link in connecting the point on Octoraro, stated with the Gap road, which, after it reaches the Gap, proceeding from the west, strikes sharply southeast to Minshall's.

These viewers, also note that a former road was laid out from the Conestoga Road to the Provincial Road, for they say they have made several alterations. As they proceed from their starting point "near the Gap", where they note John Jones' land then proceed northwest 850 perches, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles to Samuel Blythe's land; and then about one-

third mile farther to Pequea Creek; after passing Humphrey Fullerton's and Samuel Blythe's land at Pequea Creek, and Alexander Davidson's, who lived near-by, striking more nearly west, they cross the Provincial Road, 700 perches or two and one-fifth miles farther on. Then striking northwest about 2 miles, Hatwell Vernon's residence is reached near our present town of Mascot or Monterey. Then 786 perches farther on—a little less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles—they reach Mathias Taylor's land in the neighborhood of Mechanicsburg, and 820 perches, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther on in the same northwestern direction, they reach the Conestoga Creek, and 266 perches farther, or about three-quarters of a mile in Manheim Township, on Carter's Run, they reach Jacob Bear's mill, in the present town of Oregon.

In 1772, this road was ordered opened 30 feet wide, (Docket 1772 p. 108, copied). This was done on a petition of the inhabitants of Manheim, Leacock, Warwick and Earl. It was then an important road "from the County line to Jacob Bear's (now Martin Myers') mill in Manheim Township." (See Carter's Creek referred to, 1 D. 293.)

1734—ROAD, POSTLEWAITE'S TO BLUE ROCK AND WRIGHTS

At November sessions 1734, John Emerson and others, petitioned for a road to be laid out from John Postlewaite's to the Susquehanna River at Blue Rock and on up the river to Wrights Ferry into the Lancaster road. Viewers were appointed. There is no record of a report made by them but we know such a road was laid out. It became the Columbia and Washington Borough Turnpike later. The portion from Postlethwaite's to Blue Rock is also very ancient (1 D. 111.)

1735—ROAD, WHITEHILL'S TO COUNTY LINE.

At February Court 1735 (1 D. 116) James Whitehill, an ancestor of one of our future Congressmen in Salisbury petitioned for a road from the Provincial Road to his house. Viewers were appointed to lay out a road from the county line where the road to Clerk's Mill crosses the same to said Whitehill's. At next Court the report was made accordingly, (1 D. 123). The course is from Whitehill's east—northeast 612 perches or less than 2 miles to the County line near John Miller's, that is near Compass. I note this road only because of the importance of the man. We shall see later that Whitehill also had property near Pequea Presbyterian Church. Or perhaps it was another Whitehill. There was a John Whitehill in that neighborhood.

1735—ROAD, SNAVELY'S (SCHOENECK) TO CAMPBELL'S FORD.

At May sessions 1735 the inhabitants of Cocalico petitioned for a road from Jacob Snavely's near Schoeneck or Gockley, past Kitzmiller's Creek to Campbell's Ford on Schuylkill in order to join a public road in Philadelphia County (1 D. 122). Viewers were appointed and at next Court they made a return of the same (1 D. 132.) They begin at Jacob Snavely's near the present town of Schoeneck or Gockley's in Cocalico Township and after laying out several courses and distances in a general north-eastern direction 2034 perches or about 6 miles, they reach Kitzmiller's Creek in Berks County; then proceeding by irregular courses northeast at a distance of about 5 miles (bee line) they cross a branch of Big Muddy Creek, a few miles west of Reading. Then they change the course sharply south-east by irregular courses and distances about six miles (bee line) and then by several courses and distances curving south-

ward but terminating at the eastern end of an east north-east bee-line 7 miles long, they reach the Schuylkill river at Campbell's Ford near present Birdsboro.

1735—ROAD, ALEXANDER'S TO MILES FORD

At August sessions 1735, the inhabitants of Drumore petitioned for a road from James Alexander's to Octoara Creek at Miles Ford to join a road in Chester County, leading to Christiana Creek. The court appointed viewers to lay out the same if they saw fit (1 D. 132.)

There does not seem to have been any return filed by these viewers, as far as the records shows; or perhaps they make report against laying out said road and it was not considered necessary to record the said return.

In a return made in August 1739 of a road laid out from the Lancaster road by Chestnut Level Presbyterian church and on to Peter's Creek it appears that Jedediah Alexander lived three and two-third miles south of Chestnut Level church and 216 perches north of Caleb Pennell's on Peter's Creek; (1 D. 266). Hereafter it will be shown that this road was practically a first attempt to lay out a road actually laid out in 1738, (1 D. 232) from Pennell's near Alexander's toward Octorara.

1735—ROAD, HEAD OF PEQUEA TO KING'S MILL ROAD.

At August Sessions 1735 (1 D. 132) the inhabitants, "toward the head of Pequea Creek" petitioned for a road to be laid out from the south side of the Mountain above William Willson's, to the King's road, for convenience of Church, mill and market, and John Mendenhall, Jacob Miller, Nathan Evans, John Miller, Jacob Gault and John Cowan were appointed viewers. I mention these names because the location of this road not being given and no return appearing in the records of any view or survey, by the viewers, the names of the viewers indicate the place of the proposed road as the court always appointed viewers in the immediate neighborhood. Very frequently it appointed some on the jury, whose land would actually be crossed by the road. Mendenhall and Evans owned adjoining tracks at the southwest corner of Caernarvon. Mendenhall really across in Earl, Gault was in the same neighborhood, John Miller, and John Cowan, were in Salisbury to the south. The road must have been wanted for Bangor or Compass or for Pequea church. Later roads for these purposes were laid out. It may be that the Evans Mill road of 1736 (1D 146-157) was the final result of this application.

1736—ROAD, GAP TO BUCKLEY'S MILL.

At February Court 1736 (1 D. 146) James Buckley and inhabitants about head of Pequea, petitioned that a public road might be laid out at the Gap to Buckley's Mill. It was ordered that viewers which are appointed, to view the same.

At the May Court following the said viewers reported a road (1D. 155) beginning at Buckley's Mill road near James Long's house, by courses and distances, almost due north two-thirds of the way and then about, north 30 degrees east, to the King's road, by Francis Jones, who as we have seen before lived on or near Conestoga road (1 D. 123) the whole length being about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

No places are mentioned in the course of this road. Its length required, that it be located west of the Gap because east of the Gap the Conestoga road at its Christiana terminus, approaches within 3 miles of Buckley's. We also saw in 1 D. 123 that Jones lived a short distance west

of Gap. This road's northern terminus was practically as the viewers say "at the Gap."

Its Southern terminus seems to have been in what is now the Noble Road and it passed from the Gap southward about midway between Smyrna, on the west and Nobleville on the east and then a short distance east of Coopersville. A continuation of it reaches the Octoraro at Steelville. (See Bridgen's, Atlas 1864).

1736—ROAD, EVANS' MILL TO CHESTER COUNTY LINE.

The inhabitants of Caernarvon at February sessions 1736, petitioned for a road from Nathan Evans' Mill to the "New Church" to the county line and requested that it be divided into two parts toward the east end to answer a road to be extended through Chester County to Samuel Nutt's and the other to answer a road to be extended from the County Line in Philadelphia, (1 D. 146). At next Court (1 D. 157) these same inhabitants asked for a review of the above road and for alterations of it.

At the August sessions (1 D. 169) the petitioners complain that the road is incomplete and that a review was ordered and that the review disregarded the road petitioned for, entirely and it was stated that debates had arisen. A petition from most of the blacksmiths who deal at Samuel Nutt's for their iron, of Lancaster County was also presented to Court.

Upon this the Court ordered another review of the road and that the viewers carefully determine whether the eastern extension shall cross the Conestoga Creek at Thomas Morgan's Bridge according to the first return—(Morgantown) or more to the northward over the forks according to the last return. The records do not show any further steps. The application for this road seems to have been dropped. The Lancaster and Coventry Iron Works Road, a King's Highway being laid out a year or two later made this application unnecessary. 4 C. R. 267. This application was for a road extending eastwardly. In 1752 another road was laid from said Evans' Mill southwardly to the County Line (2 D. 86).

1736—ROAD, CHESTNUT LEVEL TO BUCKLEY'S MILL.

At the February Court 1736, the inhabitants of Chestnut Level petitioned for a necessary road leading from said Chestnut Level to James Buckley's Mill (1 D. 146). William Smith, Alexander Sewright, John Caldwell, Joseph Long, John Robinson and John Stewart were named viewers.

There is no return made by this jury of view. But at the next Court there is a return of a road from Sewright's to Buckley's Mill road, and it recites that the return is made pursuant to an order directed, at the last Court. This beginning point was not the present well-known Chestnut Level, but a locality near Carmargo, in Eden Township. See 4 col. Rec. 313, where it is stated that John Kyle lived at Chestnut Level. Kyle's farm was at the northwestern corner of present Eden Township. (1 D. 8.) A road from Chestnut Level to Mechanics Grove could, from that point, enter the Sewright road to Buckley's. 1 D. 157.

1736—ROAD, SEWRIGHT'S TO BUCKLEY'S MILL.

At May sessions 1736, there was filed a return by a jury of road-viewers of a road leading from Alexander Sewright's to James Buckley's

Mill (1 D. 157). The viewers state that their report is made pursuant to an order, issued to them at last Court. But no such order appears.

The courses and distances first extend roughly south by east about 2 miles (612) perches)—then due east 1068 perches or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; then "along an old road" either 36 perches or 304 perches, east by north, then due east 398 perches about a mile, then northeast by east by several courses, 1270 perches or 4 miles to Buckley's Road. The whole course is $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

These courses and distances place Alexander Sewright in the neighborhood of Carmargo or New Providence—near Smith's Mill etc. Sewright's appointed as a viewer on the Gap to Buckley road discussed above (1D. 146) would indicate he lived in the Pequoa Valley or toward Buckley's. The Quarter sessions index seems to regard this as the road from Chestnut Level to Buckley's, petitioned for at February 1736 Court; (1 D. 146) but the courses and distances clearly forbid that. If the first 2 miles extended northward instead of southward, this might be true.

This road begins as we have stated, somewhere near the head branches of Beaver Creek, then goes south by east about two miles south of Quarryville and then turns at right angles eastward near the line between Colerain, Eden, Bart and then proceeds east by north to the Octoraro, about, Nobleville. The latter half of it, corresponds somewhat with the "Noble Road" and is considerably south of the "Valley Road." The "Old Road" which it passes over, in part was likely a "customary" road. The angle where it turns from south to east seems to be about 2 miles from present Mechanics Grove. The map illustrates its location as called for by the return of the viewers. It is the same as the preceding one just described, beginning at Chestnut Level, near Carmargo.

1736—ROAD, PETER FIERRE'S TO JAMES WHITEHILL'S LINE.

At May Sessions 1736 the inhabitants of Sadsbury Township petitioned for a road from Peter Fierre's land near Isaac Lefever's to the road laid out from James Whitehill's to the County line. Viewers were according appointed (1 D. 156).

At next Court when return was made (1 D. 169) though the courses and distances are not stated Samuel Blythe and Hugh Gilliland filed a petition objecting that the road was laid out over their land to their injury and they asked a review to be ordered and it was so done. At the November Court the proceeding was continued (1 D. 183). At the February Court 1737 the report was made and it was named a Road from Peter Fierre's land to James Whitehill's Line. The Whitehill end of the road as laid out is "where a road formerly laid out from a public road to the County line," ends. The road begins in Fierre's land and extends southward 526 perches slightly eastward to Samuel Blythe's land, about one and two-third miles. We have seen Samuel Blythe had land on Pequoa Creek (1 D. 123) near western boundary of Salisbury township.

The road then passes through Christopher Griffith's, Stephen Cole's, Robert Hoar's, Hugh Gilliland's and to James Whitehill's land a whole distance from Fierre's of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It ends at or near Provincial Road near County Line. At least James Whitehill declares, in an early road petition that he lives two miles from Provincial Road. He had land near Pequoa Church.

1737—ROAD, PEXTON TO PHILADELPHIA (Clay & Hinkletown Pike).

On March 24, 1737 report was made to the Governor and Council that the Pexton Road was laid out and they approved it and it became a "King's Highway" (4 Col. Rec. 181) We of Lancaster County know this road as the old Downingtown and Harrisburg Pike or locally the Clay and Hinkletown Pike. The courses and distances may be found fully set out in the said volume of the Colonial Records. It begins at Harris' Ferry and ends at Downingtown, being 68½ miles long. It strikes Lancaster County at the northwestern corner of Elizabeth township about three miles northwest of Brickerville. At Brickerville it crosses the Lancaster and Tulpyhocken road, laid out, as we shall see in 1742 (1 D. 327). About three miles east of Brickerville, it passes through Clay at the boundary of Clay Township where it crosses over Middle Creek, as called for, in the draft; then continuing southeast about five miles, it crosses Cocalico, as called for in the draft now at Ephrata. Here it also crosses the Bear's Mill and Tulpyhocken Hill, Road, laid out in 1748 (2 D. 59 and 62). It then proceeds in the same general direction southeast through Murrell, to Hinkletown, a distance of about four miles and crosses the Conestoga at the latter place; about five miles farther on it reaches Blue Ball and passes through East Earl, Fetterville, Sorrel Horse, Beartown and near Cambridge to and across the Chester County line. At Blue Ball it crosses another "King's Highway", the Lancaster and Coventry Iron Works' Road known in part as the New Holland Pike laid out in 1738 by Councils (See 4 Col. Rec. 267). The draft does not mention any of the owners of land along the way. It mentions all the main streams. Where it approaches Caernarvon Township; it mentions Cedar Run and then Evans' Run and then nothing more 'till the Chester County line is reached. Evans' run is in the southwestern corner of Caernarvon Township and Nathan Evans' Mill was on it, which was the terminus of another road laid out in 1752 (See 2 D. 86). Cedar Run is mentioned as 339 perches west of Evans' Run or about one mile and is near Cedar Lane station on Downingtown Railroad.

1737—ROAD, LANCASTER AND MOUNT PLEASANT.

At August Court 1737 (1 D. 205) the inhabitants about Drumore Township filed a petition setting forth the necessity of a road to lead from Conowingo Creek in said Township to Lancaster. Viewers were appointed to lay it out. Drumore at that time included all of Little Britain and Fulton Townships At February Court 1738 Drumore was divided so that the southeastern half by a line described be called Little Britain (1D. 221).

A road, apparently was laid out and returned by the viewers, but there is no record of the same, in the docket or files. There is, apparently, no term missing from the docket, but the minutes are not complete records of each session. At May Term 1738 inhabitants of Conestoga and Martie Townships filed a petition setting forth that a road had been laid out from Lancaster to Rock Run, and that it was laid out to their disadvantage and they ask for a review. Such a review was ordered. (1 D. 227). These reviewers also made a return of their proceedings and then the inhabitants of Conestoga and Lampeter filed objections, at August Court 1738 and asked another review, which was ordered (1 D. 233. The first eleven miles at the Southern end were already opened and the Court did not include that part in this second review (1 D. 233).

At February Court, 1739 a return was finally made of the road (1 D. 241). In the return they recite that a return was made to February

Court 1737 and confirmed and ready to be opened etc., and that certain alterations were ordered and that they have made a final review of the same. Then the courses and distances are therein set out. They begin at the top of a hill called "Mount Pleasant" in Little Britain Township and passing northward at a distance of one and a quarter miles it passes Abraham Cullet's plantation, the next place called for is the "eleven miles" tree; then going seven-eighths of a mile farther it reaches the dwelling places of George Caldwell and Andrew Cunningham, and one & one-fourth mile farther on Richard Duggan's house, at the 13 Miles Tree; it then proceeds on northward and the next call is the 16 miles tree a little less than two miles south of Pequea Creek. It then crosses Pequea Creek "below John Byers's" which is in the neighborhood of Byerland Mennonite Church. It then continues northward along the line between John DeHoff and Samuel Myers and by the west side of Martin Kendig's plantation (part of it now John B. Kendig's farm) and by John Newcomers, Jacob Snavelly's Christian Ferree's Charles Pippin's, George Gryter's and Christian John's in all about 4 miles (1310 perches) from Pequea Creek crossing to Mill Creek, crossing at now Pugh's Mill. Thence it proceeds by Philip Shollenberger, Stephen Rensbarger, Michael Byerly and Thomas Doyle, 280 perches to Conestoga Creek, at what appears to be Rockland Street. It then continues north-by-west until it enters South Queen Street and then goes up South Queen Street about half a mile to the Court House, which was then in Penn Square. It is 24 miles long; (bee-line).

Its starting point was near Pleasant Grove and it proceeded up, the Big Conogngo Creek to Buck; then west of Smithville and of Herrville, and east of Marticville on by Baumgardner's Mill and Baumgardner's station and by West Willow and by Hollinger's and to Lancaster by the route mentioned. From a point below Hensel, on the Little Britain line a branch passing through Drumore Center, at that point about two miles west of the main road passing up Conowingo Valley was opened and joined the main line again about two miles southeast of Rawlinsville. This branch is about seven miles long and lies on high ground. It is now considered the main road. Mount Pleasant was described as near Rock Run in Maryland. A road from Peach Bottom extending eastward and crossing the Lancaster and Mount Pleasant Road at a place called for fixed the place where the southern portion of the road was located. A road from Good's Mill on Pequea also proceeding east by south also fixed its location at that point where it intersects it. The Court House fixes the northern end. Therefore the ancient location of the Lancaster and Peach Bottom or Pleasant Grove road may be definitely established.

Mount Pleasant is located in Scott's map of 1824, near Chestnut Level, at that date; but the true location of this road is not in doubt. The west side of Martin Kendig's plantation makes it definite near West Willow, and John Byer's tract also fixes it below Baumgardner's. Good's is now Hess' Mill, known as the Burnt mill.

1737—ROAD, DAVISON'S TO THE GAP.

At August Session 1737 Strasburg inhabitant filed a petition in Court asking that a road be laid and from the south end of Alexander Davison's land to the public road at Francis Jones. The Court appointed viewers for the purpose (1 D. 206).

Those viewers made a report at next sessions (1 D. 215) and returned the courses and distances of said road, it being in all only 2 and two-third miles long. However, it fixed the residence of certain prominent people. The

courses make up an irregular southeast line, beginning at Davison's land, thence going by the several courses of a road leading from Peter Ferrie's to the Provincial Road a short distance and finally ending in the Gap road at Francis Jones, who lived near Gap as we have shown before (1 D. 123).

1737—ROAD, HARRIS FERRY TO LANCASTER.

We have seen that at November Session 1737 (1 D. 58) there was an application for a road from Donegal to Lancaster. The Proceeding seems to have failed.

At the August Sessions of 1737 a record was made that some time past, viewers were appointed to lay out a road from Harris Ferry to Lancaster and that the viewers have proceeded as far as Powell's Ferry near Conowingo; but because the weather became so cold that viewers quit, another set of viewers were asked for and were appointed (1 D. 206) to continue laying out the same to Lancaster town.

No return is recorded in the November session records (1 D. 209). But a petition was presented at said session (1 D. 215) by Hempfield inhabitants stating that a road was laid out from Pextan to Lancaster and that there can be found a much more ready and convenient way and they ask for a review. The Court appointed new reviewers, and ordered them to make alterations if they see fit according to the request in the petition. Nothing more appears until at February Court 1736, the inhabitants of Donegal pray for a review of so much of the Paxton and Lancaster Road as lies between Conewago Creek and the hill at John Kauffman's and power be given the reviewers to be appointed, to correct that matter and to proceed with said road towards Lancaster (1 D. 240). The Court appointed viewers.

At May Court, 1739, the reviewers presented their report of the road from John Harris' Ferry or Susquehanna to Lancaster (1 D. 250) and they state that the various objections were finally settled. They return (in the part of the draft recorded) a road about 36 miles long; (but only 18 miles of the courses and distances appear of record) beginning at said River running southwestwardly going a distance of 669 perches, about 2 miles and at that point mentioning John Foster; then farther, 1160 perches, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to William Renwick's Run; then farther, $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile, to Adam Bratten's fence; then 794 perches or $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther to William Craig's field, then farther, 586 perches, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, to Swatara Creek; then farther, 1070 perches or three and one-third miles to John Powell's House, (this likely was at Powell's Ferry in Conoy); then farther, 528 perches or one and two-third miles to "The Hill"; then farther, 432 perches or one and one-third miles, to Thomas Harris' House, and then specifying two courses more making about a mile, the record abruptly ends. It indicates that the remainder was lost before being recorded.

In August 1739 the Paxton people wanted their end of this road laid on better ground (1 D. 263).

1738—ROAD, PENNELL'S MILL TO KING'S MILL.

The inhabitants of Conowingo filed a petition in Court at May Sessions 1738 setting forth the necessity of a road from Caleb Pennell's Turning Mill, near the mouth of Peter's Creek to James King's Mill on Conowingo Creek (1 D. 227) and to continue it till it meets the road leading from King's Mill to Octoraro. This latter road we have heretofore discussed (See Road dated 1734; see also 1 D. 98). The Court appointed the reviewers asked for. These viewers made their report at August Sessions (1 D. 232). They began at the Pier-Head of Pennell's Mill,

thence passed up the Mill race, on the north side, of Peter's Creek 110 perches to the creek, thence over the Creek and thence farther on over the south branch of the Forks of the Creek, thence on to William Steer's plantation and farther on over a branch called "Puddle-Doek" about a mile from the forks and thence on east by north to a point 647 perches from the first crossing of Peter's Creek where it crosses the Lancaster and Mt. Pleasant Road (thereby fixing said last named road at that point); thence, to Hugh Patrick's and on to Big Conowingo Creek, at James King's Mill to meet the road from his Mill to Octoraro.

1738—ROAD, KING'S MILL TO FALENTINE FORD (OCTORARO)

In 1738 presumably at August Sessions, (But See I D. 233) the inhabitants of Little Britain township filed a petition setting forth that some time before, a road was laid out from James King's Mill to Octoraro (See Road Ante, 1 D. 98); but that it ends at a point on Octoraro Creek, where no road from Chester County meets it. They pray for another to be laid out, from said Mill to Falentine Ford lower down Octoraro where the road laid out from Henry Reynold's Mill in Chester County, will meet it. The Court appointed viewers.

At November Court (1 D. 228) they laid out a road as prayed for running southeasterly from King's Mill on Conowingo. It passed James Morrison and Robert Anderson and proceeded to Falentine Ford, where the road from Henry Reynold's Mill met it.

This report is written in the docket under May Sessions; but it belongs to the records of November Sessions, since the petition is in the August Sessions, unless the petition belongs under February Session's minutes.

1738—ROAD, OCTORARO FORKS TO MIDDLE OCTORARO CHURCH.

At August Court 1738, there is a record of a petition of the inhabitants of Middle Octoraro in Drumore Township setting forth their hardships and inconvenience for want of a road to Meeting-House, Mills and Lancaster Town. They pray that a road may be laid out from Samuel Fulton's plantation near said Creek to Lancaster and likewise to a branch near the center of the inhabitants to lead to Buckley's Mill. Viewers were appointed to lay out a road from said Fulton's to the road leading to said Mill near Henry Frye's or Frye's, and to branch to said Mill, near Daniel McConnel's; and to make report (1 D. 234). "Said Creek," must refer to Middle Octoraro. The western branch of Octoraro forks; and the larger, or eastern fork passes or flows, down between the Eastern Branch and the rest of the Western Branch. It flows southward through the middle of present Bart Township—at that time, Sadsbury Township; of February 1738 set out, in a petition of the inhabitants about the "Forks" hence it is "Middle Octoraro."

The records of November 1738 Court are missing; but the minutes of February 1739 are set out in a petition of the inhabitants about the "Fork of Octoraro", that road was laid out pursuant to an Order to August Term from Samuel Fulton's plantation towards Lancaster and the inhabitants did not have notice of the same. It is further stated that, the road so laid out parallels another road not a mile distant in part. Viewers were asked, for a remedy of this and were appointed. This proves that the first viewers did lay out a road.

The second viewers so appointed, laid out the roads asked for and made return to May Court 1739 (See 1 D. 249). The road laid out begins at Fulton's plantation and it trends northward by John McConnel's

and Hugh Buckley's by Mathew Patten's on to John Reid's ground and on to a road formerly laid out, being to this point, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; it then goes down through "a stony valley" to "Cotter's Creek" and one branch bears toward Lancaster and the other toward the Buckley's Mill road. Near the beginning of the road, just after Hugh Barkley's land is passed, a northwest course of half a mile leads to "School House Branch."

This is a very interesting road. The Middle Octoraro Meeting House is the one on Meeting House Branch of Middle Octoraro. The School House Branch is one a little farther south. No doubt it was a Church School. But we have no evidence of that fact in these records. The "Stony Valley" is one to the north of the Meeting House in the direction of the Old Copper Mines.

There is some haziness as to just where Fulton's plantation is, but it is stated to be at the "Forks of Octoraro" and that can mean only the point where Meeting House Branch joins the main west branch of Octoraro. See same on the map designated "1-249" etc.

1738—ROAD, GIBSON'S TO PROVINCIAL ROAD (SALISBURY)

At August Sessions 1738 the inhabitants of Salisbury township presented a petition setting forth the necessity for a road to mill and market; and that the same may be laid out from the north side of George Gibson's land to the Provincial Road from Lancaster to Philadelphia, opposite William Richardson's land and leading to Jarvis Mill. Viewers were appointed for the purpose (1 D. 234). The November 1738 records are lost and what was done at that Court in this road matter cannot be discovered. No return was made at February Court, and further information on this road cannot be had.

1738—ROAD, LANCASTER AND COVENTRY IRON WORKS.

At the meeting of the Governor and Council on January 4, 1738 (See 4 Col. Rec. 267) they approved as a "King's Highway" the road laid out by their order, from Benjamin Witmer's near Lancaster (on the Lancaster High Road) to Coventry Iron Works on French Creek. A part of this road from Mechanicsburg to New Holland, was later the New Holland Pike. The road asked for began about the same place on the Old Provincial Road, where the new State Highway leaves that road (near Witmer's residence today) and struck north-by-east to Mechanicsburg. It then continued eastwardly-by-north and intersected the Clay and Hinkletown Turnpike, that is the Old Paxton Road about two miles northwest of Blue Ball, leaving New Holland a mile to the south. Then it adopted the Paxton Road to Blue Ball and then again turned east-by-north into Caernarvon Township by Evans' Mill and along the Conestoga by Churchtown, by Morgantown and on to French Creek. It is strange that, it should not have gone through New Holland; but the courses and distances lead it north of that town. The viewers appointed to lay it out were men of eminence in those days. Those for the Lancaster end were: Thomas Edwards, Jacob Bear, Emanuel Carpenter, Hans Groff, Simon King and John Mendenhall.

The proceedings recite that a petition of sundry inhabitants of Lancaster County, was presented and read January 1737, setting forth the want of a high road from the town of Lancaster to Coventry Iron Works on French Creek, in Chester County, praying for viewers, etc., therefore viewers were appointed etc. This road was the result. ✓

The persons named along its course were Benjamin Witmer at the starting point; Jacob Heller (near now Mechanicsburg), George Line, Andrew Meixel, Hans Good, Philip Sheaffer, Casper Stofer, Michael Ranck,

Jacob Weaver and others. These are within that stretch which lies between Mechanicsburg and Blue Ball. Further on, Evan David's Run is mentioned and John Mendenhall both in East Earl. Then comes Nathan Evans' land, at the western edge of Caernarvon Township and then the upper branches of the Conestoga are reached and the various residents of Caernarvon Welsh settlement, among them: George Hudson, Thomas Williams, John Bowman, Thomas Morgan, Robert Ellis and others are mentioned. It finally reaches the county line and passes on to French Creek.

1739—ROAD, McELWAIN (E. EARL) TO PROVINCIAL ROAD.

At November Court 1738 a petition was presented, asking for a road from John McElwaine's on Paxton Road, southward, past the Pequea Presbyterian Church and on to the Provincial Road a short distance west of Cains. On this petition viewers were appointed. The November Court proceedings, as we have said, are lost, but the records of May 1739, state that such petition was filed. The viewers filed their report at May term and therein set forth that the road as laid out by them begins in Paxton Road at John McElwaine's. It proceeds southerly by courses and distances 1276 perches or 4 miles to the Meeting House and thence farther 1 2-3 miles or 560 perches to the King's Highway at the Western end of Daniel Cookson's, containing in all about 5 2-3 miles. The Court confirmed the road. The starting point is East Earl. (See 1 D. 248.)

1739—ROAD, LANCASTER TO JACOB BEAR'S MILL.

At May Term 1736 a report of viewers appointed to lay out a public road from Lancaster to Jacob Bear's Mill appears. There is no record of the appointment of such viewers but such appointment may have been made at a session of which the record was lost. This report (1 D. 250) sets forth the courses and distances beginning at the street "at the corner of the town square," joining on land of Henry Funk, thence along between Funk's land and Jacob Nutt in a northeast direction first by a course north 50 degrees, east 300 perches, thence by irregular courses generally north-east 100 perches to Jacob Funk's meadow, thence by courses north-east 139 perches to John Davies House and then generally north-east about 3 miles farther to Jacob Bear's Mill, on Carter's Run at Oregon. This will be recognized as, in part, the present Oregon or Catfish Pike, part of the Ephrata road.

This road meets the Gap to Bear's Mill Road at Bear's Mill. In 1748 the extension of this road through Ephrata and into Berks County was laid out (2 D. 62) Carter's Creek is mentioned (1 D. 293).

In May Court 1745 a petition was filed, setting out that this road was inconvenient and that a better one could be had. The Court appointed viewers to review it and they reported at August Court beginning at Jacob Bear's Mill, and pursuing a more westerly course they lay it out passing Philip Knight's and John Snavely's land and intersecting the Lancaster and Lititz Road (Called the road from Jacob Huber's to Lancaster) making the whole distance $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, thereby saving a mile of the length. It would seem that the southern end of this reviewed road is the one in use today, as the old one of 1736 cut north-eastwardly from Penn Square and lay in a different place, (2 D. 17).

1739—ROAD, CHESTNUT LEVEL TO PEACH BOTTOM.

At May Sessions 1739 the inhabitants of Drumore Township presented a petition praying that a road be laid out, from the Lancaster and

Mount Pleasant road about a mile north of Chestnut Level Church to Peter's Creek and Susquehanna, reaching Peter's Creek at Sheep Pen Ford. Viewers were appointed (1 D. 252). These viewers reported at August Court (1 D. 265) and the draft returned set forth a road beginning at Adam Tate's plantation in the Lancaster and Mount Pleasant road. Thence they proceed southward by several courses 454 perches to the Presbyterian Meeting House, passing lands of William Ritchie on the way. They then proceed south-by-west by short distances and courses by William Cheny's, James Morrison's, Nathaniel Wiltshire's and Jedediah Alexander's to Caleb Pennel's about four miles on to Peter's Creek; beyond this point near the mouth of Peters Creek they proceed southeast about a mile, to an old road formerly laid out by Cecil County Court from Rock Run to Peach Bottom, and by this means reach Peach Bottom. This will be recognized today as the road leading off diagonally to the west from the main Lancaster and Pleasant Grove road near the point where the road to Mechanics Grove leaves the said road passing at right angles to the east. It is the branch which leads by Chestnut Level Church, today to Peter's Creek and Peach Bottom.

We note here that Chestnut Level is not called Mount Pleasant Level as it was nearly a hundred years later, as may be seen in Scott's map of Lancaster County, dated 1824.

1739—ROAD, BAINBRIDGE TO MOUNT JOY.

At May Court 1739 inhabitants of Donegal and others filed their petition asking persons to be appointed to lay out a road from the Lancaster and Pextan Road to the Susquehanna at Jonathan Davenport's plantation. Viewers were accordingly appointed (1 D. 252).

The matter of this road seems to have lain dormant for nearly 3 years. Then at February Court 1742 (1 D. 325) a petition was presented by Thomas Wilkins setting forth that the orders to lay out the road from Jonah Davenport's on Susquehanna and the Pextan Road had not been acted on and other viewers were asked for. The Court accordingly appointed new viewers.

At August Court 1742, report was made on this road (2 D. 24). It is stated to begin at Logan's Ferry on Susquehanna and proceeded almost due east by a line bulging northward about a mile and a half, to Conoy Creek, passing John Galbraith's old field on the way; then onward 1180 perches, (3 and two-third miles) to Donegal Church and farther on by James Cain, Samuel Smith and Jos. Work, 766 perches or 2 and one-third miles, stated as being 220 perches west of Little Chickies Creek. It was laid out by Arthur Patterson, Lavey Lowry, Gordon Howard, Andrew Boggs and Samuel Trott. It extends from Bainbridge to Mount Joy.

1739—ROAD, POSTLETHWAITE'S TO LANCASTER.

At August Sessions 1739 the inhabitants of Hempfield and Conestoga filed a petition praying that viewers be appointed to lay out a road from Conestoga Creek at John Postlethwaite's Mill to the town of Lancaster. The Court appointed John Postlethwaite, Joshua Low, Abram Hare, Alexander Ritchie, John Myers and William Wright and ordered them to lay out the same, if they saw need for it. (1 D. 265).

There are no further proceedings to be found in the matter. It cannot be known whether the first road to Lancaster was that by way of Blue Rock road, laid out by Millersville to Lancaster, in 1742; see *infra* or by way of New Danville using Old Conestoga Road as part of the way.

1739—ROAD, SPRING GARDEN TO PENRYN.

At November Session 1739 the inhabitants of Warwick and others filed, a petition setting forth the great need of a road from the King's Road near Joseph Jervis's westerly by John Eby's Mill and Elias Myer's Mill and as far as George Abey's Mill and farther if need be. The Court appointed Gabriel Carpenter, William Richardson, Christian Long, Jacob Huber, John Kingey, and Samuel Bear as viewers to lay same out and report (1 D. 275).

February Court of 1740 (1 D. 279), upon return made, by the viewers above appointed the petition of inhabitants of Cocalico Township was presented, setting forth, that the road was laid out and as laid out was of little use; but that the same may be remedied, by laying out the same from Jarvis' to John Abey's and then between Sheaffer's and Musselman's by Hans Groff's and Abraham Deer's to George Abey's. The Court appointed reviewers to examine into the matter and report (1 D. 279). The return made which was objected to, does not appear among the records.

At May Sessions of 1740 (1 D. 87) it was stated that the viewers have made no report on this road; and another petition was presented setting forth that the road, if laid out by Jacob Bear's Mill on Carter's Creek, would be less hurtful and of much advantage and they pray other viewers be appointed. And the Court appointed Rudy Berne, John Sterrett, James Jackson, John Davies (fuller) James Smith and Philip Shaffer, a set of men mostly from a distance, as viewers.

At August Sessions 1740 the inhabitants of Warwick and others, filed a petition stating that the "old road which was made and used in early times would answer the inhabitants better than that already, (recently) laid through their township from Joseph Jervis's to a road near Michael Betley's "and they ask that the same be viewed by the persons appointed to review the road laid out to Jacob Bear's Mill. The Court so appointed them and ordered that "if they see cause, to regulate Peter's Road to Carter's Creek and from thence to lay out a road to or near Michael Betley's by courses and distances and make return"; (1 D. 293).

This road case seems to have become a contest between Cocalico and Warwick Townships. It will be observed that, both sets of citizens filed petitions. We note that it is here also definitely stated that Jacob Bear's Mill was on Carter's Creek. It should be noticed, also that, Peter's Road is mentioned by name, by the Court and is called "the old road used in early times" by the petitioners. We call attention also to the fact that the Old Road, laid out by the Chester County Court in 1726 (2 D. 6) for a large part of its way, lay in this locality. One asks why (when at least three roads across these valleys, were used some laid out and some not) why this agitation for another?

At November Sessions 1740, the re-viewers finally returned a road, twenty-one and three-fourths miles long (1 D. 300). I beg you to notice that the original draft of this road may be found in the office. It is one of the few papers yet to be found concerning the Court proceedings at these early dates.

The report recites that, upon a petition of the inhabitants of Warwick to November Sessions 1739, there was an order to lay out a road from Jos. Jervis's, to a private way leading to Pextan road, not far from Michael Betley's which road after several petitions and reviews was confirmed this present sessions and ordered to be recorded. The courses of the same follow the report stating that the beginning point is one half mile west of Jos. Jervis's Mill on the Provincial

Road. Thence it follows in a north and gradually curving westerly curve, passing over land of William Richardson, James McCurdy, James Young, John Abey's Mill, on Mill Creek, about 2 miles south of New Holland and about 5 miles west-by-north of the starting point of this road. James Young's is about half way between Jervis' end and Abey's, Jervis' Mill the starting point is at Spring Garden in Salisbury Township. As the road proceeds west by north from Abey's Mill, at a point 440 perches distant, it strikes "the old road." From the map it is apparent that is Old Peter's Road. At distance of about 6 miles north, about 60 degrees west, it crosses Conestoga Creek about a mile and a quarter west of Samuel Groff, and Christ Wenger's line. It crossed the Conestoga about two miles above the fork, made by Cocalico Creek and also the same distance above, Old Peter's Road, the Road of 1726 and the Leacock-Earl Line. It crosses about 5 miles above Bear's Mill and 2 miles above Brownstown. Then, after crossing land of Edward Furniss and John Smith, about 540 perches or less than 2 miles beyond Conestoga it crosses Cocalico Creek. It runs thence by same direction past Michael Bowers' and Ulrich Huber's run and thence to the line of Jacob Huber and Christian Bomberger about 5 miles west of the Cocalico crossing, where it crosses the Lancaster, Lititz and Brickerville Road, a little less than 3 miles south of Brickerville. At this road-crossing point lived Jacob Huber iron master and very successful and prominent, or at least he had land there. The point is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Lititz. From this point it extends north-west about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles nearly to Penryn, to a point where according to the record after passing over Jacob Conrad's and Adam Keene's land, it ends in an unlaidd out road leading into Paxtan Road.

This was one of the great and important roads of the County.

1740—ROAD, CRAIGHEAD'S (MIDDLE OCTORARO CHURCH) TO SMITH'S MILL.

At February Sessions 1740 inhabitants of Martie and Sadsbury Townships filed a petition forth that they had no road either to meeting, mill or market, and asked that viewers be appointed to lay out a road from John Small's by James Dunwoody's to the Great Road opposite to Craighead's Meeting House. The Court appointed John Ewing, Andrew Work, Joshua McKinnie Alexander Work, James McCracken and Samuel Kyle to view the same and report. (1 D. 280.)

No action was had on this till May Term 1741 (1 D. 307) when the viewers reported that as to a road from the Great Road leading to William Smith's Mill, they laid out the same beginning at Craighead's Meeting House and extending on a west-northwest course four miles and a quarter to great road leading to said Smith's Mill. The Court confirmed the same. That Middle Octoraro Church is meant is further evident from the fact that Alexander Craighead was pastor there from 1735 to 1749. See Presbytery minutes.

1740—ROAD, PENNELL'S TO MILES FORD.

At August Sessions 1740 inhabitants of Little Britain filed a petition setting forth the need of a road beginning at Caleb Pennell's thence over Britain Ford over lower Conowingo, and thence by James Porter's store—and on till it met a road in Chester County to Miles Ford on Octoraro. The Court appointed viewers (1 D. 293).

At November Sessions they filed their report (1 D. 298), following the course asked for, stating that they begin at or near Pennell's at the northeast corner of a field called Slate Hill or (State Hill); thence by

William McDowell's and on over Conowingo nearly four miles away, at Britain Ford, now Little Texas, thence to a road leading from Pat Ewing to Miles Ford and on to James Porter's store by Nathaniel Ewing's and John Stoll's to Octoraro Creek, then up same about 1-6 of a mile to Miles Ford over the same. The same was confirmed.

1740—ROAD, BANGOR CHURCH TO COMPASS CHURCH.

At August Sessions 1740 (1 D. 293) divers of the Congregation of Bangor Church in Caernarvon Township filed a petition, setting forth the need of a road, from said church to the Pequea Church. The Court appointed John Morgan, Thomas Morgan, Edward Berwick, Andrew Douglass, Jerard Graham, and John Davies to view same, the most convenient way from Bangor to the King's Road near John Miller's and Pequea Church.

The viewers reported at November sessions (1 D. 299) a road beginning at Bangor Church, thence west by south 320 perches, one mile along the Great Road, thence south-ward by various courses and distances crossing over branches of Conestoga, on east of Beartown into Salisbury Township at the north-east corner and then over the head branches of Brandywine Creek and by Cambridge and on, almost directly south, about a half mile from the eastern boundary of the County to the King's Road, near Compass, about Cains. The whole was eight and one half miles long.

1741—ROAD, SMITH'S MILL TO EWING FORD.

At May Sessions 1741, a petition of divers inhabitants of Lancaster County was filed setting forth the "need of a road from William Smith's Mill on Beaver Creek, to a Ford on Octoraro called Ewing's, from whence there is a way open to William Brown's Mill." The Court appointed John Hare, Jr., William Smith, Martin Meilin, Jr., Andrew Caldwell, (of Drumore), James Jackson and Caleb Pennoek, as viewers. (1 D. 308.)

They made report at August Court beginning at the said Ewing's Ford and thence by a north-west course mentioning courses and distances but not naming any streams crossed nor land owners, to William Smith's Mill; and the same was confirmed and ordered to be opened. (See 1 D. 314) William Smith's mill was in Martie, now Providence Township at New Providence. It cannot have been at Carmargo because that is in Eden Township. That Smith's Mill was in Martie Township (See 1 D. 73). The courses of this road lay along west branch of Octoraro and it began on Octoraro at Spruce Grove. It ran to White Rock and Puseyville, Collins, Quarryville, and New Providence. At Smith's Mill it was joined by a road laid out a little later directly leading to King's Road at Conestoga Creek east end of Lancaster (2 D. 44 and 103).

The Nelson Ferry road ended in this Smith's Mill to Ewing's road at Brown's Mill near Puseyville. (See 2 D. 69.) As above stated, the road from Octoraro to Brown's Mill (Puseyville), had already been in use.

1741—ROAD, BLUE ROCK TO LANCASTER.

At May Sessions 1741 John Ross the owner of Blue Rock Ferry and other inhabitants filed a petition setting forth the want of a road to be laid out from Lancaster to said Ferry and asked viewers to be appointed (1 D. 308) and viewers were accordingly appointed.

These viewers delayed action and at November Sessions 1741 said John Ross of Hempfield Township, represented to the Court that the viewers to lay out the Blue Rock road had neglected to act and asked the Court to appoint others. They were appointed (1 D. 321).

At May Sessions 1742 (2 D. 23) a return of this road was made and the courses begin at Blue Rock, near John Ross and as the courses are few I will give them as follows: N. 60 degrees east, 154 perches; N. 72 degrees east, 40 perches; north 73 degrees east 181 perches; north 63 degrees, east 288 perches; north 52 degrees, east 215 perches, the whole 951 perches or about 3 miles to Martin Funk's Run. This is the west branch of Little Conestoga; 16 perches farther on Jacob Hostetter's line is reached, then it follows Hostetter's line north by east 268 perches; then 136 perches to North East Branch. In these courses, it passed through now Central Manor and Windom. This North East Branch is a small stream flowing into Little Conestoga, the point is near said creek. Then the course is south-by-east about a mile, 330 perches, to Little Conestoga at the northern end of Millersville. It then continues east 41 perches and north 80 degrees east, 180 perches through Millersville; north 58 degrees, east 900 perches; (the late Millersville Turnpike) to a corner of William Hamilton's Fence, at the end of present Manor Street; thence it continues in Manor Street 118 perches to West King Street the road leading from John Wright's Ferry to Lancaster. The whole is stated to be 8 miles and 191 perches long.

1741—ROAD, LANCASTER (LITITZ) TO TULPYHOCKEN.

At August Sessions 1741 inhabitants of Warwick and Tulpyhocken filed a petition setting forth the need of a road from the town of Lancaster to Tulpyhocken to lead by George Lyttle's Spring and Durst Thomas, and they ask for viewers. The Court appointed Jacob Slaugh, George Lyttle, Jacob Huber, Bastian Royer, Adam Stumpf, and George Grove to view the same and make report (1 D. 315). At the November Court (1 D. 320) report was made that the viewers had not acted or completed the view and some others were asked for and all of them were dropped except Jacob Huber.

At the February Court 1742 the viewers, last appointed, laid out said road and reported. (1 D. 327). They begin at the Court House and pass along Queen Street, north 3 degrees west—to the end of Mr. Hamilton's field thence north 25 degrees, east 179 perches to the line of the town lots. Then the General course is northward and the first point mentioned is George Lyttle's Creek which seems to be a point a short distance south of Lititz. The road then passes on about a mile farther—to the road between Jacob Huber and Christian Bomberger, which is at the Spring Garden and Penryn road we have described above; then $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther on, it reaches Lawrence Hoff's line and a little distance farther north crosses a creek by John Brubaker's land which seems to be Hammer Creek about 2 miles south of Brickerville. Then it crosses the Pextan road at Brickerville which the courses and distances do not mention. Two miles beyond Brickerville (north) it mentions the "beginning of the hill" or mountains about the boundary. Another small creek is noted a mile farther on—a branch of Middle Creek and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther on beyond the County Line north Durst Thomas's Run and Peter Becker's lands are noted and a mile farther on the "Swamp". Then about two miles farther north it crosses the main stream of Upper Middle Creek and then turns north-eastward a distance of about 4 miles to Tulpyhocken into the Great Road leading from Harrisburg to Reading.

1742—ROAD, MATHEW ATKINSON'S MILL TO LANCASTER.

At August Sessions 1742 an order was granted to certain viewers to lay out a road from Mathew Atkinson's Mill to the road at Joshua Baker's

leading from Lancaster. The courses and distances were: beginning at Atkinson's door thence south 28 degrees, west 70 perches, south 10 degrees, west 30 perches, south 3 degrees, west 63 perches, south 15 degrees, east 46 perches, south 13 degrees, east 20 perches, south 30 degrees, west 32 perches, south 50 degrees, west 5 perches to Joshua Baker's plantation, then south 48 degrees, west 36 perches into said road." (2 D. 21).

There is nothing to show where this ending point was with reference to Lancaster and therefore I have set out the courses and distances. There was an application made as appears in Docket No. 1 by Stephen Atkinson for a road from his mill to Lancaster but it was withdrawn.

1742—ROAD, BLAINSPORT TO CHURCHTOWN

A return to court was made in 1743 of a draft of a road from near Blainsport to Bangor Church, pursuant to an order issued at November Sessions 1742. The viewers were John Carpenter, Everhard Ream, John Rubler, Jacob Browner, Henry Mowrer and Philip Evans. It called for a beginning at foot of Tulpyhocken Hills to begin on the most proper place between the western spring of the main branch of Cocalico and the head of Cocusyn and from thence to lead down toward the forks of Muddy Creek and by the house of Edward Edwards unto the next road that leads to Philadelphia (2 D. 21.)

The survey and draft begin the courses and distances at a spring near the foot of Tulpyhocken Hill near the old road and the only place it refers to a stream is where at a distance from the start of 694 perches or 2 1-6 miles it calls for a mill dam. This would seem to be at a branch of Swamp Creek near where it crosses the Ephrata and Reading Road near Reinholds. Its course is generally southeast but it makes a slight compound curve or inverted "S" in the first half budging to the east and in the second or southern half convexing west. The whole is 17 miles and 12 perches, about 16 miles bee-line. It passes near by Adamstown, Schwartzville, Muddy Creek and Spring Grove and then to its end at Churchtown. The calls along its course are all trees. No streams or other roads are noted at all. It crosses the northern or smaller branch of Muddy Creek at Adamstown near the County line, but the southern or larger branch about 4 miles south west of the county line and crosses a small northeast corner of East Earl Township.

Note: In Docket No. 2, the pages called for are found in the part of the docket devoted to roads, near the middle of the book. That part of the docket is marked by corners of the pages clipped. The docket referred to is the recopied docket.

1743—ROAD, MARIETTA TO LANCASTER GREAT ROAD

In 1743 viewers heretofore appointed, whose appointment the records do not show, made return of a road laid out from Anderson's Ferry on Susquehanna, near Marietta, towards Lancaster (2 D. 28.)

Beginning at Anderson's Ferry at the house of James Anderson the course is north from 70 to 80 degrees east by Mr. Ewing and Nath. Little's to Henry Viler's (Weller's) land a little less than 5 miles. From thence "the courses of an old road 374 perches" and thence by other courses mentioned curving gradually a little south of east, a total of 928 perches east of Viler's or a little less than 3 miles to Peter Good's line; thence by his line about 1-3 mile and then south east 120 perches farther on to the Lancaster Great Road. The whole is 7 miles and 134 perches long. The courses and distances of this road would make it strike the Harrisburg pike about two miles southeast of Landisville about Bamford-

ville. It lay in the neighborhood of Kinderhook, but was north of Silver Springs. The western end, however, east to Silver Springs, may be the western part to present Marietta Turnpike.

1743—ROAD, GAP MOUNTAIN TO MOORE'S MILL ROAD

A curious road beginning in the eastern part of Paradise Township about a mile south of old Conestoga road on the old Daugherty, (now widow Daugherty) to Buckley Mill Road, and then extending by a great number of short irregular courses in an easterly direction about 20 degrees south of east, a distance of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, through Sadsbury Township to a point near Cooperville and then curving roughly east and northeast into Christiana, was laid out in 1743 by virtue of an order issued at August Sessions 1734 (2 D. 29). It began as it states at the Buckley road at a point on "Gap Mountain" and the only point it mentioned in its course is Andrew Moore's and an old road, the old "Valley Road" which it follows a short distance where it begins to curve east and more and more north east, toward its eastern end. It ends in a road "leading from Andrew Moore's Mill to the Gap". It is 7 miles and 4 perches long. It seems to duplicate other roads in that county and we cannot tell whether it was opened or not.

1743—ROAD, UNICORN TO KINSEYVILLE (MILES FORD)

In pursuance of an order issued at May sessions 1743 (2 D. 100) a report was made dated July 1 and presented to August Court of a road from a road called Brown's Road in Drumore Township, to Miles Ford on Octorara in Little Britain. It began where the Brown's Road forked toward James Gillespie's and it took a general southerly course and passing William Montgomery's and passing Samuel Gibson's, reached Little Conowingo about 5 miles from starting point. Farther on, it reached Samuel Scott's. It then passed on south by Joseph Adaire's and Robert Gleim's. Farther on about 3 miles by a very crooked course from its crossing over Little Conowingo it intersected the road from Caleb Pennel's to Miles Ford and then followed that road to Miles Ford and on into Maryland. It was reviewed in part a year later in 1744 (2 D. 33) but not greatly changed. Its starting point was about half a mile east of Unicorn and a mile and a half west of Puseyville at which place Brown's Mill stood.

1744—ROAD, JAMES MOORE TO BLYTHE'S MILL.

In 1744 a return of a road was made by virtue of an order of Court therein recited from James Moore's to Blythe's Mill. It begins at Francis Jones' lane in Salisbury Township, or near Conestoga Road. It proceeds thence east by north 388 perches, thence by Joseph Bainnett's and Robt. Smith's land east half a mile and thence on, east slightly north, 530 perches a little more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Blythe's Mill. The whole road was three miles and 72 perches long. It was surveyed Sept 6, 1744 and evidently returned to November Court 1744 (2 D. 35). This Blythe's Mill would seem to have been located on the large tributary which flows into Pequea Creek from the south about Paradise, the mill being practically north of Gap.

1745—ROAD, INTERCOURSE TO NOBLEVILLE

At May Court, 1745, a road was returned pursuant to an order issued at February Court, directing a road to be laid out from John Vernon's land on the Provincial Road from Lancaster to Philadelphia, to a certain water corn merchants' mill belonging to Caleb Pierce, George

Churchman and Aaron Musgrove and from there to the county line leading towards the landing.

The viewers return that they begin at the point stated which is in the neighborhood half mile east of Intercourse today, as the courses and distances require it. Thence, they proceed south 100 perches and then strike southeast a whole distance of about 2 miles, where they cross Pequea Creek and in this distance they note Wm. McCausland's land. They then proceed in a southeasterly direction and just beyond Pequea they pass Isaac Lefever's mill and race, then John Jones' land and on about two miles, Charles Parkett's land. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond Pequea, they cross old Conestoga road, a distance east of Daugherty's, nearly a mile east; then proceeding further south somewhat east, they strike the old Daugherty to Buckley Road at the northern boundary of Bart Township about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the eastern edge of the township; then they follow the Buckley road 2-3 of a mile or more; then the course is more nearly southward about a mile to the "Mountain road to Moore's Mill" and from that point onward the course strikes southward and gradually curves southeast to the Pierce Mill and then easterly about half a mile to Octorara about a mile below Nobleville and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile above Buckley's to the mouth of Valley Run. By a bee line the road would be about 10 miles long (2 D. 36).

We make note here that the position of this road is wrong on the small map. It begins at Provincial Road and courses southeasterly, whereas in the map its beginning point is marked nearly 3 miles north of the Provincial Road at another Hatwell Vernons plantation. The whole should be shifted southward about 2-3 of an inch on the small 9x9 inch map, or 5 inches on the blue print. This occurred in confusing John Vernon with Hatwell Vernon. The whole of the road was surely never opened as there is a net-work of roads traversing in the same direction here except between Provincial Road and Conestoga Road. It has been corrected on the large map.

1746—ROAD, RUSTIN'S TO BUCKLEY'S ROAD.

Pursuant to an order of Court issued in 1745, a jury laid out a road from Octorara Creek to the road that leads to Lancaster from Buckley's Mill. The report is dated Jan. 28, 1746 and was presented to February Court ((2 D. 41)). The viewers begin at Octorara Creek where Jacob Ruston's road crosses the creek; thence they proceed north 30 degrees west 440 perches; then north 15 degrees, west 80 perches; then north 200 perches and north 30 degrees, west 300 perches; then north 50 degrees, west 116 perches to the road laid out from Buckley's Mill to Lancaster. This road is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. This road was adopted as the southern end of the boundary line between Sadsbury and Bart Township in 1749, in the following language after following southward on the Buckley road a distance ".....", a road leading to John Taylor's Mill commonly known by the name of Buckley's mill ".....", to a road branching there from commonly known by the name of Ruston's Road and on the east side thereof to the line that divides Colerain and Sadsbury Township. (2 D. 70). It will be seen that the lower triangular end of Sadsbury Township did not then belong to it, but was part of Colerain Township by the straight east and west line of Colerain continuing to the Octorara Creek. This road however practically indicated the boundary of the point of Sadsbury, and it strikes the Octorara at Tweed's Run or near it, which was the point where Ruston's road from Chester County crossed the creek.

1746—ROAD, MUSGROVE'S TO BUCKLEY'S ROAD.

On April 29, 1746, viewers laid out a road pursuant to a prior order from Aaron Musgrove's road to a road formerly laid out to Buckley's Mill. It began on Musgrove's road near land of William Thompson and struck generally south somewhat east less than 2 miles to the road laid out to Buckley's Mill. (2 D. 41.)

It was reviewed and report was made to August Court 1747 (2 D. 55) this time swinging it south, then southeast and ending it in Buckley's road farther east than before. It passed through Calvin Cooper's land. See same in the map. The location of Musgrove's road is shown in the division of Sadsbury and Bart townships in 1749 as follows: "Beginning in a road called Aaron Musgrove's road near the copper mines at Strasburg Township line, where it divides from Sadsbury and down the several courses thereof, on the east side of said road to a new road branching therefrom leading to John Taylor's Mill commonly known by name of Buckley's Mill. This road therefore, simply cuts across the angle from Musgrove's Road to Buckley's Road in Sadsbury toward Ruston's."

1747—ROAD, LANCASTER TO SMITH'S MILL

An order was issued at November Court 1746 to review and lay out a road from Lancaster to Smith's Mill and to make such alterations as may be deemed necessary. The viewers state that they have availed cutting plantations as much as possible. The first view apparently was not satisfactory. There is no record of a prior application. But the application is referred to in this review, dated February 1747 (2 D. 44.)

The road begins at Conestoga Creek on the Great Road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia and proceeds about 450 perches to south somewhat east to Peter Yorty's Mill on Mill Creek! then about a mile farther to Henry Haines corner, south east. It proceeds 940 perches farther or about 3 miles south east to Pequea Creek which it crosses about a mile and half above mouth of Little Beaver. It then goes on about 1 1-3 mile to Little Beaver which is called a run between Ferre's and Fowler's and then goes a little over two miles more to Big Beaver in Martie and to Michael Groff's Mill, formerly known as Smith's. Other land owners mentioned after passing Haines are D. Carpenter, half mile beyond Haines and just after crossing Pequea, Martin Miller is mentioned. Then a mile farther on Ferree and Fowler, and a half mile beyond that Peter Light and Martin Baer are mentioned and half a mile from Beaver Creek, Jos. McKenny is mentioned.

At August sessions 1747 a review of this road was presented. Its course begins at James Webb's on Conestoga Creek at the Philadelphia Road and proceeds thence to Mill Creek 508 perches or 1 2-3 miles; to Pequea Creek, then onward about 1 1/2 miles to Little Beaver and about 2 miles to Smith's Mill on Big Beaver. The whole is 8 3/4 miles long. (2 D. 103). This road taken together with the one from Smith's Mill to Ewing's Ford made a direct road from Lancaster to Octorara and on to Wilmington and to the "navigable waters". See these roads on the map. We observe that Smith's Mill was Michael Groff's Mill commonly called here, Smith's Mill. (2 D. 44.)

1748—ROAD, CHESTNUT LEVEL TO PEACH BOTTOM

At August sessions 1748, a road was laid out from near Chestnut Level Church running south by east, half a mile and then to a road laid out through a Maryland tract called Slate Hill. Thence it follows the Maryland road, south-east to Conowingo Creek and goes on by an old

road leading from Joseph Adare's to Porter's Store. This road, making use of several old roads duplicates roads already laid out (2 D. 105).

1748—ROAD, PEACH BOTTOM TO KING'S MILL

At August Court 1748, by virtue of an order granted at May sessions, a road was laid out beginning in the "customary" road leading from James King's to Clover Spring, at the place where the road from King's to Peach Bottom intersects the customary road. The road, then extends north slightly west, about half a mile until it intersects the road from Mount Pleasant to Lancaster Borough (2 D. 2). This is only important in its bearing on the location of Lancaster Road.

1748—ROAD, KIRKWOOD TO TWEED'S (AT OCTORARA)

At May Court 1748, viewers theretofore appointed laid out a road beginning at John Barkley's (now Kirkwood) being a point on a road leading from David Templeton's on Octorara to Lancaster and ending on the Taylor Mill road at Tweed's.

The road as laid out begins near present Kirkwood on the old Templeton Mill to Lancaster Road and proceeded east by north about 4 miles to the Great Road leading from Taylor's Mill to Lancaster, near Robert Tweed's plantation in Colerain. (2 D. 104.)

The beginning point was a small run (a tributary of Octorara) at Barclay's, now Kirkwood. The ending point is near Tweed's Run which is the one that runs into Octorara across the small southern tip of Sadsbury Township but which then was in Colerain. See Tweed's run marked on Scott's map of 1824. The starting point is about 2½ miles east by north of Puseyville and it is now connected with it, and connected makes a complete road from Nelson's Ferry to Octorara. The importance of the road historically is that it fixes both Taylor's Mill as near Tweed's and Templeton's Mill as farther down on Octorara, on the road leading directly from Union Church. The road was reviewed and so reported August Court 1748, but not much changed (2 D. 62.)

1748—ROAD, OREGON, EPHRATA AND READING

In 1748, there were two roads returned from Oregon, through Ephrata towards Reading. One recites that pursuant to an order of Court, dated August 1748, the viewers had laid out a road beginning at the Tulpyhocken Road at Amazeah Pugh's. This is about a mile beyond Reinhold's station at the county line or beyond it. It is laid out by long straight lines, and does not mention any intervening points; but the general course makes it pass through Denver, Stevens, Ephrata, Akron, Brownstown and Oregon. It is about 14 miles long, and is reported (2 D. 62).

The other lies practically on the same ground but is about 4 miles shorter and begins at or slightly beyond Denver Borough at Bucher's. At John Shirk's about a mile and a quarter south-westward it crosses Cocalico creek, which in fact is Swamp Creek now, a large tributary of Cocalico. It proceeds onward south-westward through the same towns which the original road passed but makes no mention of crossing the main Cocalico at Stevens. However at proper distance farther on it mentions crossing "Cocalico Mill Race, where Ephrata Mill tail empties itself." It then proceeds by many short courses generally northwest and next mentions the Cocalico Creek, again which it crosses about a mile before it reaches Bear's Mill. It is about 10 miles long. It is recorded (2 D. 59.)

However it be, this road was laid out and opened all the way to the Tulpyhocken road and on to Reading at an early date.

No one would think that it was Jacob Bear's Mill which first caused a road to be laid out in the direction of Reading and surely no one would ever think today that Jacob Bear's Mill (now Oregon) was for a number of years the most important point on that road and in fact one of the most important places in that part of Lancaster County. It bears the inconsequential name, popularly of "Catfish," today.

1748—ROAD, WENTZ'S MILL TO KINGS MILL

At November Court 1748 a report was made to court of a road beginning at a road leading by Patrick O'Harrow's near Ashmore's Ferry over Muddy Creek at a point now known as Wentz's mill about two miles from the mouth of Muddy Creek by an almost southward course of irregular courses and distances by lands of Alexander Moore, Robert Dixon, Nathan Brown and other lands in Drumore to a point near the mouth of Fishing Creek at Cowgills Mill and thence striking by irregular courses eastwardly and curving somewhat southwardly and then passing up Fishing Creek about half a mile by Joseph Brown's, Samuel Boyd's, David Bigham's, reaching the Chestnut Level and Peach Bottom Road near Furniss and passing on to Ligget's Run and William Long's Branch which seem to be a branch of Peter's Creek and then further on over Sankey's Branch of Conowingo and to an old customary road leading to King's Mill on Conowingo Creek and into the road laid out from Lancaster Road to the said King's Mill in Little Britain Township. This road passes into Fulton Township about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Susquehanna and then passes southeasterly to King's Mill. The site of the Mill is in that part of old Little Britain Township now called Fulton (See 2 D. 64). It is about 8 miles long, bee line. The general course of this road is south-eastward but it is quite crooked and in its first half length bulges southwestward. It passes through Liberty Square and nearly touches the river at Fishing Creek and strikes Fulton Township, at Upper end of Fairfield.

1748—ROAD, BIRD-IN-HAND TO WILLIAMSTOWN

At May Term 1748 an important road was reported to Court by a jury of viewers theretofore appointed. It was a road from the Philadelphia road at William McNabb's and James Love's to Samuel Lefever's new mill in Strasburg Township and to continue till it fall into the Conestoga Road, near Gap. This is the road from Bird-in-Hand south-east through Paradise, Leaman Place and on to Williamstown near Gap. The part from Leaman place to Williamstown is a part of the Lincoln Highway (2 D. 60)

The draft gets out that it began in McNabb's and Love's land and extends southeast by courses and distances set out through James Smith's, Robert Stewart's, Peter Lerue's, Isaac Ferree's and Jacob Ferree's lands where it crosses the Pequea at his mill dam, 833 perches from starting point or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This is the Paradise and Leaman Place point. Thence on it passes by Dan Ferree's, Archibald Moore's, Samuel Hill's, Robert Smith's, Philip Ward's, John McCally's, Samuel Williamson's, Robert Patton's, John Scarlet's and Thomas Falkner's lands to the Conestoga Road near Gap. The distance from Lefever's at Paradise to the end is about 6 miles, bee line, the part from start to Leaman Place runs east by about 35 degrees south and the balance runs east by about 20 degrees south.

There was similar action on this road or a part of it, in the year 1748; but we cannot tell whether it was prior to or subsequent to the

above. At that court a report either laying out or reviewing said road was made and approved by court. However the route laid out at that time does not differ very much from that above set out (2 D. 144).

In 1754 the inhabitants of Leacock and Strasburg Townships by a petition, complain that the part of the road about Jacob Ferree's dam in Pequea Creek, becomes flooded, etc., by reason of the dam and is made useless and they ask that it be altered. Viewers were appointed for the purpose (2 D. 15). They reported a change at that point to remedy the matter of February Court 1755 (2 D. 16). By order of Court at Term 1771 the width of this road was fixed at 30 feet. See Docket 1771.

1748—ROAD, STONY RUN TO JAMES MOORE'S MILL.

A report dated Sept. 26, 1748, (by virtue of an order issued at August Court and which order cannot be found) sets out a road from the Stony Run to James Moore's Mill. As it is not marked in the map, I set out the record in full: "Beginning at the north side of the Stony Run, at a recorded road leading from Gap to Philadelphia, at a part on said road, extending thence south 8 degrees, east 29 perches, thence south 30 perches; thence south 40 degrees, east 34 perches; thence south 32 perches, east 44 perches; thence south 4 degrees, west 64 perches; thence south 7 degrees, east 86 perches; thence south 15 degrees, west 28 perches; thence south by west 109 perches; thence southeast by east 14 perches; thence south 85 degrees, east 17 perches; thence east-northeast 20 perches; thence east by south 118 perches to the road leading to Moore's Mill. The whole is 593 perches or less than 2 miles long. The road extends south, convexing eastward for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and then strikes southeast. It would seem to be east of Gap as the same is stated to start on a road from Gap to Philadelphia. It fixes one "Stony run". (See 2 D. 66.)

1749—ROAD, PUSEYVILLE, BY KIRKWOOD, TO OCTORARO.

On the 18th of July, 1749, certain viewers laid out a road from Wm. Brown's road near present Puseyville, eastward, slightly northward across Colerain Township, going by or near present Kirkwood, to Octoraro, at William Bunton's plantation. (2 D. 67) The records do not disclose the order. The viewers were, Cyrus William Barclay, John Allison, David Templeton, Patrick Ewing, Joseph Morrison and Peter Heston. The road begins at Patrick Ewing's on the Wm Brown road. It is roughly, 5 miles long (1518 perches). As it was inadvertently omitted from the map, I give its courses and distances starting in Colerain township, near Puseyville; "North by $\frac{1}{2}$ east 70 perches; east by north 110 perches; east north-east 256 perches; east by south 138 perches; southeast by east 80 perches; east north-east 80 perches; east north-east by east 50 perches; east 24 perches; south by east 50 perches; east-southeast 100 perches; northeast 82 perches; northeast by east 76 perches; east-northeast 88 perches; east by south 110 perches; east 66 perches; east-northeast 132 perches; east by south 44 perches, to Octoraro Creek, at Wm. Bunton's. It remains to explain that east-by-south means $\frac{1}{2}$ east or 45 degrees east; east-northeast is half east, etc.; east by south is $11\frac{1}{4}$ degrees south by east; southeast by east is $56\frac{1}{4}$ degrees east of south, etc. The road therefore extends somewhat north of east.

There is nothing to show that it is in Colerain Township, but any road running eastwardly from near Brown's Mill, crosses Colerain.

1749—ROAD, NELSON'S FERRY TO BROWN'S MILL

This road extends eastward from the neighborhood of McCall's Ferry to Puseyville.

On July 23, 1749 David Crosky, Andrew Tonoglon, Patrick Harrow, Willam Penny, George McGlachan and Robert Lockey made return of a road laid out and surveyed by them, pursuant to a former order from Nelson's Ferry to Matthew Brown's Mill. The courses were few and long. They begin at the Ferry Landing, then strike south-eastwardly toward Muddy Creek by three courses, making a distance of 776 perches and thence east 110 perches and cross Muddy Creek about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from its mouth and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from starting point. The road then continues somewhat northeast and strikes the old Lancaster and Peach Bottom or Mt. Pleasant Road at Drumore Center, now also on the dividing line between Drumore and East Drumore Townships. It then crosses East Drumore by Unicorn to Puseyville. The courses and distances beginning at Nelson's Ferry are east 25 degrees, south 280 perches, east 45 degrees, south 260 perches, east 40 degrees, south 236 perches, east 10 degrees, south 178 perches, east 30 degrees, north 110 perches, east 360 perches, east 5 degrees, south 320 perches, east 10 degrees, south 280 perches, east 25 degrees, south 30 perches, east 350 perches, east 25 degrees, south 640 p; east 360 p, east 13 degrees, south 360 perches. The whole length bee-line is about $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The location of Nelson's Ferry at this time is somewhat vague from old maps. Its location on Scott's Map of 1824 is about two miles below McCall's Ferry and McCall's Ferry also appears on that map. In Reading Howell's map of 1792, Nelson's Ferry is not mentioned at all; but McCall's Ferry is located. In W. Scull's map of 1770, Nelson's Ferry is shown at the neck of the river but its location would be west of Chestnut Level Meeting House. It is however marked considerably north of Fishing Creek and while Muddy Creek is not marked, it is north of where Muddy Creek should be marked. However, a road was laid out from Nelson's Ferry to York in a report dated November 12, 1749 (2 D. 69) and the courses and distances of the same traced and protracted from York bring the Nelson Ferry end at the river just about where McCall's Ferry is today and the distance from York to the river at that point corresponds also. Running the line from Brown's Mill to the river, Nelson's Ferry ought to be a short distance above where it actually is today. Therefore we conclude that Nelson's Ferry in 1749 was not very distant from McCall's of today. Mapping it at the narrow neck of the river and along Fishing Creek would seem to determine it even in the old imperfect maps. The Nelson Ferry road to Brown's Mill proceeding, is found in 2 D. 69. (Reading Howell was an early draftsman.)

1749—ROAD, GEO. STEWART'S TO PEQUEA MEETING HOUSE

At August sessions 1749 an order was issued to lay out a road from George Stewart's to the Meeting House of Pequea; and to November sessions a return was made (2 D. 1) laying out the same beginning at A. Humphrey Fullerton's in a road laid out from said Stewart's to Fullerton's. Then the courses run south 62 degrees, east 40 perches, north 61 degrees, east 60 perches, north 53 degrees, east 34 perches, north 75 degrees, east 132 perches, north 28 degrees, east 80 perches, east by north, 386 perches, north 79 degrees, east 128 perches, north 69 degrees, east 60 perches, north 73 degrees, east 190 perches and north 46 degrees, east 129 perches, containing 4 3-8 miles. It will be seen that the main course of the road is east-by north, perhaps about north 70 degrees east. See same on the map. It begins in the neighborhood of Spring Garden or even farther west on or near the old Philadelphia Road.

1749—COLLINS TO NINE POINTS

Apparently to May sessions 1749, pursuant to an order issued at February Court 1749, (which order does not appear in the records), a road was returned to Court beginning at Wm. McNeely's plantation in Sadsbury Township and extending eastwardly slightly north of east, to or near Nine Points, at John Shannon's plantation on the Taylor Mill road.

This road began at a point a short distance north of Collins, now in Coleraine, the starting point however in Eden Township, then part of Sadsbury. At a point about 1 1-3 miles east of the starting point, it crossed a branch of Octorara creek and about the same distance from the eastern end it crossed the main west branch of Octorara. On its route it passed James Henry's, Thos. Failing's, David Taggart's, John Paxton's and Downing's Mill on said Octorara (2 D. 72.) At its first crossing of the small branch of West Octorara, it passed near Old Smedley's Mill and at the main west branch, it crossed near Jackson's Mill. It passed about a mile north of Bartville. The whole road is about 6 miles long.

1750—ROAD LANCASTER, MANHEIM & MT. HOPE

At May sessions, 1750, a road was returned to Court agreeably to a prior order (which order, as well as the petition for same are not in the records) from Brackbill's Lane in Lebanon County to Lancaster. It leaves the Lancaster and Lititz Pike about a mile or less north of the city limits and lies where the Fruitville pike now is, and passes through Manheim Township into Penn Township at the south-west corner of Warwick Township. It continues northward through Penn bearing westward, passing about midway between Fairmount on the east of Manheim on the west and about the latitude of Manheim it curves westward, crosses the Chickies about a mile north of Manheim into Rapho and keeps a generally direct line somewhat west of north to Mt. Hope and across the county line about 8 miles beyond in a northwest direction to or towards Lebanon. It is, undoubtedly the origin of Fruitville Pike and the through road leading to Mount Hope and Lebanon (2 D. 73 and 74).

The survey begins in the road from Lancaster to Jacob Hoover's, (which was the name of the Lititz Road) at a distance as I have said less than a mile from the city line, a little more than half a mile northwest of its starting point, it reaches "Slough's Old Place". It proceeds on, 1½ miles farther to Baughman's lane; it then reaches Warwick Township right at the southwest corner and a little beyond calls for Buckwalter's Lane. No other places along its course are mentioned until it first crosses Chickies Creek (main or east Chickies) just beyond Manheim; then a little over 3 miles farther on, as the survey shows, it crosses Chickies again, at a point about a mile due west of White Oak and also west of Penryn. It then crosses Chickies again about ¾ mile farther on and about two miles north-west of the last crossing, passing Mount Hope it crosses the Lancaster-Lebanon line; it crosses the Paxton Road about 4 miles farther on northwesterly, at a place today called Bismark and then proceeds about 3½ miles farther and ends at Brackbill's Lane, near Lebanon.

1750—ROAD, KIRK'S TO OCTORARA

At August session 1750 a road was returned as laid out, pursuant to an order, granted at May sessions, as it is recited from Hugh Patrick's Mill to a ford at Octorara Creek, to fall in with the road laid out

passing by Hugh Edmonson's Mill, to Christina Bridge. The survey begins at a white oak in a road formerly laid out from Peach Bottom to James Porter's store, at the entrance of an old road leading to John Lucky's. It then runs south 82, east 210 p., south 50, east 27 p., south 87, east 60 p., south 64, east 60 p., south 31, east 60 p., to John Pong's land, held under the government of Maryland and by John Ewing's; then south 40, east 60 p., south 62, east 60, south 48, east 15 by the north side of William Gillespie's dwellings; south 61, east 20 p., south 80, east 12 p. northeast 60 p., east 40 p., south 64, east 26 p., south 30, east 20 p. to the ford on Octorara Creek to fall in with the road to Christine Bridge. Christiana Bridge is now Wilmington. The whole road is only about 1 1-3 miles long but it fixes several important points. Its general course is southeast. (See 2 D. 76)

1751—ROAD, CRAIGHEAD'S TO DOWNING'S MILL

At May Court 1751 there was reported a draft of a road, dated April 16, 1751 made pursuant to a prior order of court in Bart Township, from Craighead's plantation to Downing's Mill. The courses and distances set out begin in a road near Craighead's and run S. 27, E. 25 p., S. 66, E. 27 p. to another road leading to Craighead's Meeting House; S. 16, E. 44 p.; S. 25, E. 56 p., south by the east line of James McConnell, near the corner of Craighead's land; S. 15, E. 52 p., S. 35, E. 114 p. to a road laid out from Wm. McNeeley's plantation in Bart to Wm. Downing's Mill, thence with the road to the mill.

This road is in the map but not marked by docket and page and is therefore set out in full. It is just about a mile long, but it fixes several plantations etc. It passes down along west side of Meeting House Run, near the mouth of which Downing's Mill stood (2 D. 77.)

1751—ROAD, CAERNARVON TO READING

Pursuant to an order made in 1750 a road survey and report dated April 17, 1751, were returned to May Court 1751, laying out a road from the Chester County line to the Tulpyhocken Road, opposite the town of Reading. The courses begin near the line of Chester County (and it seems that this point is at the extreme eastern end of the point of Caernarvon Township, a little west and south of Morgantown.) It trends by irregular courses north, north by east, and north by west until it falls in with the road we have before described dated 1735 (1 D. 123-132), just south of Reading. It therefore does not lie in our county and this reference to it and explanation are all that will be needed. It may account for the eastern terminus of some of our county roads. (2 D. 77.)

1751—ROAD, SCOTT'S MILL TO COUNTY LINE

At May sessions 1751, an order was issued to William Thomas, John Jenkins, John Hamilton, Robert Swarr, William Hartford et al., to lay out a road from Scott's Mill in Caernarvon Township to a road laid out from the county line to Evan Price's on the Schuylkill near William Hartford's. The courses and distances returned to August Court show it to be about 5½ miles long and to trend north-west from Scott's Mill, on upper Conestoga, east of Bangor, said trend north-west being about half a mile to the Coventry road, thence it continues due north, nearly a mile, then northward about 30 degrees, west a mile and a half, then by irregular course northward about 2½ miles passing over the county line. Then it proceeds about a mile farther and meets the road from Price's to Schuylkill, near William Hartford's. It apparently crosses the main stream of Muddy Creek. No mention is made of it, however, (2 D. 79.)

1752—ROAD, CONEWAGO TO DONEGAL MEETING HOUSE

At May sessions, 1752, a draft or survey of a road dated April 21, was returned to court beginning on the road from Harris's Ferry between John Sample's and the Pine Ford and running for most part along a road formerly laid out by Samuel Smith to Thos. Harris's Mill and thence along an old road to Nathan Wood's, striking into a road leading to Wm. McFaite's Meeting House.

The courses and distances show it to begin on the great road leading from Pine Ford to Jos. Sample's. Thence it follows an irregular south-eastward course through West Donegal Township, past Thomas Harris's Mill and crossing Conoy Creek, continues more nearly easterly about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles farther to the present line of East Donegal and thence through the same about one mile into the road leading to "Donegal Meeting House, about a half mile west of it." It begins about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the Lancaster County line crosses Conewago Creek at Conewago. (2 D. 80.)

1752—ROADS, THREE ROADS LEADING TO GILLESPIES

There were returned to May Sessions 1752, three roads leading in three directions from Gillespie's Mill in East Drumore, on Conowingo, near the Fulton-East Drumore line. One led to that mill from a point near Unicorn; another from the southeast led to Gillespie's Mill from a point in Little Britain Township near Elim and the third led to Gillespie's Mill from a point near the mouth of Peter's Creek. This converging of roads at Gillespie's made with other roads there, a considerable web of roads. The beginning point of the one leading from Unicorn, is described as in the road laid out from James Denny's to Nelson's Ferry, though that road, as we have seen, ended at Brown's Mill at what is now Puseyville. The eastern road from south-east begins at James Montgomery's in the Brown's road and going north-westwardly crosses Little Conowingo about 2 miles distant and the Big Conowingo, the same distance farther northwest and it then runs northwest about 2-3 of a mile farther to Gillespie's Mill. The third one about 4 miles long bee-line runs northeast from near Peach Bottom to Gillespie's. Gillespie's was on Conowingo in East Drumore about a mile east of Hensell. (2 D. 80 and 82.)

1752—ROAD, SPRING GROVE TO EAST EARL

At the May sessions of 1752, James Whitehill, William Gilkeson, Emanuel Carpenter, James Smith and Joseph Dickinson returned a road laid out by them pursuant to previous order, from John Kittera's to the Paxton road about John McElwain's. The road is only $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles long and except for an angulation where it crosses a tributary of Conestoga Creek, it is nearly a straight south by west line from Kittera's. It begins in the road laid out in 1742 in the road from Blainesport to Churchtown.

The name Kittera is prominent in our county as John W. Kittera was our first congressman. The draft of this road shows plainly that it extends from Spring Grove to East Earl, a mile east of Blue Ball, on the great Paxton Road, now known as Harrisburg and Downingtown Road (2 D. 84.)

1752—ROAD, EVANS' MILL TO COOKSON'S MILL (CAINS)

Pursuant to a prior order, there was returned to August sessions 1752, a draft or survey of a road from Nathan Evans' Mill in Caernarvon Township to the Lancaster and Philadelphia Road about a mile west of Compass, near widow Cookson's Mill.

We have heretofore described a road as being laid out between practically these same points in 1736 (1 D. 146, and 157). For some reason further proceedings were considered necessary. The former road may not have been opened. The courses and distances of this road are short and irregular but the general course is almost due southward from Evans' Mill. It is just about 6 miles long bee-line. The first mile and a half of the course trend, southward about 30 degrees west. The next $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 miles of the course run practically south. Then there is a course of about 2-3 of a mile south east and then by a curved line convexing to the west, the remaining part, of about 1 2-3 miles, trends south about 25 degrees east.

No land-marks or names of owners or of streams are noted along the course. When widow Cookson's Mill is reached, there is an additional $\frac{3}{4}$ mile added to get to the Philadelphia Road at or near the present point called Cains. This road crosses the Downingtown Road at Bear-town, passes about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Cambridge, follows down the main eastern source of Pequea Creek and passes about three-fourths of a mile east of Pequea Presbyterian Church on south of Cains where it ends. (See 2 D. 86.)

1752—ROAD, ROTHVILLE TO HINKLETOWN

Pursuant to an order of Court granted presumably at August Session 1752, a road was returned to November session of court by Henry Carpenter, Jeremy Wolf, Samuel Grove, Chas. Harlogh, John Barr and Wyrich Spence, beginning at a post in the Great Road leading from Jacob Hoover's to Philadelphia, thence running by courses and distances set out, eastward first across Middle Creek about a mile from the starting point, thence on eastward about 2-3 mile farther and there crossing Cocalico and then following the same a short distance, thence continuing about 5 miles to Conestoga creek and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther east to the Paxton Road. (2 D. 87.)

This same road was reported to Court to May Sessions 1752 as appears in (2 D. 83.) It is there surveyed, beginning at the eastern end and is set forth as a road following a similar course. Among the land owners mentioned from east to west are Philip Sheaffer, Andrew Kerr, Thos. Coghnan, Geo. Yondt; then Conestoga creek is crossed and then are mentioned George Wolf, John Irwin, John Woolrich, Michael Overly, Abram Ferree, Vincent Myer, Andrew Hoffman, Nicholas Diffenderfer, Devall Cayle, in Cocalico Township, Jared Koffrey, Justus Shaefer, John Landis; then Cocalico Creek is reached and by several courses down same 158 perches they continue the course. Then they cross the creek and go on to lands of Christ Eaby in Warwick Township and then Middle Creek is reached and they pass Henry Landis, Henry Brunner, Valentine Becker, Jacob Geyer and to the Great Road leading from Jacob Hoover's to Philadelphia. This is the more complete survey of the two. In the survey above first set out Middle Creek is called "Mill Creek" at least in the record. This is error. The Paxtan Road, at the east end of the road just described is well-known. The road known as leading from Jacob Hoover's, Philadelphia, is great road laid out in 1739 from Spring Garden to Penryn. It is always cited as the road from Jacob Hoover's to Philadelphia. However in one of these cases we shall see it is called "The Main Road" (See 2 D. 50, Clay to Kissel Hill.) The Lititz pike is also frequently called the Jacob Hoover Road. This road leads from a point west of Rothsville, through Akron to a point near Murrell and then one branch goes to Murrell and the main road goes to Hinkletown, crossing Conestoga below the town.

1752—ROAD, GOOD'S MILL TO LANCASTER ROAD

At August session 1752 a road was reported to court from Good's Mill on Pequea Creek to the Lancaster and Mt. Pleasant road about two miles to the southeast of the mill. (2 D. 89.) There are no proceedings of this road on the docket but a drawing or draft of the road is inserted. It states that it crosses the plantations of Henry Line, John Stauffer and Christian Shank and ends at the place where it meets the road leading from Lancaster to Rock Run (2 D. 89.)

This road according to the record was not opened until by an order of August sessions 1770, the court compelled the same to be done.

The road is well known by those familiar with the locality of "Burnt Mill" and "Baumgardner's Station". It leads from the road known as Mar-tic Forge Road and where it passes "Burnt Mill" to a point near Byerland Meeting House at the Henry Barr property on the Lancaster Road passing by Willow Street to Lancaster or by Heidiebaugh's and Willow Street to Lancaster.

1753—ROAD, LIBERTY SQUARE TO QUARRYVILLE

To November term 1753, a road was returned by virtue of a prior order, leading from Samuel Hunter's Mill on the upper part of Fishing Creek, near present Liberty Square in Drumore Township by a route first trending southeastwardly, then lying for a distance on the same site as the Burkholder's Ferry Road and after following it a distance curving east by north and then north east and so continuing until it reaches the neighborhood of Quarryville, Carmargo and New Providence. It is not very clear just where the road did lead to. As part of it duplicates other roads, it is likely, only part of it ever opened. It approached near Drumore Center on the Lancaster Road where the Nelson Ferry Road crossed it. (2 D. 90). The places mentioned along its course from the west end to the east, are Samuel Hunter's Mill on Fishing Creek. This seems to have been the Habecker mill, about a mile east of Liberty Square. Then John Carson, Charles Daugherty, Widow Elder, Alex. Stephen, Robert Gilchrist, James Gilchrist, William Wallace, William Barnett, Widow Armstrong and Robert Curry are mentioned as the survey is carried along north-eastward and the ending point is "Beaver Creek." At present there seems to be no use for the whole of such a road. The eastern 2-3 of it however seem to furnish a direct northeast road from Drumore Center to Quarryville, leaving the main Lancaster road at Drumore Center. It is about 9 or 10 miles long following the courses of the large semi-circular route of its first quarter. By a bee-line however it is about 8 miles long, that is from the southwestern Hunter's Mill end on Fishing Creek to its northeastern end on Beaver Creek.

1753—ROAD, STEVENS TO EAST EARL

At May sessions 1753 viewers appointed by prior order, lay out a road from the Schuylkill road near Edward Ream's Mill to Shirk's Mill on Conestoga and from thence to the Philadelphia Road near John Mellvaine's. After the survey was made the "court found some of the inhabitants something aggrieved and omitted the return till this present November." The beginning was therefore altered to the satisfaction of the inhabitants and the road was fixed to begin on the Schuylkill road at Henry Mohler's. The survey then proceeds by many courses, in a general southeast direction, not mentioning any land marks nor any land owners till it reaches the Philadelphia road at Mellvaine's, that is East Earl a short distance southeast of Blue Ball.

On the map it will be observed that this road connects with the Lancaster and Reading Road at Mohler's, near Stevens and passes southwardly by east passing east of Hahnstown, through Martindale and Weaverland to East Earl. It crosses the Cocalico near its forks where Swamp creek enters, also the Muddy Creek right below or near the fork of the Little Muddy Creek and then the Conestoga about the center of present East Earl Township.

By examining the map it will be observed that the first intention to have it start near Reamstown would have diverted its northern terminus about three miles east of the main Reading Road to the then less important and later route to Reading by way of Adamsown.

The original application for this road asking that it start from Everard Ream's may be found in (2 D. 2) dated in 1753.

1753—ROAD, BURKHOLDER'S FERRY TO DRUMORE CENTER

At May sessions 1753 a return of a road was filed by Samuel Simpson, John Snodgrass, Samuel McCullough, John Ramsey, Thomas White and James Clark to viewers to lay out a road from the old customary road leading to Burkholder's Ferry on Susquehanna, between the lines of William Clark, James Clark, John Neal, Widow Snodgrass, Daniel Winter, Andrew McClay, over Tucquan, George Sutter, Hugh Long, James Duncan, Thomas Cully, Alex. McLaughlin, James Reed, the road laid out from Nelson's Ferry to John McDowell (2 D. 1).

At February Court 1754 another survey of the road was returned to Court (2 D. 97) following somewhat different courses and distances, beginning at Abraham Burkholder's Ferry in Conestoga and passing eastward 110 perches or 1-3 mile, crossing Pequea Creek, passing in its course lands of Robert Pawdry,, Samuel Hellis, William Clark, Wm Snodgrass, John Snodgrass, the Tucquan Creek, Thomas White, Thomas Boyd, a branch of Muddy Creek, Samuel Dexon, the main Muddy Creek, William Moore, Fishing Creek, Matthew Rippley, Mathew Clark, David Bigham and John Long's in Drumore Township. This survey is dated Feb. 2, 1754 and is the one used in the map. This makes it a road from Burkholder's Ferry to Drumore Center or the main Lancaster and Peach Bottom road (2 D. 97.) It passes Colemanville, then south of Mount Nebo and by Liberty Square to Drumore Center, when it ends.

A review was asked for and a new survey made of the east end of it March 12, 1754. This was presented at May Court. The record does not show any action on it by court confirming the same. By reference to the map it will be seen that the relocated part began at Snodgrass's near Tucquan Creek and kept a more northerly course, passing east by south across the extreme north east corner of present Drumore Township and ending in the east, or Conowingo branch of the Lancaster Road near Buck. The lands traversed are those of Wm. Patterson, David Reed, David Moore, Jonas Kennedy, John Duncan, John Gabey and on to Robert Boyd's plantation at his spring branch being the fountain head of Conowingo Creek (the west branch of it). This makes it cross about a mile beyond the principal Lancaster road and about a mile into East Drumore Twp.

But the re-viewers also laid out a branch starting back at John Duncan's in the Lancaster Road and then down the road two miles to John Long's, thus making the real end to be at Drumore Center with a spur, a mile east at the point where it first reaches Lancaster road, on to Robert Boyd's. (See this, 2 D. 95 and 96, marked on map as 96.)

At this time it is proper to note as we shall note more fully under the year 1757 that, at November sessions 1757 citizens of Martie Township

petitioned for a road from David Reed's on the Burkholder's Ferry Road to Christian Groff's Mill, formerly Wm. Smith's Mill at New Providence to haul grain. There is no record that it was granted at least prior to 1760. See on the map the course of the road intended passing near Rawlinsville and by the town eastwardly by north a distance of about 7 miles. The petitioners complain that this is necessary because the land-owners are closing up the "customary" roads. (See map 2 D. 40. This p. 40 refers to the back part of the Docket, 40.)

1753—CITY MILL AND LEACOCK ROAD

At May court 1753 a road previously surveyed by virtue of an order issued at February Court, was laid out from Lancaster to Sebastian Groff's Mill and from thence to the "Horse-Shoe Road", near George Lyne's (2 D. 2.)

The survey shows it to be a road about $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles long (bee line) but convexing or bulging northward and of a general direction northeast about 30 degrees north of east. It is described as beginning in the Provincial Road leading from Lancaster Borough and extending by lands of James Hamilton Esq., and Peter Leaman and then Sebastian Groff in all 240 degrees by several courses, the direction being northeast and at the end of said road 240 perches to Conestoga Creek. It then proceeds up the creek a distance and passes through the London Company's land in Manheim Township. As it does not mention crossing the creek it starts on the west side of the Creek and is likely the road which goes up to Old City Mill. But after this course is run, it crosses the creek and continues up the creek by Jesse Musser's and Christian Stauffer's land. It then continues more eastwardly by William Seewright's and Alexander Work's and John Line's land in Leacock Township. It then goes on by land of Philip Scott and John Rowland and by Jacob Rowland and George Line to the "road commonly called Horse-Shoe Road," where it ends. And it was accordingly confirmed as laid out. It would appear that about a mile east of Mechanicsburg it falls into the Lancaster and Coventry Great Road or New Holland Pike. The name "Horse-Shoe Road" is apparently very old. It is to be noted that on the map this road is made to cross the Conestoga Creek twice. This is an error. It seems that the curved road bulging eastward from the old Philadelphia Road leading to Mechanicsburg—that is the first $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the old Conestoga Highway was the "Horse-Shoe Road."

1753—ROAD, BELLAIRE TO MOUNT JOY

There was filed a return of a road to November sessions 1753 laid out by a prior order, a road surveyed Oct. 17, 1753 from Robert Allison's Mill on Conewago to Mount Joy. The viewers were Peter Bowman, William Allison, William Miller, Samuel Conyngham, Ephraim Little and Samuel Wilson. (2 D. 93). The courses and distances give it a general south-east direction, practically bisecting Mount Joy township, passing about a mile to the west of Milton Grove. Beginning at Allison's Mill on the upper Conewago, it strikes almost due east (somewhat south of east) over a mile and it crosses over two or three western branches of West or Little Chickies Creek. The places mentioned along the route, after leaving Robert Allison's land are, Wm. Miller's, William Allison's, Peter Risher's, William Alexander's James Culbertson's, Abraham Shalley's, Ephraim Light's, Widow Wilson's, Moses White's, John Cooper's, and Samuel Scott's lands. Then it joins the Great Road to Lancaster from Harris' Ferry. It is about 7 miles long, by a bee-line.

1753—ROAD, STONE'S MILL, CONESTOGA TO WORLEY'S ON GAP ROAD IN SADBURY

Some time before 1753 a road was evidently laid out from Christian Stone's Mills in Conestoga Township to Caleb Worley's on the Gap Road in Sadsbury Township because at May sessions 1753 (2 D. 4.) there is a record setting out that the persons appointed by order of last court upon petition of Isaac Taylor, to review a road laid out from Christian Stone's Mills in Conestoga Township to Caleb Worley's on the Gap road in Sadsbury Township, do now report that they met but could not come to an agreement. And Isaac Taylor now having presented another petition praying other viewers to make such alterations as shall be necessary, the court appoints John Leonard, Robert Allison, Abraham Ferrec, Samuel Lefever, Wm. McClausin and Wm. Hamilton to review said road and make such alterations as may seem proper.

At the following Court presumably (2 D. 8) the viewers appointed made report that they have reviewed and laid out the same as follows: Beginning at a B. O. on the road formerly laid nigh to James McDills field extending from thence N. 20, E. 4 p; N. 34, E. 6½ p., N. 54, E. 42 p. N. 70, E. 62 p. N. 56, E. 52 p., N. 50, E. 46 p. N. 80, E. 24 p into the aforesaid Gap road containing in all one mile and a quarter, which returns the Court confirmed.

This road is set down for the purpose of establishing the fact that there was a road from Christian Stone's Mills in Conestoga Township to Caleb Worley's on the Gap road in Sadsbury Township. There is no record of such road. From Conestoga Township to Sadsbury Township is a considerable distance and thus the record of a road of considerable length does not seem to be in existence at all.

It is noticeable here that "Christian Stone's Mills" here is always in the plural number, as if he had a large plant, well known and consisting of several kind of Mills such as corn, saw, oil, hemp and others.

1754—ROAD, FAIRMOUNT TO BARTVILLE

At May sessions 1754. John Evans, Jno. Crawford, George Leonard, Samuel Patterson and John Paxton filed a return to court of the survey of a road which they laid out pursuant to an order issued at February Court. This road extended from southwest to northeast through part of Little Britain, Drumore and Colerain Townships. It was nearly seven miles long. The report is dated April 29, 1754. The viewers begin the survey at Montgomery's Lane near Fairmount in the road leading to Charlestown (Maryland). Thence they run the courses in a northeasterly direction across Little Britain Township 290 perches by several courses to Thomas Whiteside's property and farther on 476 perches by several courses to Robert McCorkle's land and in the same direction by several courses they proceed farther—254 perches over a branch of water, a tributary of West Branch of Octorara to James Hamilton's plantation; thence they proceed by several courses in a rough semi-circle convexed westward 232 perches and then on 82 perches farther to the west branch of Octorara at Matthew Brown's Mill at Puseyville. From this point onward the northeast courses continue by George McCullough's, Joshua Anderson's, David Campbell's, Samuel Anderson's and Charles McAllister's lands 332 perches or a little less than 2 miles, ending in said McAllister's lane in Colerain Township (2 D. 94.)

This road begins in the said Charlestown road near the present town of Fairmount and passes through Puseyville where it crosses or meets the eastern end of the Nelson Ferry and Brown's Mill road and then goes on to near Bartville just over the Colerain Line. As we have stated above, it terminates just below the northern boundary of Colerain at McAllister's.

1756—ROAD, PEQUEA MEETING HOUSE TO COUNTY LINE (BELOW COMPASS)

At November sessions 1756 the persons appointed to view and lay out a road from Pequea Meeting House to John Douglas's Mill and on to Jonas Chamberlain's, on the dividing line, filed a report dated Oct. 19, 1756. The road is roughly four miles long and beginning at Pequea Meeting House passes south by east by John Whitehill's land about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and then strikes southwest by James Douglas' house and the Church Glebe about a half mile or more to the Lancaster and Philadelphia Road. It then passes eastward along the same 238 perches; thence south by irregular lines by Jos. Dickinson's and on to Jonas Chamberlain's land and cuts the Lancaster and Chester County line about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Compass. John Whitehill, we observe, had land adjoining the church. He must not be confused with James Whitehill whose name we have met frequently in this paper (2 D. 125*)

1758—ROAD, CLAY TO (NEAR) KISSEL HILL

At February sessions 1758 a jury of viewers appointed at November Court 1757 appointed to lay out a road on petition of inhabitants of Warwick Township from Michael Shenk's in the Great Road leading from Philadelphia to the main road leading from Lancaster to Tulpyhocken make a report.

They begin at Paxton Road to Michael Shenk's now the town of Clay; then proceed practically due south by 4 courses, a distance of 518 perches or a mile and two-thirds by John Hostetter's, Michael Shenk's, Henry Hackman's, Abraham Deerolf's, John Stauffer's and Michael Kline's land; thence by a course 194 perches nearly south and a course 180 perches southwest passing over Hammer creek (the boundary of Warwick Township) John Habecker's and Jacob Habecker's land they come to Peter Pail's land and then passing on a distance of 228 perches nearly due south they come to the "Main Road" after passing land of Samuel Huber. This main road is the one laid out in 1739 and 1740 and leads from Spring Garden and Penryn (See 1739, 1 D. 300.) Passing south of the "Main Road" by John Bender's and other land a distance of 183 perches they reach the "Mill race" of Flory Mill on Carter's Creek, just east of Rome on the Road from Lititz to Rothville. It is the same creek on which Bear's Mill is situated. Continuing farther south by land of Michael Pfoutz and of Jacob Shertzer and of Christian Grube and of Jacob Line, a distance from the said mill of 529 perches, about one and two thirds miles the survey reaches the Mannheim Township line and by a course south 59 degrees, west 140 perches. The route intersects the Tulpyhocken or Lititz Road. A draft of this road appears in the docket on the opposite side of the sheet, that is the next page containing the record. (2 D. 50 and 50* rear part of the docket.) The whole road is about six miles long.

This is the present well-known road beginning at Clay in the Harrisburg and Downingtown Road and it leads through Rome, east of Lititz and at present joins the Lancaster and Lititz Road at Kissel Hill, formerly New Haven, instead of continuing on its direct course, over the Mannheim Township line, meeting the Lititz Pike where the present state road to Oregon intersects the Pike.

The northern extremity of this road also forms the beginning of the artificial boundary between Elizabeth and Clay Townships, that is, that part of the boundary south of the Harrisburg and Downingtown road, a boundary about two miles long. The boundary between said townships north of the Harrisburg and Downingtown Road is formed by Seelock

Run, also called Furnace Run near its mouth, it being a tributary of Middle Creek flowing in from the west.

On the map observe this road and notice its location beginning at or near the said dividing line. It is slightly misplaced as it should begin on the line.

The original application for this road seems to have been presented to November Court 1757. (See 2 D. 40*) where it is recorded that the petition of divers inhabitants of Warwick Township was read setting forth that they are in great need of a public or King's highway through the easternmost part of their township to the town of Lancaster—being put to a great inconvenience in passing and repassing, by the stopping and fencing of the roads; that it is their opinion that it will be to the best interest of the inhabitants of the back parts of the county—if it begin and be laid out at or near the plantation of Michael Shenk in the Great Road leading from Philadelphia to Paxton and passing through by the several plantations of Peter Peel, Michael Klein, Samuel Huber, John Bender at the new mill, Michael Pfautz and Christian Grube and thence into the road leading from Tulpyhocken to Lancaster. The court appointed as viewers Henry Walter, John Bear, Jeremiah Wolf, Christ Halegon, Jr., Leonard Miller and Jacob Hoyle and ordered them to make return.

1753—ROAD, GROFF'S (SMITH'S) MILL TO BART ROAD

I desire to note one or two applications for roads which seem to have failed. In 1753 it is recorded (2 D. 5) the petition of divers inhabitants of Martie, Bart and Drumore was filed, setting forth that they are put to divers inconveniences for want of a road from Christian Groff's Mill (formerly Smith's Mill, near New Providence) in Martie Township to a certain road in Bart Township leading to Christiana Creek, by reason that all the "customary roads" formerly used are either stopped or so turned, that they are "rendered un-useful" for that purpose. They prayed that viewers be appointed to lay out such a road. The court appointed viewers as prayed for. No report appears among the records of the court in the matter.

1757—ROAD, BURKHOLDER'S FERRY ROAD TO SMITH'S MILL

At November sessions 1757 the petition of divers inhabitants of Martie Township was read to court setting forth that there is a necessity for a road to be laid out in the said township from the road leading from David Reeds' plantation to Burkholder's Ferry to Christian Groff's Mill on Beaver Creek (formerly Wm. Smith's Mill) there being no laid out road from thence to the said Mill by means whereof the customary roads are frequently turned and stopped to the prejudice of the inhabitants in transporting their grain to the said mill and other places of market and praying the Court to order a road to be laid out in manner aforesaid. The court appointed Andrew Work, Wm. McReily, Henry Hoover, Michael Groff, Henry Hare and James Marshall to lay out such road by courses and distances if need be and make report. Nothing more appears of record in the matter (2 D. 40*.)

H. FRANK ESHLEMAN.

—LOCAL HISTORY—
CONTAINED IN THE EARLY QUARTER SESSIONS' DOCKETS

Compiled by a Committee—Read by
MISS MARTHA M. BOWMAN.

The early records of the county Courts of Pennsylvania, contain many items of interesting local history. Where, as happens to be the case, in our own country, nearly all the early assessment lists from the creation of the county in 1729 until about 1760, are lost or destroyed, it is manifest that the only repositories from which, a partial roster of the early residents of the county may be found, are the Quarter Sessions records wherein the names of the jurors, grand-jurors, litigants, constables, traders, tavern keepers, petitioners for and viewers of roads, etc., justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners, judges, etc., may be found—the Records of the Register of Wills and of the Orphans' Court were the names of testators, heirs, witnesses, executors, administrators, legatees and others appear—the records of the Recorder of Deeds, the books where owners of land and early mortgagors and mortgagees are set out—the Prothonotary's Office dockets where are set out and to be found, names similar to those of the Quarter Sessions records—the County Commissioners' Office where assessments and assessors' lists, names of tax collectors, commissioners and many other names of persons having had business relations with the county, are preserved. The most valuable of them, however, (the assessment lists) are not complete prior to the Revolutionary War. Then, too, the Provincial Councils' and Assemblies' records, the Statutes at Large and the Pennsylvania Archives contain the names of many Lancaster County residents. The ship records and the early land warrants and orders, etc., contain the names of our first inhabitants here, that is a small proportion of them. The land warrants also locate the places where these persons lived. The ship records, however, only enable us to guess where the persons lived whose names are set forth, because they do not inform us where these immigrants located after leaving the vessels. They do tell where they came from and their nationality. Most of those who were Swiss (and German) of course, came here to the Susquehanna valley. Yet, practically all these records except those of the Register of Wills, Orphans' Court and of Ships, contain only the names of males. The pioneer mothers, sisters and daughters of our country, generally, do not have their names registered anywhere here, and those names are lost to us forever.

Since the ancestry of hundreds of thousands of people in all parts of the United States today, originated in Lancaster County, 175 to 200 years ago, and since so many of them are continually trying to discover the names of the original parents of their race in America, it will be seen how important to them is the rescuing of every such original name and what a loss it is that the early mothers can never be known, in thousands of cases. Much of this condition results from the loss and destruction of records and lists of names.

The task of making up, from the sources just indicated, as complete a roster as possible, between 1729 and 1760, surely will, at no distant date, engage the efforts of this society; and volunteers to assist in the tabulation, necessary to that end, ought now to offer themselves.

This paper, however, aims to bring before us, certain other acts of public life here, from 1729 onward, as those acts and purposes are revealed in the Quarter Sessions of this County, in early days.

EARLIEST JAIL OF THE COUNTY

The first docket of the Court establishes the fact (long speculated upon) that there was a jail in our county, before the first County Jail was built in Lancaster, on the west side of North Prince street on or near the site of the present Opera House.

June 9, 1729 at the Court held at Postlewaite's in Conestoga, near Rock Hill, it was "agreed that the sheriff should erect a building sufficient to hold prisoners and be allowed toward the expense five pounds of public money which building is now near built. Ordered that the sheriff shall with all expedition to finish the building which when finished shall forthwith be reputed the common jail of the county—till the public prison be built. With this order the sheriff complied." (Recopied Docket No. 1. p. 16). A few days later the sheriff reported "that the county was unprovided with locks and irons necessary to secure felons. Ordered the sheriff procure two sufficient locks and a chain suitable for the aforesaid use". (p. 20.). The sheriff, a little later, reported "that he had — — — finished the prison according to bargain, and that the Court should view the same — — that he might obtain an order for payment. Ordered that Tobias Hendricks and Andrew Galbreath do view the prison and make report. (p. 20.) The County Commissioners' Minute Book shows that the said five pounds were paid.

Tradition persists that there was a jail at Postlewaite's in use while the Postlewaite Tavern was the meeting place of the first sessions of Court. Mr. Hiram Warfel late owner of the property adjoining the Postlewaite property (now Fehl's) declared that many years ago the old foundation-walls were still visible on his property. Sherman Day also says that there was a jail at Postlewaite's (p. 397). The first sheriff was Robert Barber. His land was at now Columbia; and according to Rupp's (p. 243) Barber built a wooden jail there. Rupp says James Annseely was imprisoned there. This seems to lack convincing proof, though he cites Rev. D. Goheen. Still citing Goheen he says a Court House of logs and a jail were erected at Postlewaite's. The inference is that the sheriff built a jail on his own land, at Columbia. He makes no mention of any one else's land being used. We therefore have had four jails and four Court Houses in this county.

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT OF CRIMINALS

The most striking local history revealed on the docket, is that of the severe punishment of criminals during the earliest years of our county's existence.

The first case occurred in 1729 when Morris Cannady in addition to his other punishment was sentenced to "be publicly whipt — — on his bare back, with 21 stripes well laid on". William Evans was found guilty in 1730 of stealing Martin Harnish's goods and was sentenced to ten lashes on his bare back at the common whipping post, and to be fined and to be committed to the common jail until the same was paid. Edw. Shaddock convicted of a similar offense of larceny was sentenced to 21 lashes. This was while court was held at Postlewaite's. In Aug. 1730 the Court was first held at Lancaster. Cullom McQuaery, found guilty in 1732 of stealing a mare worth 8 pounds was sentenced to a fine of 7 pounds, to pay 7 pounds damages, to pay costs and receive 21 lashes well laid on and to be committed. About the same time, Robert Teas, found guilty of counterfeiting, was sentenced to be set in the pillory, have his ears cut off, be whipped 31 lashes on his bare back, pay 50 pounds fine to the government, and 50 pounds fine to the informer, pay all parties double the amount they lost in taking his spurious money and to be imprisoned till he paid the damages and fine and costs; and for a second offense the same penalty was imposed. (p. 44) In 1733 Robert Black for counterfeiting was sentenced to stand one hour in the pillory, receive 20 lashes.

have both his ears cut off and pay costs of prosecution; and Carolinus Walraven was sentenced to the same punishment for a similar crime. (p. 61). The same year, John and Daniel McDaniel were sentenced to 15 lashes for stealing a gun. (p. 73). John Matthews for stealing, was sentenced to 21 lashes on his bare back. (p. 79). Mary Brombe was sentenced to 21 lashes on her bare back, and to pay costs, and Ed. Randle apparently the partner in her crime, seems to have been let off without the whipping. Mary could not pay the fine, after receiving the whipping, and was sold for one year and five months into servitude for the same. Randall ran away, but was caught. He was sold into servitude one year and thirty-five days. (p. 82.)

In 1734 Michael Albert and Sarah Taylor, for stealing goods and money were each sentenced to 21 lashes on their bare backs and costs. (p. 105) In 1735 Margaret Grundy for stealing some clothing was sentenced to pay a fine of 6 pounds and receive on her bare back, 21 lashes at the common whipping post and to pay costs. (p. 121) David Merindie for stealing two buck-skins worth 10 shillings was sentenced to 21 lashes. (do.) John Fleming was found guilty of a crime and part of his sentence was to pay costs of prosecution. He was committed to jail and after serving a time, petitioned to be released, and he was released, but instead of imprisonment he was sold into servitude for 4 years and 9 months for the costs. (p. 124.) James Laverdy for horse stealing was sentenced to pay 5 pounds and costs and receive 21 lashes on his bare back, and John McKay received a like sentence for a similar crime. (p. 130) Laverdy was also convicted of stealing a saddle and some harness and was sentenced to pay a fine of 6 pounds, return the goods, receive 40 lashes on his bare back, and pay costs and fine. After he received the punishment and could not pay the fine and costs he petitioned to be sold for the same and was sold into servitude to John Snavelly for 5 years. (p. 130). John Cook, in 1735 was found guilty of stealing a looking glass worth a shilling. He was sentenced to pay two shillings damages, two shillings fine and receive 21 lashes. (p. 131). Surely pride goeth before a fall. In 1735, John McKay was found guilty of stealing clothing. He was sentenced to pay 4 pounds fine and receive 25 lashes on his bare back. (p. 136). Barnett Lindsay, because he could not pay costs and fine in a case in which he was found guilty was sentenced to be whipped and pay costs, and in default was sold into servitude for four years. (p. 140).

Aaron Evans for horse stealing was sentenced to 21 lashes and costs. (p. 145); and for a second offense, that of stealing a sum of money he was sentenced to 39 lashes more on his bare back.

Mary Roberts stole 7 yards of cloth and a coat and was found guilty and sentenced to ten lashes and for stealing certain other goods, received 21 lashes. For stealing 53 yards of various cloth from Stephen Atkinson, owner of the big fulling mill, she was sentenced to 39 lashes more—in all seventy lashes on her bare back, at the common whipping post, and fines the equivalent of \$500, today. (p. 152). Thomas Perry stole certain cloth, was found guilty and sentenced to 21 lashes and for another theft of 33 yards of dry goods and one gallon of rum and one cheese, he was sentenced to 39 lashes. John Rogers for horse stealing received 15 lashes. (p. 155). John Fierre for stealing a hog worth 15 shillings received 15 lashes. (p. 164). Hans Martin Mul-tre for a theft of 9 pounds value of goods received 39 lashes; John Campbell for stealing a horse worth 15 pounds received 39 lashes and for stealing another horse, 21 lashes. Amos Ward for one offense of horse stealing was whipped 21 lashes, and for another theft of a horse, 39 lashes. (p. 165.)

Dr. Wm. Smith, "a vagabond beggar", found guilty of being an imposter was sentenced to receive ten lashes, in Lancaster, and to be conducted from constable to constable, and to receive 10 lashes in the most public place in each township, "till he come to the bounds of the county at Octoraro and then be dismissed". (p. 169.)

Bernard Weiner was convicted of having, with 15 others, riotously and unlawfully with force and arms, broken the peace and beat the sheriff; Leonard Ferouer and Phil Crever were convicted of being parties to the same offense. They were put under very heavy bonds and committed to jail for a long time in default. Thos. Creasap and Crever with 500 others, who violently assembled, and with "sound of trumpet and beat of drums" and with force, assaulted John Wilkins and destroyed property of Henry Hendricks and others and terrorized the inhabitants of western Lancaster County, were put under bonds and in default, jailed. (p. 176.) Pat Butler and Tim Callihan were each sentenced to 21 lashes for the first horse and 31 for the second, which they had stolen. It will be seen that horse stealing was a very common crime. Wm. Findley for stealing a pocket book with 8 pounds of money, received 21 lashes, and Ab. Myers for horse stealing, received the same number. (p. 183)

Likewise Ed. Green for horse stealing received 21 lashes, and Wm. Findley for stealing goods worth 5 pounds was sentenced, 40 lashes. (pp. 199-202) Margaret Ferrell stole a muslin handkerchief, a pair of shoes, a printed book called, "The Whole Duty of Man", and a Bible, and was found guilty and was in for severe whipping; but the sentence was postponed till next court and then seems to have been forgotten. (p. 204). But Margaret, the wife of Skelton Money, who stole goods valued at 20 pounds, received 21 lashes. All these crimes and punishments happened in 1737.

All of these criminal proceeds are recorded in Docket No. 1. This docket covers a period down to 1742. In recopied Docket No. 2, a number of similar crimes are recorded and the records show that the pillory and whipping post were in use here during the time covered by that docket to wit—down to 1760.

Among the cases is that of Mary Mills for forgery in 1755 (Dock 2, p. 231). Her sentence was to stand in the pillory one hour between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. and be whipped 15 lashes the following Saturday, between the same hours, and to pay costs.

At May Sessions, 1757 (Dock 2, p. 141), James McCally was found guilty of sedition and sentenced to one hour in the pillory and have a paper affixed on his breast, "signifying having spoken seditious words against his Majesty" and to receive 15 lashes on his bare back, at the whipping post, and pay costs.

Whipping was a part of the sentence in felony cases. (Dock 2, p. 102). In all the cases cited, the criminals were lashed on their bare backs, whether men or women, and received in addition to the whipping, heavy fines, and lay in a cold sticky jail many months and some of them for years, in default of paying the fines and costs; and then were sold, several years in servitude to pay off the fine and costs.

An unusual case is that of the King vs Ludowig Stone, Aug. Sessions, 1754—(p. 203)—in which the defendant was indicted and found guilty of "breaking and destroying the door of the Dutch Lutheran church and the property of Michael Byerly and George Groff". The sentence was a fine of five pounds and costs.

Such, then, is the most striking history of local criminal procedure appearing in our dockets down to 1760.

ACTIVITY OF EARLY QUAKERS IN LOCAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The records of the old docket No. 1, show that not only the early Scotch Irish and English generally, attended to the local government functions, but that the Mennonites and particularly the Quakers participated.

In as much as the Quakers have practically vanished as a class who very numerously participated in early public affairs it may be of some interest and utility to know something of the number of Quakers or Friends who did

things here 180 to 190 years ago. They may be distinguished from the others by the fact that their names indicate they are not Swiss and by the fact that they took an affirmation instead of an oath as the records show. Some of their names are well known as prominent Quakers, apart from the methods of distinction which I have mentioned.

In fact the first five or six years of our county government, that is till about 1736, after which I have not continued the examination, these Quaker names appear on Grand Juries, Petit Juries, Road Views, etc.: John Wright Judge, Robert Barber, Sheriff, Tobias Hendricks, Judge.

The following appear in other capacities: John Hendricks, James Hendricks, Francis Jones, Samuel Taylor, Abram Seal, Caleb Worley, John Minshall, Ed. Thornbury, Jas. Jones, Saml. Taylor, John Jones, Jos. Hickenbotham, John Musgrove, James Hendricks, Jr., David Jones, William Cheny, Thos. Thornbury, James Cole, Richard Sowdon, Hatwell Vernon, James Moore, Joshua Low, John Kyle, Samuel Williams, John Lawrence, Thos. Green, James Webb, James Clemson, Sisemese Wright, Richard Allison, James Kyle, John Steer, Rich Woods, Richard Landon, Wm. Morrison, Jonas Chamberlain, Chas. Green, Wm. Clark, John Hyott, Dan Herman, Thos. Barger, Noble Butler, Richard Beeson, Thos. Eastland, Wm. Lowdon, Samuel Jackson, John Griffith.

Prominent among the Mennonites, who acted in these various capacities are: Christian Stoneman, James Fierree (Forry), Jacob Buckwalter, Peter Abey, Daniel Ashelman, Gabriel Carpenter, Jacob Funk, Henry Carpenter, John Good, John Line, Sr., Jacob Baer, Jacob Cosner, Dr. Francis Naeff, Andrew Forry, Hans Grove, Phil Lefever, Mart Graff and others.

It remains to add that the above lists are not complete; and that many more can be added as we go on down the years. The foregoing names are taken only from Docket No. 1.

The above indicates that from various capacities in which the names of persons show they acted, it would not be difficult to make up what we might call the public or political biography of the more active of these old fathers. That is, by noting the dates and times when one particular man appears, and the activities he performed, as the years roll along, one can place together the phases of his public life and services. Thus we may make up a considerable list of the pioneer worthies who first took hold of affairs here in our virgin county and started to make it what is today in business, tradition, standing, reputation, and in every other way.

There is, as we have stated, a period of about 30 years, being the first 30 years of our existence as a county, in which not a scrap is written or preserved concerning the men and women who started to make the desert blossom as the rose. Some one or some committee ought to set to work and rescue from these dockets the names, careers and reputations of those leading souls of that period during which the only repositories of those careers are the records in the Court House.

— END —

Minutes of the March Meeting.

There was an unusually large attendance at the meeting this evening.

The Librarian reported the following gifts and exchanges:

Bound: The 36th Annual Report Bureau of American Ethnology.

Pamphlets: Lebanon County Historical Society, 2 numbers; American Catholic Historical Society; Western Pa. Historical Magazine; Western Reserve Historical Society; Washington Historical Society Quarterly; Catalogue of War Portraits by American Artists, from Yale University; Bulletin of New York Public Library, 2 numbers.

Special Donations: Report of the Ninth Annual Landis Family Reunion, from D. B. Landis; Agricultural Almanacs, 1838-1870, from H. Frank Eshleman.

The treasurer's financial report was read and approved.

A number of new applications for membership were received, and laid over for action at next meeting, under the by-laws.

The following new members were elected: Milo B. Herr, 327 N. Lime St.; Elizabeth B. Herr (do); Lucy H. Arnold (Mrs. I. C.), 434 N. Lime St.; Morris Cooper, Jr., 803 N. Duke St.; Frank J. Blair, 22 S. 3d St., Columbia; Caroline P. Witmer (Mrs. D. H.), 439 S. Shippen St.; Clarence E. Postlewaite, New York City, and Mrs. Hattie Goff Porter of 1325 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C. The last named two persons were elected to life membership, their checks for \$25 each having been received.

A letter was received from O. D. Brandenburg, Madison, Wis., commending the Society for the good work it is doing, also mentioning personally the valuable research work done by the late Mrs. Robinson. A newspaper clipping from the same source and of like tenor was also received.

Advertisement of the Society's purposes, and other informing data were ordered to be printed henceforth on the last page of the cover of our pamphlets, and a collection of historical photographs of Lancaster was decided upon for future exhibition, etc.

Three referred questions were answered by the several referees: (a) When did a majority of the members of Congress vote to make Lancaster the capital of the United States? (b) Why did the Germans settle in northern Lancaster County, the Swiss in the center and the Scotch-Irish and English in the south and east? (c) Why is Berks County Democratic and Lancaster County Republican?

The first paper of the evening was prepared and read by H. Frank Eshleman, on "History of Lancaster County's Highway System from 1714 to 1760." It was accompanied by a map. The second paper was prepared by a committee and read by Miss Martha M. Bowman on "Local History Contained in the Early Quarter Sessions Dockets." Both papers were discussed by the members.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Sec'y.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1922

A GLIMPSE OF LANCASTER IN 1802

Read by Carl W. Drepperd

LANCASTER CITY IN 1843

By Carl W. Drepperd

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A GLIMPSE OF LANCASTER IN 1802

Read by CARL W. DREPPERD

In the year 1802, Michaud, a Frenchman, travelled considerably throughout certain parts of the country, and among other places, he visited Lancaster, that year. The story of his travels may be found in a volume and it is in the New York Public Library.

Pages 24 to 29, inclusive, contain his report of his journey from Philadelphia to Lancaster, and thence to Shippensburg; and I have no doubt that the story the traveller relates will be interesting and informing to us to-night. Therefore, I now read what he has written on the subject.

After speaking of his intentions to travel westward, which region he calls "that remote and almost isolated part of the country", he says:

"My journey had likewise every appearance of being retarded by a thousand common-place obstacles, which is either impossible to foresee, or by any means prevent. These considerations, however, did not stop me; accordingly I fixed my departure from Philadelphia on the 27th of June, 1802: I had not the least motive to proceed on slowly, in order to collect observations already confirmed by travellers who had written before me on that subject; this very reason induced me to take the most expeditious means for the purpose of reaching Pittsburgh, situated at the extremity of Ohio; in consequence of which I took the stage* at Philadelphia, that goes to Shippensburg by Lancaster, York, and Carlisle. Shippensburg, about one hundred and forty miles from Philadelphia, is the farthest place that the stages go to upon that road.

It is reckoned sixty miles from Philadelphia to Lancaster, where I arrived the same day in the afternoon. The road is kept in good repair by the means of turnpikes, fixed at a regular distance from each other. Nearly the whole of the way the houses are almost close together; every proprietor to his enclosure. Throughout the United States all the land that is cultivated is fenced in, to keep it from the cattle and quadrupeds of every kind that the inhabitants leave the major part of the year in the woods, which in that respect are free. Near towns or villages these enclosures are made with posts, fixed in the ground about twelve feet from each other, containing five mortises, at the distance of eight or nine inches, in which are fitted long spars about four or five inches in diameter, similar to the poles used by builders for making scaffolds. The reason of their enclosing thus is principally through economy, as it takes up but very little wood, which is extremely dear in the environs of the Northern cities; but in the interior of the country, and in the Southern states, the enclosures are made with pieces of wood of equal length, placed one above the other, disposed in a zig-zag form, and supported by their extremities, which cross and interlace each other; the enclosures

* Till the year 1802, the stages that set out at Philadelphia, did not go farther South than to Petersburg in Virginia, which is about three hundred miles from Philadelphia; but in the month of March of that year, a new line of correspondence was formed between the latter city and Charleston. The journey is about a fortnight, the distance fifteen hundred miles, and the fare fifty piastres. There are stages also between Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, as well as between Charleston and Savannah, in Georgia, so that from Boston to Savannah, a distance of twelve hundred miles, persons may travel by the stages.

appear to be about seven feet in height. In the lower part of the Carolinas they are made of fir; in the other parts of the country, and throughout the North, they are comprised of oak and walnut-tree; they are said to last about five and twenty years when kept in good repair.

The tract of country we have to cross, before we get to Lancaster, is exceedingly fertile and productive; the fields are covered with wheat, rye, and oats, which is a proof that the soil is better than that between New York and Philadelphia. The inns are very numerous on the road; in almost all of them they speak German; My fellow travellers being continually thirsty, made the stage stop at every inn to drink a glass or two of grog. This beverage, which is generally used in the United States, is a mixture of brandy and water, or rum and water, the proportion of which depends upon the person's taste.

Lancaster is situated in a fertile and well-cultivated plain. The town is built upon a regular plan; the houses, elevated two stories, are all of brick; the two principal streets are paved as at Philadelphia. The population is from four to five thousand inhabitants, almost all of German origin, and various sects; each to his particular church; that of the Roman Catholics is the least numerous. The inhabitants are for the most part armourers, hatters, saddlers, and coopers; the armourers of Lancaster have been long esteemed for the manufacturing of rifle-barrelled guns, the only arms that are used by the inhabitants of the interior part of the country, and the Indian nations that border on the frontiers of the United States.

At Lancaster I formed acquaintance with Mr. Mulhenberg, a Lutheran minister, who, for twenty years past, had applied himself to botany. He shewed me the manuscript concerning a *Flora Lancastriensis*. The number of the species described were upwards of twelve hundred. Mr. Mulhenberg is very communicative, and more than once he expressed to me the pleasure it would give him to be on terms of intimacy with the French botanists; he corresponds regularly with Messrs. Willdenow and Smith. I met at Lancaster, Mr. W. Hamilton, whose magnificent garden I had an opportunity of seeing near Philadelphia. This amateur was very intimate with my father; and I can never forget the marks of benevolence that I received from him and Mr. Mulhenberg, as well as the concern they both expressed for the success of the long journey I had undertaken.

On the 27th of June, I set out from Lancaster for Shippensburg. There were only four of us in the stage, which was fitted up to hold twelve passengers. Columbia, situated upon the Susquehanna, is the first town that we arrived at; it is composed of about fifty houses, scattered here and there, and almost all built with wood; at this place ends the turnpike road.

It is not useless to observe here, that in the United States they give often the name of town to a group of seven or eight houses, and that the mode of constructing them is not the same everywhere. At Philadelphia the houses are built with brick. In the other towns and country places that surround them, the half, and even frequently the whole, is built with wood; but at places within seventy or eighty miles of the sea, in the central and southern states, and again more particularly in those situated to the Westward of the Allegheny Mountains, one third of the inhabitants reside in log houses. These dwellings are made with the trunks of trees, from twenty to thirty feet in length, about five inches in diameter, placed one upon another, and kept up by notches cut at their extremities. The roof is formed with pieces of similar length to

those that compose the body of the house, but not quite so thick, and gradually sloped on each side. Two doors, which often supply the place of windows, are made by sawing away a part of the trunks that form the body of the house; the chimney, always placed at one of the extremities, is likewise made with the trunks of trees of a suitable length; the back of the chimney is made of clay, about six inches thick, which separates the fire from the wooden walls. Notwithstanding this want of precaution, fires very seldom happen in the country places. The space between these trunks of trees is filled up with clay.

LANCASTER CITY IN 1843

By CARL W. DREPPERD

PART I

Some few years ago while browsing amongst the dusty shelves of a second-hand book-shop, I came across two books, standing side by side, which awakened my interest. The first of these—a rather fat volume—was no other than our old friend "Pennsylvania Historical Collections", by Sherman Day, published in 1843; whilst the other, a slender little book, happened to be nothing less than a directory of Lancaster for the same year. After reading Mr. Day's flowery description of our city, visited by him perhaps the year previous to the publication of his book, this little directory, which as far as I have been able to ascertain, is the first one of Lancaster ever published, gave much promise of being a mine of historical information.

No records of glittering deeds of valor were stored between those plain board covers; no records of wars and men at arms, but a plain, unassuming list of the residents of our good city, her churches and schools, her inns and hostelries, her Banks, her tradesmen, her artisans, lawyers, parsons and officers.

Unfortunately this little directory was not for sale at that time, but it could be borrowed—and I hope I did not impose too strongly on the good nature of the owner in having it copied in manuscript, with the exception of but a few of the advertisements, which occupy about half of the pages of the original volume.

But to return for the moment to Mr. Day's impressions of Lancaster in 1843, we note that he takes particular notice of the great number of Taverns, and the peculiar Tavern signs. Here, says Mr. Day, "may be seen half the kings of Europe—and the warriors, Washington, Lafayette, Jackson, Napoleon, William Tell, and a whole army of others; statesmen, too: Franklin, Jefferson, and others, and the Red Lion of England, leading a long procession of lions, bears, stags, bulls, horses, eagles, and swans". Turning to our directory we note a list of "Principal Hotels" including all of those mentioned by Mr. Day, together with location and names of proprietors. How many of us know who was minehost at the sign of the "Steamboat"? Or, where lived William Reitenbach, a gunsmith? Very few of us of this generation, excepting a few historical students, and perhaps some oldsters boasting ages fore-score and ten.

When the President of our society requested me to furnish either a paper for the April meeting, or to at least furnish some material from which a paper might be prepared, my thoughts at once turned to this little directory and it occurred to me that our organization might do much worse in the matter of recording the history of our city than the reprinting of this little directory. It is a record worthy of preservation, and I am sure that those who come after us will be thankful. Seventy-nine years have passed since this little list was compiled and, while it is evident that it is not complete, let us in passing, thank the enterprising publisher, James H. Bryson, printer, who kept shop in West King street, first square south side. He has given us valuable information which, I am positive,

will be drawn upon quite frequently by those of us who will write concerning this good town of ours in the days of forty-three.

To read the entire contents of this Directory would be too great an undertaking for one evening as there are full twelve thousand words, so we will satisfy ourselves with selecting some names from the directory proper, and from the general information given in the appendix. The names are listed alphabetically by the first letter only.

I desire first to give a brief summary of the leading lights of the Bar as it then existed; and also of the city councils and government. I give also a short running list of the advertisements found in the book. Following these I shall paint a picture of the streets around the center of the town by squares or blocks, so that we may understand the arrangement of the commercial places, the residences, the professional offices, etc., etc. We shall, by the same means, be able to understand how far the town extended in the various directions, and where the rural section or suburbs began.

To aid the eye in viewing the situation, H. Frank Eshleman has constructed from this directory a map showing the numbers of such residences and other establishments and the places where they are located on the streets. It is to be used in connection with the lists given hereinafter, which form part two of this paper.

Prominent lawyers in 1843: Patton Ross, William Jenkins, James Buchanan, J. R. Montgomery, Reah Frazer, Thomas Franklin, James Cameron, William O. Jenkins, Thaddeus Stevens, D. G. Eshelman, Horace Hopkins.

Select Councils of the city: R. Moderwell, J. Albright, Robert McClure.

Common Councils: George M. Steinman, Conrad Yeisley, B. Samson, Jacob Kautz, Michael Trissler, J. Yost, H. E. Leman, J. Hamilton, William Morton, A. F. Hambright, J. R. Russel, C. Zecher, D. Erisman, F. Miller, J. Culbert.

Mayor: Michael Carpenter. Salary \$300 per year.

The advertisers in the Directory of 1843 were as follows:

Daniel Fagan, Marble Yard.

J. F. Heinitch and Son, Drugs, Medicines, Dyes, Sperm Oil, Fishing Tackle, Perfumery, Oils, Paints and Varnish.

Bonom Samson, Brush Manufacturer.

H. C. Locher, Morocco and Findings.

Daniel Rhoads, Fashionable Hat Manufactory.

Watson H. Miller, Groceries.

Michael Peiper, Sugar, Molasses, Groceries, Brandies, Gin and other spirits.

M. Shreiner, Cheapest and Best Clock and Watch Establishment in the city.

M. Zahm, Clock and Watch Establishment.

G. F. Musser, Cheap Looking Glass Store.

P. Gerber, Stoves, Tinsplate and Sheet Iron.

Jacob Gruel, Confectioner and Fruiter.

John Weidner, Cabinet, furniture and chair manufactory.

J. F. Long, Druggist.

R. Erben, Clothing Store.

John Davy, Surgical and Dental instrument maker.

John Stauffer, Combs, Jewelry and Fancy findings.

Gish and Fisher, News Depot.

Ann Keffer, Fruiter and Confectionery.
 Howett, Kreider and Diller, Hardware.
 J. H. Longenecker, Dry Goods and Groceries.
 Hamersley and Richards, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.
 Ely Parry, Drugs and Medicines.
 Thomas Sperrings, Umbrella Manufactory.
 Schroder and Widmyer, Furniture and Chairs.
 John Hubley, Brushmaker.
 Conrad Gast, Pottery and Stone and Earthenware.
 Peter McConomy, Shoe Manufacturer.
 George F. Rote, Windsor, Fancy and Common Chairs.
 William Locher, Dry Goods, Groceries and Queensware.
 William Kirkpatrick, Manufacturer of Threshing Machines.
 Pinkerton and Smeltz, Tobacco and Snuff.
 Jacob Baer, Cabinet works.
 McCalla and Metzger, Fashionable Tailors.
 Simon Young, Merchant Tailor.
 William Ihling, Tinware and Copperware.
 Sabins and Lippincott, Lancaster Machine Shops.
 I. D. Rupp, (The Historian) Schivener and Translator.
 Arthur Armstrong, Artist. Portraits at from \$5 to \$20 and up.
 Likeness warranted or no charges made.
 Dennis Coyle, Shoemaker.
 H. E. Leman, Rifle and Gun Manufacturer.
 F. B. Sturgis, Boots and Shoes—prices as follows: Men's Calfskin Boots, \$3.75; Jeffersons, (Bootees) \$1.00; Women's Shoes, \$1.25 & \$1.50; Boys' Shoes at \$1.00 & \$1.25; Children's Lace Boots, 37½ cents upwards.

PART II

From this old directory of 1843, a true picture may be brought to the mind, showing us who lived or had shops on either side of every street of the little City of Lancaster at that time. Such a picture will undoubtedly be of interest and historical value to every family living in the city today because in nearly every case there are those living here now who are direct descendants of those who lived here then, and they will be glad to know the location of their forbears and the location of the ancient neighbors of their kinfolk of that early day. The picture will have value also because it will present a marked contrast to a similar picture of the same streets today.

Just think of the fact that none of those popular sections now so solidly built up and stretching a mile to a mile and a half from the center, could boast of a single house then, within two squares of the center except in a few cases. When we go from the business center to our homes even if only three squares from the square, we are going over ground which at that time did not have a single house on it, nor even streets opened; but was field and orchard and common, etc. Scarcely 50 houses existed east of Duke or North of Orange Streets. Scarcely a single house North of Chestnut and East of Duke; and other sections were similarly barren of dwellings.

But now to paint the picture — to bring to your mind the picture of conditions of the most populous streets around the center of town.

NORTH QUEEN STREET

On the east side of the first square of North Queen Street were Gottlieb Halbach, shoe store; John Bear, printer; James Cameron, Attorney (at E. Orange); E. C. Darlington, printer; Lacey Darlington, gentlewoman; Wm. Gable, Shoe store; Peter Gerber, tinsmith; John Gemperling, tinsmith; David Heitsch, hatter; John Hughes, saddler; George Heckert, attorney; Hart and Gilbert, merchants; Neal Logan, flour merchant; Lancaster Savings Institute, at the Square; George Lane, merchant; M. M. Moore, dentist; George Mayer, hardware merchant; Wm. Mathiot, attorney, at Square; Christian Rhine, gentleman, at Orange St.; John Seibert, barber; John Trissler, saddler; Thomas Tarr, hat store; Emanuel Trissler, saddler; Jacob Weitzel, Sr., gentleman; John Wind, music store; George B. Withers, attorney; George Weitzel, coppersmith; Godfried M. Zahm, watch-maker; Thomas Baumgardner, merchant, (Center Square); Michael Carpenter, mayor, (Center Square); Mrs. Samuel Dale, widow. On the west side of the same square there were: Elias Bachman, saddler; W. F. Beales, merchant; George Danner, tavern; Lancelot Favier, confectioner; Abram Farrer, druggist; Susanna Gontner, widow; Jacob Gril, shoe store; Christian Gast, shoe store; John Hatz, Sr., trader; George W. Hammersly, merchant; John W. Jackson, clerk in Shaffner's store; Edward Jennings, oysterman; John Keller, flour merchant, (Center Square); George B. Kerfoot, physician, (Center Square); John W. Kauffman, tavern; Emanuel Kauffman, clerk; Ellis Lewis, judge, at Hammersley's; Jacob and Peter Long, merchants; John F. Long, druggist; N. E. Leaman, merchant; John Miller, physician; Jacob Marks, printer; Charles Nauman, confectioner; Willet C. Ogleby, attorney; Abraham Russell, iron store; Luther Richards, merchant store; Henry Rothermal, merchant; George Royer, tinsmith, (Center Square); Martin Sheremier, Jr., watch-maker; John Weidler, cabinet-maker; Matthias Resch, barber; Francis Kernan, student, (Corner East Orange); Gabriel Metzgar, shoe store; Samuel Humes, physician; Andrew Gumpf, gunsmith; Jacob Long, Jr., clerk; John W. Hubley, brush-maker. On the east side of the second square of North Queen Street, there were: Jacob Bear, cabinet-maker; John Black; turner shop; Fred Dern, brigade inspector; George Eberman, watch-maker; Jacob Gill, cabinet-maker; Michael Gross, last-maker; Christ Gumpf, gunsmith; Michael Gompf, gunsmith; Benjamin Gill, gunsmith; Henry Gumpf, gunsmith; Michael Hambright, saddler; George Hambright, printer; Mrs. Frances, boarding house; Elizabeth Jordan, widow; Lewis Junerich, confectioner; J. F. Krampf, tailor; Henry G. Long, attorney office (residence, East Orange Street); David Lechler, oyster man; Michael McGrann, tavern; Sarah Porter, gentlewoman; Jonah Royal, stationery store; J. C. Sturgis, shoe store; P. S. Van Patten, dentist; John Zimmerman, clerk; Andrew Gumpf, gunsmith; Gabriel Metzgar, shoe store. On the west side of the same square, there were: Andrew Barr, grocer; Henry P. Carson, merchant, (corner West Chestnut); George Eichelberger, saddler; John K. Findley, attorney; Peter Flick, tinsmith; John Fisher, news store; Jan Fagan, stone cutter; John Hatz, trader; Lewis Hartman, coach-maker; Eugene Haskins, shoe store; Fred Kline, butcher; David Lechler, oysterman; John Longanecker, merchant; Andrew Mehaffey, founder, (residence); Mrs. Mayer, boarding house; Gundaker Offner, clerk; Jacob Price, teacher; Robert Reed, merchant; Nathan C. Shofield, tavern; Jacob Smeltz, (West Chestnut), tobacconist; Mrs. P. S. Voorhees, gentlewoman; George A. Weaver, chair-maker; Michael Weaver, shoe-maker; Adam Young, butcher; Mrs. Dickson, postmistress; Owen Hobbie, tavern, (Corner West Chestnut).

EAST KING STREET

On the north side of the first square of East King Street there were: J. N. Lightner, attorney; Wm. Locher, merchant; John Metzgar, tailor; James Smith, druggist; George Whittaker, clerk; Lancaster County Bank; James Buchanan, U. S. Senator; Benjamin Champneys, State Senator; Ann Coleman, gentlewoman; Israel Carpenter, surveyor; Bernard Corrigan, attorney; George Diller, iron store; Thomas E. Franklin, attorney; George Ford, attorney; Joseph Howett, iron store; Elizabeth Hall gentlewoman; Jacob Hess, hatter; Jacob Kreider, iron store; Benjamin Keffer, confectioner. On the south side of the same square there were: Bahnsen, George F., clergyman; P. K. Breneman, merchant; John Beck, coppersmith; Adam Breneman, clerk; Daniel Donnelly, tailor; Jacob Gable, coppersmith; Moses Goldsmith, broker; John F. Heinitsh, druggist; C. A. Heinitsh, druggist; Horace Hopkins, attorney; Magdalena Ihling, widow; William Ihling, coppersmith; Charles Ihling, clerk; John Kepple, tobacconist; Christian Kieffer, coppersmith; Michael O. Kline, clerk (in Lane's Store); Kline and McClure, store; James B. Lane, merchant; Geo. Messonkop, tavern; Elijah McLenegan, alderman; Albert F. Osterloh, alderman; Christian Shertz, Tavern; John Eberman, cashier; William L. Jacobs, merchant; Michael Kline, merchant. On the north side of the second square of East King Street, there were: Washington Atlee, physician; Miss Hetty Barton; Francis Burroughs, physician; Henry P. Corson, residence; John Carr, cabinet-maker; Mrs. Jacob Demuth, widow; John Dichman, tavern; John Gontner, pensioner; Jacob Hoffmeier, clerk; John Leonard, saddler; Henry C. Locher, currier; John Landis, alderman; George B. Mackley, temperance house; Elizabeth Parry, druggist; James Parry, dentist; Marshall Peiper, grocer; Jacob Rathfon, gentleman; Timothy Rogers, tavern Peter Spyker, smith; William Shadel, tailor; Levi Swope, tavern; Charles Sheaffer, stone cutter; Daniel Von Der-smith, attorney; John Showalter, tobacconist; William F. Mackley, teacher; John Schroeder, tobacconist; Charles Sheaff, stone-cutter. On the south side of the same square there were: Dayton Ball, last-maker; George Buckius, shoemaker; Margaret Brown, widow; Jacob Brown, tailor; Daniel Cockley, gentleman; Ann Dickman, gentlewoman; D. G. Eshleman, attorney; Margaret Frick, widow; Jacob Frimd, tavern; John W. Jordan, tailor; Jacob King, cooper; John A. Landis, tavern; Jacob Knox, cooper; Alexander Marshall, last-maker; J. Metzgar, rope-maker; J. K. Neff, physician; Rosina Sheller, widow; Emanuel Demuth, tobacconist; David Caddy, gentleman.

SOUTH QUEEN STREET

On the east side of the first square of South Queen Street, there were the following: Jacob Amwake, attorney; Conrad Anne, cabinet-maker; Peter Barr, farmer; Alexander Cassidy, physician; George Fahnestock, merchant; Daniel Logan, clerk; Casper Metzgar, tailor; Philip Metzgar, butcher; John R. Montgomery, attorney; Mrs. Reitenbach, gentlewoman; Emanuel Reigart, farmer; Philip Schaum, tinsmith; A. Herr Smith, attorney; John Weigand, farmer; Henry Weigand, currier. On the west side of the same square there were: W. Boughton, merchant; George H. Bomberger, clerk; Samuel Bowman, clergyman; Martin Bruner, clergyman; Mary Ann Carpenter, widow; Elizabeth Carpenter, widow; Catherine Carpenter, widow; William Chandler, tavern; James Carpenter, surveyor; Henry Carpenter, physician; Reah Frazer, attorney; Jacob Finkenbine, painter; George L. Rote, chair-maker; Thaddeus Stev-

ens, attorney; Thomas C. Wiley, shoemaker; William Whiteside, attorney; Catherine and Margaret Yeates, gentlewomen. On the east side of the second square there were: Charles S. Brown, dyer; Patrick Cassidy, physician; Clarkson Freeman, physician; Isaac Hubley, shoemaker; Jacob Heiss, physician; George Shamble, smith; Edward Shubrooks, butcher; Isaac Hubley, shoemaker; Thomas R. Jordan, grocer; Joseph Slathings, planemaker; Philip Leonard, tavern. On the west side of the same square: P. F. Blessing, baker; John Beam, farmer; Samuel Conner, laborer; George L. Doersch, bookbinding; Joseph Ehrenfried, clerk; Mary Fordney, gentlewoman; Peter Getz, coppersmith; Jacob Leibly, butcher; Abner Miller, saddler; Henry Miller, chandler; Andrew Stewart, grocer; John Sowers, tavern; Michael Withers, teacher.

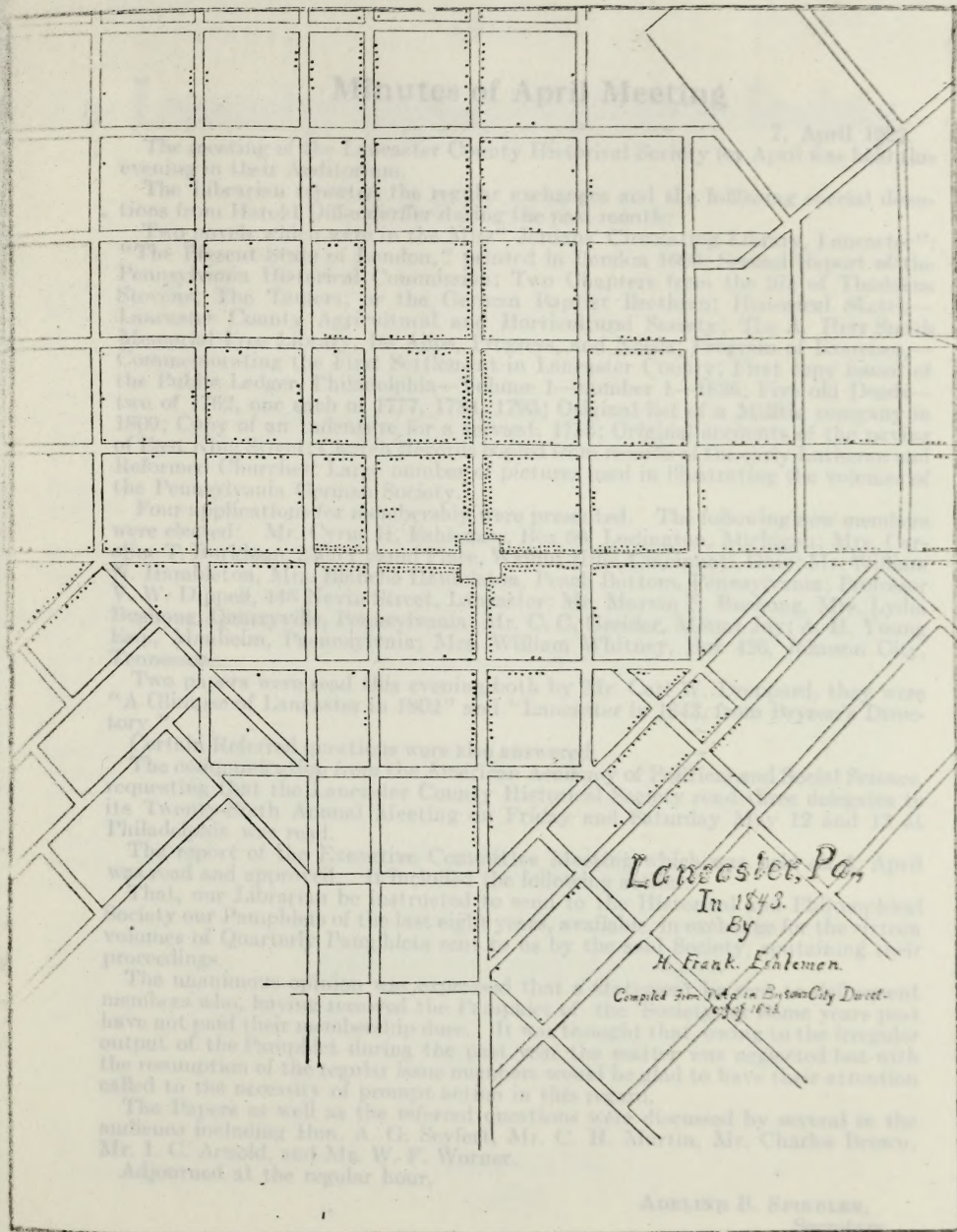
WEST KING STREET

On the north side of the first square of West King Street, there were: Michael Albright, shoe-maker; James Bryson, printer, (rear); William Cooper, clerk; William B. Fahnestock, physician; Mrs. George Ford, widow; Christopher Hager, merchant; Edward Jacobs, butcher; Mrs. Keiffer, confectioner; George F. Messer, looking-glass store; Peter McConomy, shoe-store; Watson H. Miller, grocer; David W. Patterson, attorney; John F. Steinman, iron store; John Scherf, tavern; William Wiley, printer; Mary Wiley, boarding house; James Wiley, tailor; Thomas Yarrell, teacher; Michael Zahm, watch-maker; Harvey Reed, cashier. On the south side of the same square there were: George L. Boyle, shoe-maker; Richard Bryson, clerk; Mary B. Deen, widow; John Davy, cutler; George Davis, tin-smith; George Deitrich, shoe-maker; Peter G. Eberman, clerk and tobacconist; Jacob Eshleman, tavern; Charles Gillespie, shoe-store; William Jenkins, attorney; William O. Jenkins, attorney; Susan Kuhn, widow; George H. King, tanner; Augustus Kuhn, physician; Israel A. Kurtz, hatter; Carpenter McCleary, printer; George Miller, druggist; John Myer, merchant; John McGrann, shoe-store; John Pearsol, printer; Peter Reed, tavern; Emanuel C. Reigart, attorney; David Rhoads, hat store; George M. Steinman, iron-store; Daniel Vondersmith, attorney; Miss Eliz. Weiland, confectioner; Augustus Zedell, printer. On the north side of the second square there were: John Christ, cabinet-maker; Gad Day, teacher; John Dreppard, gunsmith; Andrew Dreppard, locksmith; John Dreppard, Jr., gunsmith; John Ehler, sheriff and prison; John Ehrisman, carpenter; Jacob Frey, grocer; Henry Gundaker, gentleman; Peter J. Goener, chair-maker; Michael Huver, tailor; John Jungling gentleman; John Longanecker, gentleman; H. H. Lichty, tavern; Henry Miller, cabinetmaker; Samuel Parke, attorney; Casper Weaver, baker; Simon Young, tailor. On the south side of the same square there were: William Beattes, clergyman; John DeHoff, laborer; Jacob Etter, tailor; George Etter, tailor; George Hughes, constable; Bernard Hogg, brewer; Jacob Hogg, currier; John Hogg, brewer; J. M. Newson, teacher; Luther Richards, merchant (residence); James Ritter, tailor; Henry Rohrer, tobacconist; Charlotte Swentzel, widow; Henry Suydam, butcher; John Shearff, barber; Jacob Weaver, clerk; John Wilhelm, band-box-maker; Jacob Dreppard, rope maker. On the north side of the third square there were: George Ackerman, blacksmith; James Bryson, home; Benjamin Ebert, tailor; John Erisman, Sr.; John Ebersole, wheelwright; John Gets, coppersmith; Jacob Hartley, grocer; John H. Hartman, clerk; Jacob Musketness, tavern; Charles Sheaffer, pötter; Jacob Snyder, wagon-maker. On the south side of the same square there were: John Ackerman, blacksmith; Joseph Brihart, laborer; Samuel Beam, tailor; Jacob Christ, cabinet-maker; Abraham Cole, currier;

Benjamin Ebert, gentleman; Michael Eberman, carpenter; Henry Etter, laborer; Jacob Etter, coppersmith; Fred Glosser, oysterman; Geo. Martin, rope-maker; Michael Fordney, hatter.

PENN SQUARE

The following are stated as being located in Center Square: A. N. Breneman, shoe-store; Henry J. Brown, artist; Dennis Coyle, shoe-store; David Hostetter, merchant; Michael Kehner, tailor; R. W. Middleton, printer; Emanuel Sheaffer, saddler; Joshua Scott, surveyor (2nd floor); Thomas Baumgardner, merchant; Michael Carpenter, mayor; Mrs. Samuel Dale, widow; John Keller, flour merchant; George B. Kerfoot, physician; Lancaster Savings Institute; William Mathiot, attorney; George Royer, tin-smith; Lancaster Bank; Christian Bachman, cashier; Michael Bachman, clerk; John Fordney, coppersmith; Rosanna Hubley, tavern; Henry Pinkerton, saddler; Jacob Strein, clergyman; Charles B. Williams, baker; John Zuber, watch-maker.



Lancaster, Pa.

In 1843.

By

H. Frank. Esq.

Compiled from 1843 in Boston City Direct.
1843.

August B. Smith.

Minutes of April Meeting

7, April 1922.

The meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society for April was held this evening in their Auditorium.

The Librarian reported the regular exchanges and the following special donations from Harold Diffenderfer during the past month:

Two novels which were in the Miss "Jordans' Circulating Library, Lancaster"; "The Present State of London," printed in London 1690; Second Report of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission; Two Chapters from the life of Thaddeus Stevens; The Taufers; or the German Baptist Brethren; Historical Sketch—Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural Society; The A. Herr Smith Memorial Free Library, Its Aims, Progress, and Needs; Program of Exercises,—Commemorating the First Settlement in Lancaster County; First copy issued of the Public Ledger, Philadelphia—Volume 1—number 1—1836; Five old Deeds—two of 1762, one each of 1777, 1784, 1795; Original list of a Militia company in 1809; Copy of an Indenture for a servant, 1753; Original accounts of the paving of East King Street; Church Records copied from records of the early Lutheran and Reformed Churches; Large number of pictures used in illustrating the volumes of the Pennsylvania German Society.

Four applications for membership were presented. The following new members were elected: Mr. Cyrus H. Eshleman, Box 66, Ludington, Michigan; Mrs. Caroline T. Burkham, 2305 Upland Place, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. William N. Hambleton, Mrs. Blanche Hambleton, Peach Bottom, Pennsylvania; Professor V. W. Dippell, 448 Nevin Street, Lancaster; Mr. Marvin E. Bushong, Mrs. Lydia Bushong, Quarryville, Pennsylvania; Mr. C. C. Greider, Mount Joy; A. H. Young Esq., Mannheim, Pennsylvania; Mrs. William Whitney, Box 426, Johnson City, Tennessee.

Two papers were read this evening both by Mr. Carl W. Dreppard, they were "A Glimpse of Lancaster in 1802" and "Lancaster in 1843, from Bryson's Directory."

Certain Referred questions were also answered.

The communication from the American Academy of Political and Social Science, requesting that the Lancaster County Historical Society send three delegates to its Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting on Friday and Saturday May 12 and 13 at Philadelphia was read.

The report of the Executive Committee Meeting which was held on 6, April was read and approved. It included the following action:

That, our Librarian be instructed to send to the Historical and Philosophical Society our Pamphlets of the last eight years, available, in exchange for the sixteen volumes of Quarterly Pamphlets sent to us by the said Society, containing their proceedings.

The unanimous opinion was expressed that a statement be sent to delinquent members who, having received the Pamphlet of the Society for some years past have not paid their membership dues. It was thought that, owing to the irregular output of the Pamphlet during the past year the matter was neglected but with the resumption of the regular issue members would be glad to have their attention called to the necessity of prompt action in this regard.

The Papers as well as the referred questions were discussed by several in the audience including Hon. A. G. Seyfert, Mr. C. H. Martin, Mr. Charles Brown, Mr. I. C. Arnold, and Mr. W. F. Worner.

Adjourned at the regular hour.

ADELINE B. SPINDLER,
Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

The Lancaster County Historical Society

By William Frederic Worner

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1922

Slavery is of very ancient origin. It is said to be consequent on the curse of Canaan, and to have commenced soon after that time. Some insist that it originated under Nimrod, who was the first to make war; and as a result made captives and brought them into slavery. It is supposed that from this arose the connection between victory and servitude which prevailed among the peoples of antiquity. The Spartans, the Greeks, the Romans, and the Moslems all contributed to the overthrow of the Roman Empire. The power of making slaves is considered the right of nations, and follows as a result of captivity. This is the origin of the right of slavery assigned by Justinian.

The first negro slaves were brought to America in a Dutch ship; the English then adopted the trade and continued it until after the Revolutionary War.

As early as the year 1775, Thomas Jefferson introduced in the legislature of the United States a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States. There is some of the western coast lands. The project, however, proved abortive.

In the year 1811, Dr. William Thornton of Washington, D. C., originated the idea of colonizing the free people of color, and formed a project for establishing a colony of negroes on the western coast of Africa. In order to procure volunteers, he published an address to the free people of color in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, inviting them to accompany him to Africa. The project failed for lack of funds, but the sponsor always cherished the idea of colonizing the free people of color in the American Colonization Society.

Prior to the year 1801, the legislature of Virginia twice debated, in secret session, the subject of colonizing the free people of color, without coming to a decision. Monroe, then Governor of Virginia, in the United States to institute negotiations with some of the powers of Europe to grant an asylum to which our emancipated negroes might be sent.

In the discussion of the best means of averting or at least of mitigating the "curled evil of slavery," the subject of colonization was unanimously settled down in favor of an extensive system of colonization.

On the subject of location, there was not the same degree of unanimity. Some were in favor of selecting a portion of the vacant territory of the United States, and selling it to the negroes; others, were for making arrangements with the

LANCASTER, PA.

1922

The Lancaster County Colonization Society

By William Frederic Worner

Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God.—Psalm 68:31.

Slavery is of very ancient origin. It is said to be consequent on the curse of Canaan, and to have commenced soon after that time. Some insist that it originated under Nimrod, because he was the first to make war; and, as a result, made captives and brought them into slavery. It is supposed that from this arose the connection between victory and servitude which prevailed among the peoples of antiquity. The Spartans, the Greeks, the Romans, and those nations which contributed to the overthrow of the Roman empire, exercised the right of conquest by reducing prisoners of war to the condition of slaves. By the civil law the power of making slaves is considered the right of nations, and follows as a result of captivity. This is the origin of the right of slavery assigned by Justinian.

The first negro slaves were brought to America in a Dutch ship; the English then adopted the trade and continued it until after the Revolutionary War.

As early as the year 1777, Thomas Jefferson proposed to the legislature of Virginia, a plan for colonizing the free colored population of the United States. He intended that it be incorporated in the revised code of the State. There is reason to believe that he proposed the settlement in some of the western vacant lands. The project, however, proved abortive.

In the year 1787, Dr. William Thornton, of Washington, D. C., originated the idea of colonizing the free people of color, and formed a project for establishing a colony of negroes on the western coast of Africa. In order to procure emigrants, he published an address to the free people of color in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, inviting them to accompany him to Africa. The project failed for lack of funds, but the sponsor always cherished the idea. He was among the first managers of the American Colonization Society.

Prior to the year 1801, the legislature of Virginia twice debated, in secret session, the subject of colonizing the free people of color, without coming to a decision. In 1801, it passed a resolution instructing James Monroe, then Governor of the State, to urge the President of the United States to institute negotiations with some of the powers of Europe to grant an asylum to which our emancipated negroes might be sent.

In the discussion of the best means of averting, or at least of mitigating the "cursed evil of slavery," public opinion unanimously settled down in favor of an extensive system of colonization.

On the subject of location, there was not the same degree of unanimity. Some were in favor of selecting a portion of the vacant territory of the United States, and setting it apart for the purpose; others, were for making arrangements with the government of Mexico, and sending the

class in question to Texas; still, others advocated a settlement on the western coast of Africa, the climate being better suited to the great majority of the colored people of this country. The last plan was finally adopted.

The first efficient effort made on the subject of African colonization was the institution of the American Colonization Society. The honor of originating this society undoubtedly belongs to the Rev. Dr. Robert Finley, of Basking Ridge, New Jersey, a man of great humanity and benevolence. He may possibly have heard of what was done in the Virginia Assembly, but the idea of a distinct voluntary association was entirely his own.

Dr. Finley settled upon the plan of colonization in Africa. As early as February, 1816, he wrote a letter to a friend in which he deeply deplored the calamitous and degraded state of the people of color, and suggested, as a means of improving their morals and manners and rescuing them from the debasement under which they labored in this country, the plan of forming a colony on the western coast of Africa for their reception. He counted largely on the advantages that such a colony, by the introduction of civilization and Christianity, would insure to Africa.

Full of these benevolent views, he repaired to Washington, D. C., and, aided by his brother-in-law, Dr. E. B. Caldwell, assembled a public meeting on December 16, 1816, which was attended by many citizens of influence and respectability. Bushrod Washington presided, and among the speakers were Henry Clay and John Randolph, of Roanoke.

The meeting was held for the purpose of considering the expediency and practicability of ameliorating the condition of the free people of color, in the United States, by providing a retreat for them, either on this continent or in Africa. Five days later (December 21, 1816,) a second meeting was held, presided over by Henry Clay. Thomas Dougherty acted as secretary. Among resolutions adopted, the following is of interest:

"Resolved, That an association or society be formed for the purpose of collecting information, and to assist in the formation and execution of a plan for the colonization of the free people of color, with their consent, in Africa or elsewhere, as may be thought most advisable by the constituted authorities of the country."

At a third meeting, held on Saturday, December 28, 1816, in the hall of the House of Representatives, the American Colonization Society was formally organized by the adoption of a constitution and the choosing of officers and a board of managers. The organization of the society was completed January 1, 1817, when Judge Bushrod Washington was elected President. Among the eight vice-presidents appears the name of Henry Clay.

An eloquent memorial to Congress was drawn up, which John Randolph undertook to present to that body.

The objects of the American Colonization Society have been well stated to be:

1. To rescue the free colored people from the disqualifications, the degradations and the proscriptions to which they are exposed in the United States.
2. To place them in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of free government, with all the blessings which it brings in its train.
3. To avert the dangers of a dreadful collision, at a future day, of the two castes, which must inevitably be objects of mutual jealousy to each other.

4. To spread civilization, sound morals and true religion throughout the vast continent of Africa, at present sunk in the lowest and most hideous state of barbarism.

5. To arrest and destroy the African slave trade.

6. And last, though not least, to afford slave owners who are conscientiously scrupulous about holding human beings in bondage, an asylum to which they may send their manumitted slaves.

The American Colonization Society was a voluntary association formed for benevolent purposes. This fact was acknowledged by all. Its aim was to transport to the western shore of Africa, from the United States, all such free persons of color as choose voluntarily to go. From its origin, and throughout the whole period of its existence, it had constantly disclaimed all intention whatever of interfering in the smallest degree, with the rights of property or the object of emancipation, gradual or immediate.

Auxiliary societies were formed in various parts of the Union to aid and cooperate with the parent association. An active system of propaganda was conducted in almost every State, the official agents of the society speaking frequently in public and soliciting the cooperation of the several State Legislatures. The exertions of the auxiliary societies were limited to the transmission to the treasurer of the parent society of such funds as they could collect by the voluntary contributions of benevolent and charitable individuals.

On November 16, 1817, Rev. Samuel J. Mills and Ebenezer Burgess were appointed the society's first agents to Africa. They went by way of England to the west coast of Africa for the purpose of exploration and of ascertaining the best location for the establishment of a colony.

In February, 1820, the first expedition, consisting of thirty families (eighty-six free blacks), proceeded on board the *Elizabeth*, chartered by the United States Government, from New York for Sherbro Island.

Bushrod Washington, Charles Carroll, James Madison, Henry Clay and J. B. Latrobe, served successively as presidents of the American Colonization Society, while such men as Bishop Hopkins, Rufus King, Dr. Channing, Francis Scott Key, Gerrit Smith and James G. Birney, were at one time zealous members.

During the first year of the society's existence (1817) an auxiliary organization was formed in Philadelphia.

On October 21, 1829, a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia was held in the hall of Franklin Institute, for the purpose of considering the propriety of taking measures in aid of the American Colonization Society. The result of this meeting was the formation of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, which was incorporated on December 29, 1829. The Governor's order for enrollment was dated January 6, 1830. The incorporators were:

Eli K. Price, John Bell, John Wurts, G. C. Jones, Tho. C. James, I. K. Mitchell, William Davidson, Gerard Ralston, Jas. Bayard, Hugh L. Hodge and George W. Blight.

Another auxiliary association, known as the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, was organized in the month of April, 1834, by the adoption of a constitution and the election of a board of managers. To this action its members were determined by the following considerations:

1. A belief that a direct appeal should be made to the benevolence and Christian zeal of the wealthy and populous capital of Pennsylvania.

and of the State at large, in favor of the establishment of a new colony on the coast of Africa.

2. The necessity of prompt measures being taken to carry into effect the testamentary bequest of Doctor Aylett Hawes, of Virginia, by which he manumitted more than one hundred slaves on condition of their being sent to Liberia.

In 1835 the Young Men's Colonization Society made a determined effort to retrieve the failure of previous attempts made by the American Colonization Society to establish an industrial colony of freedmen on the west coast of Africa. One hundred and twenty-six colonists were sent out, all of whom were skilled artisans — carpenters, blacksmiths, potters, brick-makers, tailors, and shoemakers. The natives attacked their little settlement on an island in the St. John's river. True to the Quaker doctrine, the Pennsylvanians offered no resistance; eighteen were killed, the houses were razed and the survivors escaped to another village.

In 1836, the Young Men's Colonization Society petitioned the Legislature of Pennsylvania for assistance in carrying out its work, and in that year and the years following, petitions that such aid be granted came from all parts of the State. At this time a committee of the Senate recommended that in view of the great increase in the number of negroes, and their undesirable character, this aid be granted. On one occasion it seemed likely that a substantial appropriation would be made; but the plan came to nothing.

By 1838, it seems, societies auxiliary to the American Colonization Society had been organized in every State and territory in the Union, except Rhode Island, South Carolina, Arkansas and Michigan.

Just when the first efforts were put forth in Lancaster county in aid of the colonization scheme, I am not able to state with certainty. A contribution to the American Colonization Society, and the first that is on record as coming from a Lancastrian, was made by J. C. Barnes, in June, 1827. For the same purpose, a collection, amounting to five dollars, was taken up in Leacock Presbyterian church, in July, 1827.

In August, 1830, Josiah F. Polk, an agent of the American Colonization Society, was in Columbia, Penna., for the purpose of arousing interest in favor of colonization. The fruit of his labor was the immediate formation of the Columbia Auxiliary Colonization Society, which was composed of the following officers:

President.—William P. Beatty; vice-presidents.—William Todd, Dr. R. E. Cochran, William Wright, James E. Mifflin; Managers.—Abraham Bruner, Robert B. Wright, Dr. H. McCorkle, Dr. Beaton Smith, Robert W. Houston; Secretary.—Dr. George Moore; Treasurer.—John McKissick.

That the collection of funds to carry on the work of colonization was considered the most important function of an auxiliary society, is evident from the following, which appeared in the Columbia Spy shortly after the Columbia Auxiliary Society was formed:

"The members of the Columbia Auxiliary Colonization Society are requested to call on John McKissick, Esq., treasurer of the society, on or before the first of September next, and pay the amount of their annual subscription.

"By order of the Board of Managers.

"George Moore, Secretary.

"August 19th, 1830."

The treasurer, John McKissick, was cashier of the Columbia Bridge Company, while the secretary, George Moore, was a physician.

An enthusiastic meeting of the society was held in the town hall on Monday evening, July 25, 1831. The members were slow about paying their annual dues, just as members of organizations to-day neglect them. It became necessary to insert a notice in the Columbia Spy, warning the members that the "Collecting Committee are requested to attend to the collection of the outstanding subscriptions due the society, and to pay the same in the hands of John McKissick, Esq., previous to the time of meeting."

At this meeting, which, obviously, was the annual one, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President.—William Kirkwood; Vice-Presidents.—James Wright, James E. Mifflin, Richard E. Cochran, Robert Barber; Managers.—William Dick, Jacob L. Rowand, Samuel Mathiot, Evan Green, Israel Cooper; Secretary.—Arthur B. Bradford; Treasurer.—William Mathiot.

The Columbia Colonization Society was in existence but a short while when the negroes living in the borough expressed their "decided opinion that African Colonization is a scheme of southern policy, a wicked device of slave-holders who are desirous of riveting more firmly, and perpetuating more certainly, the fetters of slavery."

A public meeting of the Afric-Americans was held in their school house in Columbia, Penna., on August 5, 1831, for the purpose of taking into consideration the novel scheme of the American Colonization Society. Stephen Smith, a wealthy negro lumber dealer, presided; and James Richards acted as secretary.

Among the resolutions adopted at this meeting appear the following, which show how strongly the negroes of Columbia, Penna., denounced the colonization scheme:

"Resolved, That we view the country in which we live as our only true and appropriate home; and, let colonizationists pour contempt upon our race, and slave-holders look on our brethren as a nuisance to the country, yet, here will we live, here were we born, this is the country for which some of our ancestors fought and bled and conquered, nor shall a conspiring world drive us hence.

"Resolved, That it is our firm belief, that the colonization society is replete with infinite mischief, and that we view all the arguments of its advocates as mere sophistry, not worthy our notice as freemen.

"Resolved, That we will resist all attempts to send us to the burning shores of Africa. We verily believe that if by an extraordinary perversion of nature, every man and woman, in one night, should become white, the colonization society would fall like lightning to the earth.

"Resolved, That we will not be duped out of our rights as freemen, by colonists, nor by any other combination of men. All the encomiums pronounced upon Liberia can never form the least temptation to induce us to leave our native soil, to emigrate to a strange land.

"Resolved, That this meeting will not encourage a scheme, which has for its basis prejudice and hatred.

"Resolved, That we will support the colony in Canada, the climate being healthier, better adapted to our constitutions, and far more consonant with our views than that of Africa."

In March, 1832, the treasurer of the Columbia Auxiliary Colonization Society turned over to the American Colonization Society, the sum of \$37.41.

A special meeting of the Columbia Colonization Society was held in the town hall on Monday, December 31, 1832, at seven o'clock, at which times it was resolved that an adjourned meeting of the society be held in the town hall on Saturday evening, January 5, 1833, at six o'clock.

At this meeting, which was held according to adjournment, the president, William Kirkwood, delivered a very illuminating address on the subject of African colonization, which appeared in full in the *Columbia Spy*, dated January 12, 1833.

In August of this year, \$8.83 was collected by the Rev. John McKisick, from the members of the Columbia auxiliary, and turned over to the parent society.

In the spring and summer of 1834, there were a number of race riots in some of the northern cities of the United States. The sentiment spread to Columbia, Penna., and on the evenings of August 16, 17, 18 and 19, the first outbreaks of a riotous nature were exhibited in the borough. On Saturday, August 23, 1834, a meeting was held in the town hall, at which time the following, among other resolutions, was unanimously passed:

"Resolved. That the Colonization Society ought to be supported by all the citizens favorable to the removal of the blacks from this country."

While it appears that Columbia supported a Colonization Society for a number of years before an auxiliary society was organized in Lancaster, Penna., it must not be supposed that little interest in the cause was manifested in the county seat. The *African Repository*, the official organ of the American Colonization Society, for March, 1832, acknowledges the receipt of \$114.00 collected in Lancaster, Penna. Included in this was a donation of ten dollars from William Kirkpatrick.

In the summer of 1835, that quaint, queer, irrepressible Quaker, Elliot Cresson, secretary of the Young Men's Colonization Society, accompanied by the Rev. Cor. C. Cuyler, agent of the same organization, visited Lancaster, Penna., for the purpose of arousing interest in, and gaining support for the colonization movement.

The meeting was held in the Presbyterian church, on Monday evening, July 20, 1835. It was organized by the appointment of Adam Reigart, Esq., as president, and Redmond Conyngham, secretary. The Rev. T. Sovereign opened the meeting with prayer. Elliot Cresson, in his usual happy manner, entered into an explanation of the views of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania; and delineated, with clearness and accuracy, the origin and progress of the various settlements in Africa bearing the felicitous title Liberia. At Bassa Cove, he stated, is beautifully located the Pennsylvania colony.

Dr. Cuyler then explained the nature and principles of the society, and answered the objections urged by its opponents. He took a view of the effects of a religious colony, extending its influence into the heart of Africa and Christianizing that immense continent. Both gentlemen showed by evidence, that the slave trade must cease; that wherever a free black plants his foot on the shores of Africa, by the Colonization Society, the soil will thereafter be unpolluted by the slaver, who cannot live where the social virtues constitute the happiness of civilized society. Both gentlemen were listened to with profound attention.

Reah Frazer expressed his satisfaction and pleasure, but deeply regretted that the shortness of notice and the bad weather had prevented a fuller attendance. He suggested that the agents of the Young Men's Colonization Society, by another visit, would accomplish more fully the

object of their mission. The Rev. Samuel Bowman offered the following resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. J. T. Marshall Davie, and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of the principles and operations of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, and that ten gentlemen be appointed a committee to solicit, from the citizens of Lancaster, donations in aid of their benevolent enterprise."

The chairman appointed the following men: G. L. Mayer, Henry Keffer, William F. Bryan, Reah Frazer, F. S. Burrows, George B. Kerfoot, W. Heitshu, D. Longenecker, G. B. Markley and Redmond Conyng-ham.

Dr. Cuyler concluded the meeting with an appropriate prayer, and it adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening, the 19th of August.

About this time the Rev. T. Sovereign and William Kirkpatrick were appointed agents for Lancaster county to secure subscribers to the African Repository, a magazine published by the American Colonization Society.

On the evening of the day following the meeting held in Lancaster, Pa., the agents of the Young Men's Colonization Society, Dr. C. C. Cuyler and Elliot Cresson, were in Columbia, Pa., and addressed a large meeting in the Presbyterian church. The Colonization Herald, a paper published by the Young Men's Colonization Society, for August, 1835, contains the following:

"In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the friends of African colonization was held in the Presbyterian church this evening, (July 21, 1835) and after prayer by the Rev. Francis Hodgson, the meeting was organized by calling John Barber, Esq., to the chair, and appointing Rev. William F. Houston, Rev. Francis Hodgson and Richard E. Cochran, M. D., secretaries.

"The meeting was then addressed by Elliot Cresson, Esq., of Philadelphia. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler.

"On motion of the Rev. John H. Symmes, seconded by the Rev. Francis Hodgson, it was

"Resolved, That this meeting do cordially approve of the plan and design of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, and that a committee of eight be appointed to solicit donations in aid of funds.

"The committee is S. Goheen, Owen B. Goodman, Dr. Joseph S. Clarkson, James E. Mifflin, Dr. James Given, John Frederick Houston, Albert G. Bradford and William Mathiot.

"On motion of the Rev. John H. Symmes, seconded by the Rev. William F. Houston, the proceedings, with the above sketch of the addresses, were ordered to be printed in the papers of Columbia, Lancaster, York and Harrisburg.

"Closed with prayer by the Rev. Orson Douglass."

I have not been able to learn whether a meeting was held in Lancaster, Penna. on the 19th of August, 1835, in the interest of African colonization, as agreed upon at the last meeting held on July 20th. Our local newspapers make no mention of it. If the auxiliary society here in Lancaster, Penna., kept a minute book, it is lost or destroyed. While much has been written about the American Colonization Society, very little appears in print concerning the Lancaster County Colonization Society; therefore, my sources of information have been very limited, and what is here presented is of a fragmentary nature, yet, it is hoped that

it may serve as the foundation for a full and comprehensive history of the aid extended towards colonization in Lancaster county, whenever that chapter shall be written.

Very little of importance seems to have been accomplished, locally, to help the cause during the fall of 1835. Immediately following the Christmas season, Elliot Cresson spent nearly a fortnight in Lancaster and Chester counties, to which he had been invited, addressing meetings and soliciting funds. The Colonization Herald had this to say concerning Mr. Cresson's itinerary:

"Notwithstanding the state of the roads and weather, we have reason to believe from the number who attended, that a very considerable interest has been awakened in this important subject. These meetings were held at the churches of Upper Octorara, Bellevue, Pequea, Coatesville, Fagg's Manor, Leacock, Strasburg, the Compass, two at Sadsburyville and at Paradise -- the Rev. Messrs. Latta, Buchanan and Barr, their pastors, evincing a lively interest in the subject, and strongly recommending the cause to the consideration and patronage of their people."

Steps were taken to form auxiliary societies and the following collections were received:

Bellevue church, \$7.56; Strasburg, \$6.02; Fairfield, \$8.00; Leacock, \$15.00; Sadsburyville, \$5.70; Pequea church, \$19.00.

The Rev. Orson Douglass, pastor of Donegal Presbyterian church during the revivals held in the churches in Marietta, Penna., became embroiled in controversies with the other denominations. After he retired from Donegal, he was appointed, in the spring of 1836, corresponding secretary of the Young Men's Colonization Society and travelled in the Southern States during the most of his time.

In February, 1836, William Kirkpatrick, of Lancaster, Penna., contributed one hundred dollars to the Young Men's Colonization Society. In addition to this munificent gift, a donation of four dollars was received from John Wallace, of the same city. About the same time, collections amounting to twenty-five dollars, were taken up in Octorara church by the Rev. J. Latta, and thirty-nine dollars in Leacock church, by the Rev. Joseph Barr.

No other collections were reported until the early autumn when an offering amounting to five dollars was received from a school for African children in Lancaster, Penna., through the efforts of the Rev. J. T. Marshall Davie, pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

On Thursday, February 16, 1837, a notice appeared in the Examiner & Herald that a meeting of the Lancaster County Colonization Society would be held in the Court House, on Wednesday, the 22nd of February, at half past ten o'clock in the morning, to which all citizens of the city and county were respectfully invited to attend.

It is not to be supposed that many were present at the meeting or evinced any great interest in colonization at this particular time, for this was the very day arranged for the imposing spectacle of introducing the water of the Conestoga into the city of Lancaster, Penna. We are told that at an early hour the citizens congregated in the Court House square to marshal themselves into the proper order of procession. They marched out East King street to the reservoir, where the arrival of the "stranger element" was expected. About half past ten the water made its first appearance, slowly entering from the pipes into the basin, amid the thundering of artillery and the general ringing of the city bells. The floor of the basin was soon covered, and the water gradually rose, promis-

ing soon to fill the reservoir, a consummation greeted with huzzas from thousands of voices that made the welkin ring.

On the evening of this same day, a large and respectable gathering of the citizens of Lancaster and its vicinity friendly to the object of colonization, met in the German Lutheran church. William Kirkpatrick, Esq., was appointed to the chair and William F. Bryan, secretary.

The proceedings were opened by a hymn, and an appropriate prayer was offered up by the Rev. John C. Baker, after which the president took his seat. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and adopted. (I have not been able to ascertain when the last meeting, here referred to, was held).

The object of the meeting was stated by the chair to be the formation of a colonization society in Lancaster county, auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, in Philadelphia.

Redmond Conyngham, Esq., then addressed the meeting, and called to remembrance the happy 22nd of February, which gave birth to the Father of His Country — the immortal George Washington. He emphasized the propriety of organizing a colonization society, and suggested that a committee be appointed to draft and report an address, for the purpose of having it printed and circulated throughout the county, soliciting aid in the important work undertaken by the society.

On motion of William F. Bryan, seconded by the Rev. Aaron A. Marcellus, it was

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a constitution for a colonization society of Lancaster county, based upon the principles of, and auxiliary to, the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, of Philadelphia, and that said committee be empowered to obtain subscribers to said constitution, and call a meeting of all who are friendly to the object of such society whenever they shall be prepared to report."

In pursuance of this resolution, the chair appointed as said committee, Redmond Conyngham, Esq., Rev. Aaron A. Marcellus and William F. Bryan.

William F. Bryan offered the following resolutions, with some explanatory remarks:

"Whereas, an organized plan has recently been matured in this State for the purpose of agitating the subject of the immediate abolition of slavery in other States; and, whereas, the lives of our Southern brethren and the 'Integrity of the Union' have been already jeopardized by the indiscreet and obtrusive zeal of Abolitionists.

"1. Resolved, That as Pennsylvanians and members of the same national family with our fellow citizens of the South, we disclaim all right to intermeddle in their domestic concerns, and declare our disapprobation of any proceedings that have been instituted in this State for the purpose of compelling the abolition of slavery in any of our sister States.

"2. Resolved, That the Independence and Sovereignty of the several States in regard to all matters of local concern, are fundamental principles of the Federal Compact; that slavery, whatever may be thought of its moral aspect, is an institution entirely of a domestic or local character; and, therefore, that all interference with it, by citizens of other States than those in which it exists, is equally an invasion of social and constitutional rights, and a wanton and criminal violation of international faith.

"3. Resolved, That the inflammatory and reckless course pursued by the Anti-Slavery societies, in sowing the seeds of insurrection, mas-

sacre and servile war, throughout the Southern States, and in exciting the feelings and passions of the citizens of the non-slave-holding States, against the owners of slaves, thereby fomenting hatred and distrust between various sections of our country, is calculated to fill us with the most alarming apprehensions in regard to the stability of the National Union.

"4. Resolved, That the 'Unity of our government, which constitutes us ONE PEOPLE,' should be an object dear to the heart of every American citizen. In the language of the immortal Father of His Country, 'it is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence; the support of our tranquility at home; our peace abroad; of our safety; of our prosperity; of that very Liberty which we so highly prize.' And, therefore, adopting the solemn warning of the departed Sage, we will 'discountenance whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.'

"5. Resolved, That, having long since abolished slavery within her territorial limits, Pennsylvania has already done all in her power to enforce observance of her own noble declaration that 'all men are born equally free and independent.' Her sympathies and philanthropy may yet be exercised in providing for the manumitted slave and the free-born black, a home in the land of their fathers, but she cannot be driven into a Quixotic championship of the rights of strangers to her soil, however unjustly they may be oppressed.

"6. Resolved, That the citizens of the District of Columbia have the same rights of person and of property as their fellow citizens of the several States; that the Congress of the United States, in respect to all matters of legislation affecting the domestic concerns of said district, is a Local Legislature; and, therefore, while acting in such capacity, is not bound by instructions emanating from the citizens of the States.

"7. Resolved, That we are neither the advocates of slavery, nor of the surrender of the liberty of speech, or of the press. To the gradual, peaceable and voluntary transfer of the slave to a land of freedom and equality, we shall cheerfully contribute our aid. And while we shall ever maintain, with the spirit of freemen, the right to utter and publish our opinions, we will not prostitute this high and sacred privilege, by making it a cloak for the concealment of the incendiary's torch.

"8. Resolved, That we are in favor of African colonization:

"(a) Because it is the only means by which we can constitutionally aid in the abolition of slavery;

"(b) Because it is the only means by which the colored population of this country can be elevated to a state of entire freedom and equality.

"(c) Because it proposes to remove from our midst a class of people, who, while they may remain, will always be a prolific source of agitation and excitement, fatal to the integrity of the Union.

"(d) Because its plan of operation is entirely peaceable and voluntary, as well in regard to the emancipation of the slave as to his transportation to Africa.

"(e) Because, by lining the coasts of Africa with civilized colonies, able to protect themselves and their territory, it strikes at the root of the foreign slave trade and will abolish it forever.

" (f) Because it is carrying civilization and religion to a land which must otherwise continue in brooding pagan darkness.

" 9. Resolved, That colonization is peculiarly the friend of our colored population. In the language of their Baltimore brethren in 1827, they reside among us and yet are strangers; natives, and yet not citizens; surrounded by the freest people, and most republican institutions in the world, and yet enjoying none of the immunities of freedom. Beyond a mere subsistence and the impulse of religion, there is nothing to arouse them to the exercise of their faculties or to excite them to the attainment of eminence. In Africa, they shall be freemen, indeed, and republicans after models of this republic.

" 10. Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow citizens throughout the county to hold township meetings for the purpose of forming colonization societies, auxiliary to the Lancaster County Society."

The above resolutions, having been seconded by the Rev. Aaron A. Marcellus, were adopted.

Elliot Cresson, of Philadelphia, who had just arrived from Harrisburg, and had entered the house but a few minutes before, was then called on to address the meeting. He complied with the request by entering fully into the objects of the colonization society, the success that had hitherto attended its efforts, the obligation resting upon all to aid these efforts, and the ease and rapidity with which obstacles, apparently insuperable, were made to disappear, by a determination to "try" to overcome them, and a perseverance in that determination. Mr. Cresson illustrated and enforced his position by numerous interesting facts.

On motion of the Rev. J. T. Marshall Davie, seconded by Redmond Conyngham, it was

"Resolved, That this society pledge itself to raise a sufficient sum of money during the current year, ending April 1, 1838, to send to Liberia, twenty free persons of color or manumitted slaves; and, that this resolution be attached to the address, just reported."

It is evident that the committee appointed to draft and report an address to the citizens of Lancaster county, for the purpose of having it printed and circulated, soliciting aid in the important work undertaken by the society, carried out its part of the program as directed. One of these circulars is still in existence, and was until a few years ago the property of Christian E. Metzler, of East Bridgewater, Mass. It is printed on heavy paper, foolscap size; and, in addition to the address, it contains the constitution of the society and a list of the officers.

— CONSTITUTION —

OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY COLONIZATION SOCIETY

Article 1. This society shall be called the Lancaster County Colonization society, and shall be auxiliary to the Colonization Society of Pennsylvania.

Article 2. To provide for civilizing and christianizing Africa, through the direct instrumentality of voluntary colored emigrants from the United States.

Article 3. To promote, by all legal and constitutional means, the intellectual and moral improvement of the African race.

Article 4. The principles upon which this society shall base its operations are dissuasion from warfare on the part of the colonists, and

the prohibition of the acquisition of territory except by actual purchase from the proprietors of the soil.

Article 5. The officers shall consist of a president, vice-presidents, twelve managers, a corresponding secretary, three recording secretaries and a treasurer; any three of whom shall form a board for the transaction of business.

Article 6. The president shall call meetings of the board at such times as may be necessary for the management of the concerns of the society.

Article 7. The subscription to constitute membership to be not less than one dollar, to be paid annually; the payment of ten dollars to constitute life membership.

Article 8. The officers shall be elected annually, in the month of January, at such time and place as shall be agreed upon by the officers, and shall continue in office until others are elected.

Article 9. The treasurer shall take charge of the funds of the society, keep its accounts and make payments, subject to the order of the Board of Managers, and annually report to the society the state of the funds.

List of officers: President — William Kirkpatrick; Vice-presidents — Hon. Oristus Collins, John Yeates, John Steel, Edward B. Grubb, Charles Hess, Esq., George Bryan, C. Kieffer, Adam Reigart and John Wallace; Corresponding Secretary — William F. Bryan; Recording Secretaries — C. F. Hoffmeier, Thomas E. Franklin, Esq., and Dr. George B. Kerfoot; Treasurer — Dr. Samuel Humes; Managers — Emanuel Shaeffer, Jacob McCully, John Ehler, Henry Keffer, William Frick, W. K. Huffnagle, Peter McConomy, C. Hager, John Brown, Gen. A. Diller, C. McCleery and Dr. John Miller.

On Tuesday, March 28, 1837, the Rev. J. B. Pinney and Thomas Buchanan, agents of the colonization society, arrived in Lancaster, Pa., and in the evening of the same day addressed in the First Presbyterian church, an audience which, owing to the unpleasant state of the weather, was small. The Rev. Mr. Pinney had resided for two years in Africa; and Mr. Buchanan, who later became the first and last white Governor of Liberia, had just returned from Liberia. Mr. Buchanan gave a graphic description of his efforts to collect the scattered remnant of a colony which once composed a body of savage Africans, whom a slaver was about to convey into bondage.

About March, 1837, the Men's Colonization Society and the Pennsylvania Colonization Society were united under the title of the latter.

The next effort put forth in Lancaster county in aid of African colonization was the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted without a dissenting voice, by the Presbytery of New Castle, at its sessions, held in Bellevue church on April 4th and 5th, 1837:

"Whereas, the colonization enterprise has conferred so great civil and religious benefits upon the colored race, both in Africa and in this country, in giving freedom to the slave; in breaking up the African slave trade; in bearing to the benighted natives of that dark and long-neglected continent the light of civil and religious knowledge, through the instrumentality of colored emigrants from this country; therefore,

"Resolved, That this Presbytery does approve of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society as wisely adapted to furnish a comfortable and happy home to the colored people of our own country, and a moral and intellectual elevation of race generally, and does recommend it to the

sympathies, prayers, and liberal contributions of all the churches under their care, and that the subject be presented to them on or about the 4th of July, and collections be taken up in aid of the cause."

It may be of interest to know that the custom of taking up collections in the churches on the Sunday nearest the 4th of July, in aid of African colonization became general throughout the country.

The Colonization Herald for May 27, 1837, acknowledged the receipt of a box containing 157 garments of different sizes for the different sexes, valued at eighty dollars, received through Mrs. Jane Latta from the ladies of Upper Octorara congregation. They also donated a quantity of garden seeds put up in bottles. This judicious idea of putting garden seeds in bottles, which only a Lancaster countian would have thought of doing, was commented on by the editor of the Herald, as being worthy of imitation by all those who wished to send seeds to Liberia.

On July 1, 1837, a collection amounting to \$3.50 was taken up in the Methodist church, Columbia, Penna. On July 29th another collection, amounting to \$5.12 was received from the same congregation. Under this date the following contributions were made in Lancaster, Penna.: Presbyterian church per Rev. J. T. Marshall Davie, \$8.91; Mrs. Eliza Jane Davie, \$10.00; Mrs. Mary Dickson, \$2.00, and Miss E. Bryan, \$1.00.

The Colonization Herald of September 9, 1837, states that the Rev. Orson Douglass had just returned from a tour in the counties of Adams, Lancaster and York, and described the inhabitants as being animated with the best spirits in favor of colonization.

On August 17, 1837, the Rev. Orson Douglass lectured at Donegal church in behalf of the cause, and obtained subscriptions for the work of the society. The Lancaster County Historical Society has among its valued possessions a certificate, embrowned and blotched by time, which reads as follows:

This is to certify that James Brice Clark, by the contribution of thirty dollars by Jane Porter, is a member for life of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. August 17, 1837. Orson Douglass, Corresponding Secretary. John Bell, Vice-President.

James Brice Clark was the father of Miss Virginia Bladen Clark, at present a member of the executive committee of the Lancaster County Historical Society. Mrs. Jane Porter was an aunt of James Brice Clark and the widow of the Rev. Samuel Porter, a clergyman of the Presbyterian church.

The next effort put forth in the interest of colonization was that made in a rural church that has figured largely in the history of this the empire county of Pennsylvania. I quote the following from the Colonization Herald for it tells in better words than mine what transpired in the little edifice which was built in pre-Revolutionary days:

"In Donegal township, Lancaster county, Penna., stands the church of the same name, on a most beautiful and picturesque spot. There a congregation commenced the worship of God more than a century ago, and ever since the means of grace have been steadily enjoyed. Generation after generation has passed away, one and another has arisen to supply their places. The mantle of the fathers has rested upon their sons not only in the continuance of the means of grace but in the evidence that the 'grace of God has not been received by them in vain.'

"Although not very numerous as a people, yet their acts of benevolence are neither few nor small. For many years the general agent (Orson Douglass) labored happily among them until his health required a change. On a recent tour through that section of country he stated

to them the great want of a Presbyterian church at Bassa Cove, in Africa, and the good that would result from the erection of such a building there, which would cost not less than five hundred dollars. With a promptness and liberality, worthy of perpetual remembrance and universal imitation, they secured within a few days the adequate sum. In view of their generous conduct in aiding the colored man, the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, at their last meeting, passed unanimously the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, The congregation of Donegal in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, has acted nobly in securing to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society the payment of the sum of five hundred dollars for the purpose of erecting a Presbyterian church at Bassa Cove in Africa. Therefore,

"Resolved, That the governor of the Colony at Bassa Cove, be authorized and directed to erect or cause to be erected a suitable building for the Presbyterian church in said colony, on a good lot to be appropriated to the purpose.

"Resolved, That the said church shall be denominated and forever called the Donegal church, and a suitable inscription to this amount shall be placed on some conspicuous part of said church when erected.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this society be cordially tendered to the members and friends of the Donegal congregation for their zeal and liberality in thus aiding the colonization cause.

"The above resolutions were passed unanimously by the Board, at the office, September 5, 1837."

The Presbyterians in Lancaster county were very active in the cause of African colonization. Not content with the erection of a church at Bassa Cove, which the generosity of the congregation at old Donegal, made possible, New Castle Presbytery, in which Donegal was located, at a stated meeting held at New Castle, on September 27, 1837, passed the following:

"Resolved, That this Presbytery, in addition to the two missionaries for whose support we are now pledged, offer to contribute six hundred dollars per year to sustain a missionary at Bassa Cove on the western coast of Africa, under the care of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, whenever they will place one at that station.

"JOHN N. C. GRIER,

"Stated Clerk."

Nor did the members of old Donegal cease contributing to the cause after they had raised the amount necessary for the building of a church in Liberia. That indefatigable agent of the society, the Rev. Orson Douglass, under date of November 4, 1837, acknowledged the receipt of the following liberal contributions "for the church of Donegal, in Bassa Cove, Africa":

Mrs. Jane Porter, \$60.00; John Clark, \$30.00; James Patterson, Jr., \$30.00; Mrs. Rachel Brown, \$30.00; Major James Patterson, \$10.00; John Sterret, \$5.00; Patterson Spangler, \$5.50; Mrs. Mary Taylor, \$2.00. Collections at Donegal church, \$20.00. Collections in Marietta church, \$1.73. F. Wilson, \$1.00; J. Stahl, \$1.50; Abraham Cassel, \$1.00, and A. Dysert, \$1.00. The Misses Sarah and Mary Bethel contributed \$30.00 to constitute B. Heise, a lie member of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

The members of Donegal congregation continued to give liberally and without stint to the colonization scheme. A gift of thirty dollars was received from A. Mehaffy for "the use of Donegal church at Bassa Cove." Mrs. Sarah Galbraith gave five dollars to the same object.

Mrs. Eliza Jane Davie, of Lancaster, Penna., another ardent supporter of colonization, is credited with another donation of ten dollars about this time.

At the meeting held in Lancaster, Penna., on Washington's birthday, 1837, it was agreed to "raise a sufficient sum of money to send twenty free persons of color to Liberia." The time had now expired but I have not been able to find any record that the society accomplished its undertaking.

In August, 1838, William Kirkpatrick, Esq., president of the Lancaster County Colonization Society and one of the vice-presidents of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, died in this city. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church, and extensively known throughout the State as an upright man, a devout and consistent Christian, and a liberal philanthropist. In his will among other things he bequeathed "to the treasurer, for the time being, of the Young Men's Colonization Society at Bassa Cove, for use of the said society, two hundred and fifty dollars."

William Kirkpatrick's will is a wonderful document, full of various details on many subjects. It reflects the benevolent character of the man, and reveals how great and varied his philanthropy really was.

He mentions a portrait of himself, painted when he (Kirkpatrick) was in his thirty-ninth year, by the celebrated Stuart. To his nephew, James Espey, he bequeathed a portrait of himself, painted by Jacob Eicholtz, when William Kirkpatrick was 79 years of age.

In that very excellent monograph of "Jacob Eicholtz, Painter," written by the late W. U. Hensel, and printed in volume 16, number 10, of the proceedings of this honorable society, appears a partial list of the portraits and miscellaneous works of Jacob Eicholtz. The list is quite a lengthy one and includes almost every picture Eicholtz painted. No mention is made, however, of a portrait of William Kirkpatrick. This would, therefore, seem to be the discovery of another Eicholtz portrait.

A colonization society was organized in Elizabethtown, Penna., on September 6, 1838, the Rev. McKinsely being the president.

In the Colonization Herald, dated December 19, 1838, appears a list of societies, auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. That of Lancaster, Penna., is conspicuous by its absence. What had become of our local society? Its president had passed to the Great Beyond, but that would not seem to be a good and sufficient reason why the society should have failed to function.

Some idea may be had of the interest manifested in colonization in the State of Pennsylvania, when we take into consideration the number of auxiliary societies that had sprung up all around us. Almost every county had its auxiliary, and many cities had societies independent of the county associations. We find that at this period, active societies were established in Carlisle, Harrisburg, Lebanon and York as well as in the counties of Chester, Berks, Lebanon, York, Cumberland, Dauphin, etc., etc.

Mr. Bowman, an agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, who had been lecturing in this vicinity, writes encouragingly of the progress made in York and Lancaster counties. An auxiliary society had been established, obviously, in Marietta, Penna., during his visit there or previous to it, for among the collections reported by him on January 12, 1839, is one from the Marietta Colonization Society. Collections were also reported for Mount Joy, Penna., while an offering was taken up in the Presbyterian church in Columbia, Penna., about this time.

Agent Bowman seems to have visited all the towns of any importance in Lancaster county, lecturing and soliciting funds in aid of the cause. The Colonization Herald of May 15, 1839, acknowledged the receipt of collections made by him in Mount Joy, Columbia, Paradise, New Holland, Pequea, Bellevue, Strasburg, Elizabethtown and Lancaster.

William Kirkpatrick's legacy, amounting to two hundred and fifty dollars, was paid to the Rev. Orson Douglass, an agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, on September 21, 1839.

A contribution was received from the Pequea Presbyterian congregation in September, 1839. The following month a collection was received from Leacock Presbyterian church. In April, 1840, the African school in Lancaster, Penna., made another donation to the cause.

In May, 1840, a collection was received from the Sabbath school of the Third Reformed church, Lancaster, Penna. At the same time Rev. C. Colton collected twenty-three dollars from the Lutheran churches of Lancaster county.

During June, 1840, a substantial collection in aid of the cause was received from the public of Lancaster, Penna. About this time a few of our more influential citizens donated \$57.20 to the cause. On the list of contributors we find such names as Dr. Samuel Humes, Judge Champneys, Mrs. Mary Dickson, the Misses Catherine and Margaret Yeates, Dr. John L. Atlee and others.

While the people of Lancaster, Penna., were making donations to the cause of colonization the citizens of Columbia, Penna., were doing likewise. Among the list of contributors in that borough we find the name of Mrs. Samuel Bethel. The Columbia Auxiliary Society turned over to the treasurer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society the sum of Thirty dollars. In July, 1840, collections were lifted in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches in Columbia, Penna.

During this month, James A. Caldwell, Esq., whose address is given as Greene, Lancaster, Co., Penna., is credited with a donation of thirty dollars.

On the 4th of July, 1841, collections for the colonization movement were made in the Presbyterian church at Pequea, the Methodist church in Strasburg, and in the Presbyterian church in Columbia, Penna.

On November 13, 1841, the Elizabethtown Colonization Society paid to the treasurer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, the sum of \$14.18.

On June 16, 1842, Mrs. Jane Porter, widow of the Rev. Samuel Porter, Jr., of East Donegal, Lancaster County, Penna., departed this life. A bequest in her will reads:

"I give and bequeath unto the American Colonization Society the sum of two hundred dollars, to be paid within one year after my decease."

Despite the stipulation so clearly expressed in the will the legacy was not turned over to Elliot Cresson, a representative of the society, until May 20, 1846.

On June 12, 1844, a collection amounting to \$29.06, was received from Lancaster, Penna. Included in this was a donation of five dollars from Thaddeus Stevens.

In September, 1844, collections were made in the Presbyterian churches in Marietta, Leacock and Octorara.

Among the contributors in Lancaster, Penna., in 1847, we find the means of Miss Catherine Yeates and the Rev. Samuel Bowman.

In January, 1849, Mrs. Catherine Jenkins, of Windsor, Lancaster

county, Penna., contributed one hundred dollars to constitute herself and son, Dr. John C. Jenkins, life members of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

From the time that the first ship was chartered in 1820, which carried 86 free negroes, emigrants were transported to Liberia at stated periods of time, or as rapidly as the funds of the Society would permit. Until 1830, eighteen vessels had carried no less than 1420 free persons of color and manumitted slaves to the shores of Africa. The population of Liberia had grown from 36 in 1820, to 2390 in 1843. In 23 years there had been 4454 arrivals in the colony.

The first negro from Lancaster county to emigrate to Liberia was a man named Voltaire Green. He sailed from New York on October 2, 1850, for Bassa Cove. He was said to be free; his age was given as thirty-one; he could read and his occupation was listed "general work."

On July 20, 1851, a man named Williams, and his wife, from Columbia, Penna., aged 41 and 30 respectively, sailed from the port of Baltimore for Monrovia.

In June, 1852, a collection exceeding thirty-two dollars was taken up in Lancaster, Penna.

No further collections are reported as having been made during the next few years. The Lancaster County Colonization Society, which was so auspiciously organized in February, 1837, and whose president passed away the following year, seems to have lapsed into a state of inactivity. Whether it had ceased to exist or simply failed to function, I am not able to state. It was not an incorporated organization. Its chief function, so long as it did exist, seems to have been the collection of money, which it turned over to the parent society to help in the work of colonizing Liberia.

Little interest was taken in colonization in Lancaster county in the early fifties. Finally in the spring of 1855, efforts were made to inject new life into the old organization. The officers of the American Colonization Society, being cognizant of the indifference towards colonization as shown by the local organization, sent the Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, whose reputation as an editor and an orator, and whose influence and leadership in the parent society, was greater than that of any single individual, to Lancaster, Penna., for the purpose of arousing the citizens to a sense of their duty in supporting the work of this great cause.

A union meeting in behalf of African colonization, composed of several congregations of Lancaster, Penna., was held in the First Lutheran church, on Sunday evening, March 11, 1855. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Quay, the agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. The meeting was addressed in an eloquent and impressive manner by the Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, of the city of Washington, D. C., who, as is well known, had been engaged for more than thirty years laboring faithfully for the liberation and elevation of the colored race at home and abroad.

The missionary aspect of this enterprise was powerfully dwelt upon by Mr. Gurley.

The Rev. Messrs. John W. Nevin, G. F. Krotel and John Baldwin followed Mr. Gurley with brief remarks, expressive of their approbation of the object, and recommending it to the people of their various charges as worthy of their liberality. The interesting services of the evening were concluded with a prayer by the Rev. Albert Helfenstein.

The collection at this meeting amounted to more than twenty dollars.

The Philadelphia conference of the Methodist church met in Lancaster, Penna., on the fifth of April, 1855.

The committee to which was referred the subject of African colonization, reported that it is of the opinion that this noble enterprise is worthy of the "entire confidence, sympathy and liberal support of this conference and of our church in general. Therefore be it,

"1. Resolved, That we entirely approve of the objects and efforts of the American Colonization Society.

"2. Resolved, That we will cordially cooperate with the executive officers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society and its agents, and that we bespeak for them and their mission a favorable reception from our churches and congregations.

"3. Resolved, That we will cooperate with the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Colonization Societies in those parts of the conference which lie within the boundaries of these States.

"4. Resolved, That we will preach, if necessary, on the Sabbath immediately preceding, or that immediately succeeding, the 4th of July.

"G. Dixon Bowen

"M. H. Sisty, Committee."

In the Autumn of 1856, David and George Wallace, executors of the estate of William Wallace, paid to the treasurer of the American Colonization Society, the sum of one hundred dollars, it being a legacy bequeathed to it by the late William Wallace, bachelor, of East Earl township, Lancaster County, Penna.

During the year 1859, a friend contributed thirty dollars to constitute D. Hayes Agnew, M. D., a life member of the American Colonization Society.

Among the list of emigrants which sailed for Bassa Cove, Liberia, on November 1, 1860, was one William Gants, a free negro child ten years of age.

On this same date, two families of free negroes, which had resided in Elizabethtown, Penna., sailed for Careysburg, Liberia. The one family consisted of a man named James T. Phillips, his wife and six children; the other consisted of a man named Robert Parker, his wife and six children.

Thus in a brief way I have attempted to describe the interest which the good people of Lancaster city and county took in the colonization of Liberia, and the support they gave to a society whose object Henry Clay has well stated to be "the colonization of the free people of color and not the slaves of the country."

The history of the American Colonization Society covers one hundred years. The society is still in existence, although since the close of the Civil War, its influence has been considerably limited. Its chief function today is the administration of certain trust funds for educational purposes in Liberia.

The Pennsylvania Colonization Society still maintains a more or less nominal existence. It has a small trust from which contributions are given to Lincoln University graduates who have come from Africa and who will return to that country to devote their lives to the educational and spiritual uplift of their people.

Harry Pringle Ford, a historian of note and a man actively identified with more organizations for the welfare of society and mankind in general than any other person alive, is at this present time the honored president of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

Minutes of May Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., May 5, 1922

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting in its room at the usual hour this evening. The President, Mr. H. Frank Eshleman presided. The business routine was first in order at which the officers' reports were read all of which were approved as read. The Librarian, Miss Lottie Bausman, reported the following gifts and exchanges received during April:

Southern Historical Society Papers, vols. III. and IV. From Mr. A. K. Hostetter: Pamphlets—American Philosophical Society—2 numbers; Jewish Historical Society; Catholic Historical Society; Presbyterian Historical Society; Washington Historical Quarterly; Bulletins included—Grand Rapids Public Library; Enoch Pratt Free Library; Carnegie Library; New York Public Library.

Special Donations:—Life of Andrew Jackson, 1817; Life of Captain Nathaniel Fanning; Geography, 1816; Pocket Dictionary for Carpenters, 1797, from Mr. Harold Diffenderfer; The Town and Country Magazine, London, 1776, from Mr. A. K. Hostetter; Folio of Photographs of Early Lancaster, collected, compiled and annotated by Mr. George Steinman, for many years President of the Lancaster County Historical Society. Presented by the Steinman Family.

Four new members were elected:—Naomi Musser (Mrs. Frank C.); Frank C. Musser, Mayor; Mrs. George Zimmele, Lititz; Frank P. Black, Hotel Weber, City.

One new applicant for membership: (Mrs. H. Frank) Margaret Dillon Eshleman.

The society voted to accept the invitation to be present at and participate in the observance of the two-hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the Churchtown section by early Welsh Epsicopalians, which that Church intends to celebrate June 23-25, inclusive, and conduct the historical session as requested, at 2:00 o'clock p. m. of the 23d.

Under "Notes and Queries" of which Mr. D. F. Magee, is Chairman, Geo. W. Hensel wrote a most excellent short paper on General McMurtrie Gregg, which was read by Mr. Charles Brown. General Gregg descended from a southern Lancaster County family.

Mrs. Annie Bosworth read of Edgar Allen Poe's connection with the Columbia Spy, revealing that he received five dollars for letters contributed by him to that paper.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science requesting that the Lancaster Historical Society send Delegates to its Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting on May 12 and 13, at Philadelphia, D. F. Magee was appointed, the others to be optional.

The paper of the evening was prepared and read by Mr. William F. Worner, entitled "The Lancaster County Colonization Society." The paper was discussed by the members. The meeting was an unusually interesting one.

Respectfully submitted

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Sec'y.

N. B. The General Gregg article may appear in a subsequent pamphlet.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1922

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

NEWSPAPERS AS HISTORIC RECORDS

By Albert K. Hostetter

SUPPLEMENT

By William Frederic Worner

GEN. DAVID McMURTRIE GREGG

By George W. Hensel, Jr.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 7.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1922

Newspapers as Historic Records.

BY A. K. HOSTETTER

It is recognized by all historians that the newspapers of any particular period in national life are extremely suggestive documents, throwing light as they do, not only upon the public events of such a period, but upon the temper of the people and the point of view from which they regard public events. Moreover, social conditions, the progress of sciences and arts, the value of real estate and commodities, the developments of religion and education are all reflected as in a great mirror. Thus there is no way in which we can more effectively measure the changes brought about since the latter part of the eighteenth century, than by scrutinizing such a record as appears in a bound volume of the "Neue Unpartheyische" "New Un-partisan Lancaster Paper and advertising directory." This "New Un-partisan Lancaster Paper and advertising directory." This volume begins at No. 208 dating Wednesday, July 27, 1791, and continues consecutively to No. 314, dated August 7, 1793, being an unbroken continuance from its preceding issues as described on page 77 of this society's publication in a paper I then submitted.

We note for example that on July 27, 1791, a writer who signs himself N. N., publishes an article in which he shows how important it is that a road be built from Lancaster to Philadelphia, but he fears that if such steps are taken and the Lancaster people do not show more push than they usually display in new undertakings, the present generation will not derive much benefit from it.

He says he recently drove to Philadelphia and found the road to be very rough, and at places quite rocky, so that it required a well built wagon and good horses to survive the trip. He made a rough survey and thinks that an expenditure of several hundred pounds on it, together with such contributory help as might be offered would make the road fairly passable. To show his sincerity in the proposition he offers to subscribe 30 shillings to such proposed fund. This appeal seems to have been fruitful of a very successful effort towards the organization of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company, for we see on Page 93 of volume 22 of our society's publications in a paper written by Judge Charles I. Landis that on June 4 and 5 of the following year a return of the capital stock of said company was received in the borough of Lancaster showing 333 subscribers to one share each and 67 for 2 shares each with a par value of \$30.00 per share, thus giving the company a paid up capital stock of \$12,000.00 to begin with.

In the issue of July 18, 1792 of this newspaper appears an advertisement showing that letters patent have been granted by the Governor in harmony with an act of the legislature for the building of the artificial road, and a meeting is called for July 24 at 10 o'clock A. M. at the house of Hunt Downing, in Downingtown, for the purpose of electing by ballot one President, one Treasurer, 12 managers, also to make such by-laws,

rules, orders and regulations as may be thought necessary for carrying on the business of the company.

Prominent among the early craftsman of the Borough of Lancaster, was one whose works are represented in many families here and elsewhere. The result of his labors are pointed to with much pride by their present days owners, who laud the "Grandfather Clocks" of Martin Shreiner as an illustration of the finest kind of workmanship. In this issue of our paper we find that he advertises his clocks in various styles made after either the German or the English patterns, all of which he guarantees for 10 years. He also offers to repair "Pocket Clocks" and guarantees them to continue running for one year, unless an accident should happen to them.

George Schracken offers a reward of \$3.00 for the recovery of a brown mare which was stolen from his premises in Middletown, on December 13, last.

Henry Locher offers for sale his tannery located in Lampeter township near the Conestoga bridge $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Lancaster, along the road leading to Philadelphia, and Strasburg. The Advertisement says this tannery has been used as such for many years. One of the buildings is described as a "Heiffer House" large enough for 100 animals.

August 10—Edward Hand, Inspector, announces to the distillers of our county that under an act of Congress, John Ewing has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, and will have charge of all the distilling kettles of the county, while William Reichenbach will oversee those in the city. Offices for inspection for entry of stills are open at the following places, viz:

John Ewing in Lancaster Borough.

Wm. Steels in Drumore Township.

Nathaniel Ellmakers, Earl Township.

Samuel Entzminger's in Manheim.

Walter Bell in Maytown.

Distillers may choose between paying 4 shilling 6 pence (60 cents per gallon) of the capacity of their stills, or 8 pence (9 cents) per gallon of the quantity distilled.

There was rivalry for political positions in those days as there is now and we find the following named candidates soliciting public support viz: George More, Michael App, John Miller and Samuel Turbett.

Jacob Lahm offers for sale at 8 shillings 4 pence a map of Penna., 30 by 20 inches, illustrating the roads and inland navigation proposed by recent proceedings of the assembly.

At this period of publication we find advertisements frequently in both the English and the German languages.

August 17—George Bartram advertises at public sale a lot of ground on North Queen street, the dimensions of same being 64 by 245 feet, near the Court House, on which lot there is a 3-story brick house and a spring of fine water issuing out of the rocks.

At an election held here, Alexander Lowry, was elected to represent York and Lancaster counties in the U. S. Senate to fill the unexpired term of Sebastian Groff, Esq., Dec'd.

August 24—Governor Mifflin appointed William Atlee, Esq., President of the Court of Common Pleas with Robert Coleman, John Whitehill, James Clemson and Dr. Frederick Kuhn as assistants, and George Ross, Esq., was announced Register for the probate of Wills and granting letters of administration, also Recording deeds for this county.

Christian Mayers announces that in about four weeks he expects to sail on the "Brigantine Candidus" via Rotterdam to Germany and offers his services in connection with the settlement of estates or, for any other purpose.

Gerhard Burbach offers 6 pence reward for the return of his runaway apprentice named Stoffel Franciscus.

George Markel asks for applications for a vacancy as school-master, one who can read and write in German, and who can sing well, for a school in Strasburg township, along the Maryland road, one mile from the Black Horse, and 3 miles from Strasburg.

September 7.—A book-binder is wanted by Solomon Meyer in Calico Township in Dunker Cloister. (Ephrata).

September 21.—A census enumeration in the issue says that Lancaster in those days led all of its neighboring cities in population, which population numbered 3373, while Reading had 2235, York 2079, and Harrisburg 875, and Philadelphia 42,520, while the whole of the Keystone State numbered 434,373.

New York State, 340,120; Massachusetts, 378,787; Maryland, 319,728; New Jersey, 184,138; Delaware, 59,094; Virginia, 747,610.

September 28.—Wm. Ellicott, a general surveyor, has been chosen to open streets, lay out a square and town lots in Schaefferstown, preparatory to a building boom, in which it is presumed 300 men will be employed. On the 10th inst, a family named Plumb, in Middletown, were blessed with triplets which they named Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Wm. Michael, hatmaker, informs the public that he has commenced business at the corner of the square opposite the Court House, between Matthias Slough's dwelling house and Joseph Simon's Ironmongery. He can also be seen at his lodging place at the Black Horse, on Queen St.

October 5.—Lieutenant James Ross issues a notice requesting the militia of the county to assemble as follows:

"1st. Battalion, Monday, October 17; 2nd. Battalion, the following Tuesday; 3rd. Battalion, the following Wednesday, and so on successively until all have met (Saturday and Sunday excepted) Charles Gilchrist, of Philadelphia, offers to furnish peddlers throughout the country with an assortment of buttons, gold and silver plated, platinum, white metal, fancy and smooth for coat and vest, also buckles and stick-needles.

October 12.—George Webb will hereafter conduct the tanning business in this city where formerly Isaac Whitlock preceded him. He will either buy hides for cash; cure them for the half, or exchange finished leather for the hides.

On Tuesday, September 27, the legislature passed a bill after a second reading authorizing the Governor to appoint three commissioners to lay out and survey a turnpike road from the Schuylkill river at Philadelphia, to Lancaster, in as straight a line as the topography and general conditions of the country may suggest, or permit taking into consideration the available material and cost of procuring it and building the road.

On Thursday, September 29, a bill was passed in the General Assembly to enable the Governor to incorporate a company for opening a canal and lock-navigation between the Susquehanna and Schuylkill rivers by the waters of the Tulpehocken Quittapabilla and Swatara through the counties of Berks and Dauphin, for the transportation of produce of the county, and of goods, wares and merchandise, between

Philadelphia and Western and Northwestern counties of the State. The bill provided for the appointment of five commissioners whose duty it shall be on or after the first of December to canvass such persons who it was supposed would be interested in, or benefitted by this means of transportation with a view of selling capital stock in the corporation, the price of same to be \$400.00 per share, and no person or firm being allowed to subscribe for more than ten shares, the amount of capital to be \$400,000.00.

The bills provide a schedule for the collection of tolls at a certain rate per ton of all boats and vessels, and for every hundred feet cubic measure of timber, or sawed lumber in rafts.

October 19.—Dickinson College in the Borough of Carlisle being in debt to a considerable extent, and being eminently useful in the diffusion of knowledge, all of which is recognized by the Legislature, and an act was passed by the General Assembly, on September 30, authorizing the Governor to draw a warrant on the State Treasury in favor of the Trustees of said college for 1500 pounds with which to liquidate such indebtedness.

A petition having been presented to the Legislature by the Trustees of the College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia, in which they set forth that they have "agreed to certain terms of union in which they ask that the name of the institution be the "University of Penna.," and that it be located in Philadelphia, and naming the conditions under which they wish to emerge. The petition having been considered favorably was passed upon on September 30,

November 9, 1791.—In this issue we find the address of President George Washington at the opening of the second congress in Philadelphia, on October 24, 1791, in which he expresses great satisfaction at the prosperous condition of the country. He is particularly pleased with the confidence shown in the government as well as the resources of the community, as evidenced by the prompt subscription to the capital stock of the new institution to be known as the Bank of the United States.

In referring to the execution of the laws and resolutions of the commonwealth which had proved completely successful, and others still pending at the last session of congress he said that provisional treaties had been negotiated with the well-disposed Indian tribes on the frontier, some of these measures were found necessary by the recent expeditions by Gen. Scott, in May, and Gen. Wilkinson, in September, against the villages along the Wabash where the hostilities of the Indians was kept up by the traders with whom they came in contact.

November 23.—Martin Neff notifies the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of fulling at his new mill in Bart Township, near Strasburg, one mile from Black Horse.

November 30.—Emanuel Reigart carries on the tanning business on East King Street, next door to George Moore's hotel.

December 7.—John Roberts, hatter has removed his hat shop from the rear of the court house to East Orange street, next door to the Presbyterian meeting house where he is prepared to make Beaver, half Beaver and Raccoon hats.

December 21.—Valentine Krug's brewery destroyed by fire. Ushers New Year in with beautiful poem of 8 versss.

January 4, 1792.—A 600-acre farm is offered for sale by Sam Turbet et al in Mt. Joy and Londonderry townships. One of the attractive features

in connection with the farm is said to be the advantages of transportation provided by the canal conveying the water from the Susquehanna to the Schuylkill, which canal was only a short distance away.

January 11, 1792—On the premises of Phillip Michael in Warwick township was a well some 20 feet deep which the owner wished to have cleaned. Several men came to do the work, but for some reason refused when they saw the well, whereupon the owner volunteered to go down personally. While at work the well caved in, covering him deeply. He called for help, and after a strenuous effort was gotten out of the debris and strange to say was not seriously injured and was able to walk to his home.

All persons who have any claims vs: the builders of the bridge over the Conestoga near John Swenck's house, or owe any unpaid subscriptions towards it, payment is requested to adjust the same on or before February 15.

Jac. Getz, Jr., offers for rent the Black Horse Hotel, located on the Harrisburg pike, about 4 ½ miles from Lancaster, now occupied by Simon Snyder.

Jan 25.—Richard Henry will offer for sale on February 29, at the house of Thomas Edwards, his home in this borough, a two-story stone house with barn, etc.

February 1.—The public is warned about a counterfeit \$50.00 note which originally was a \$5.00 note, the figure five having been removed with acids and 50 substituted with pink ink.

February 22.—Samuel Ensinger, of Manheim, offers for sale, a stone building, adjoining a new stone barn situated on a corner in the center of Reamstown, suitable for a hotel.

March 14.—On account of the advanced price of sugar, the publisher advises every person to plant maple trees and make their own sugar, saying that one gallon of syrup can be taken from a tree in the Spring, which, after being boiled for three hours will produce three-fourths of a pound of sugar. The sugar will be granulated if stirred in the kettle until dry.

April 4.—On March 23, the Indian chiefs of the six nations met President Washington, at Philadelphia. We are told that three banking institutions were then in existence, viz: Bank of New York, New York City; Bank of North America, Philadelphia, and the Bank of Massachusetts, Boston.

On April 20, a new banking institution is to be organized in New Brunswick, N. J., to be known as the Potato Bank, with 5000 shares capital stock, each share to represent 100 bushels of potatoes in good condition of the red variety for those having the best keeping qualities. No obligation of the bank can be given for less than five bushels nor more than 5,000 bushels of potatoes. A lottery to be connected with the bank was also proposed.

April 18.—Two boats, one loaded with 200 barrels of flour and the other with 10,750 bushels of wheat reached Wrights Ferry from Juniata. The former being consigned to Havre De Grace.

April 25.—Act of assembly granting Edward Hand et al the privilege of soliciting subscriptions for the making of an artificial road from Philadelphia to Lancaster.

Samuel Garrigans gives notice that he will be at Wm. Slaugh's, on Tuesday, May 29, to collect ground rents due on lots in Musser's-town.

May 2.—An unusually long session of the Legislature was held from December 6, 1791, to April 12, 1792, during which session Act No. 5 was passed incorporating the City of Philadelphia. Act No. 23 authorizing the building of a bridge over the Lehigh River at Bethlehem. Act No. 27 directing that nightwatchmen to carry lanterns to see that the pumps were in working order and make themselves generally useful. In those days Lancaster was supplied with water from pumps and wells and some of them are still in use, but most of them have been declared unfit for use and ordered closed up. Act No. 41 authorizing the building of a canal and waterway, connecting the Schuylkill and the Delaware Rivers.

In a recent conversation with our fellow member, Mr. Christian E. Metzler, an antiquarian, who, although a native of our county, has for many years been a resident of Boston, Mass., who is greatly interested in the history of this county, told me about certain canal and railroad documents which his extensive collection of Americana included, and at the same time presented me with the original pay-roll for wages owed by the Delaware & Schuylkill Canal Co., for the month of October, 1793, which pay-roll, with his permission, it is my pleasure to present to this society. It contains a list of 253 employes whose wages range from 4 shillings 6 pence, to 6 shillings 6 pence per day.

Notice that the commissioners named in the act of the Legislature passed, April 9, 1792, to build an artificial road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, or any three or more of them will sit at the State House in the city of Philadelphia and the Court House in the City of Lancaster, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of June at 9 o'clock A. M., to receive subscriptions. On the first day any person of the age of 21 may subscribe for one share. On the second day, for 1 or 2 shares; on the 3rd day, for 1, 2 or 3 shares, and thereafter as long as the books are open for any number of shares \$30.00 is to be paid for each share at the time of subscribing. Commissioners at Lancaster are Edward Hand, John Hubley, Paul Zautzinger, Mathias Slaugh and Abram Witmer.

May 16.—James Cunningham, Esq., died May 6; funeral held May 8, in Presbyterian cemetery; sermon by Rev. Nathaniel B. Sample. Musser's-town ground rents being due the debtors are notified to make payment on or before June 2, next.

May 23.—Hieronymus Heintzeiman, Manheim, has recovered a stray horse, and offers to return it to its owner when so proven.

May 30.—Emmanuel Reigart, tanner on Queen Street, next to Philip Kleis' Brewery, offers his finished leather for sale and also buys green hides.

June 6.—Cornerstone of Reformed Church in Lebanon, Dauphin county, to be laid on the 26th inst., to which all are invited. Mathias Slaugh offers for rent, a light wagon, having open steel springs with a good pair of horses and a sober and safe driver. Can be used for any length of time. Samuel Meyer offers for sale a farm of 174 acres in Manheim Township, 2 ½ miles from Lancaster along the Ridge Road.

June 13.—A few days ago, Major General Anthony Wayne with a troop of soldiers passed through Lancaster westward bound to overtake some depredating Indians. Geo. Holland offers to teach Stenography.

The "Lancaster Dispatch" is the heading of an advertisement which in this age of rapid transit shows a very interesting contrast. It reads as follows, to wit:

"The subscribers having provided carriages upon the same construction with those which run between Philadelphia and New York, with four horses and careful drivers, will commence their operations on Tuesday the 24th inst., which will be conducted in the following manner, and on the following terms, viz: One carriage with four horses and driver will set out at four o'clock A. M., from the house of Matthias Slough at the Sign of the Swan in the Borough of Lancaster, and proceed to the house of Hunt Downing, at Downingtown. The other carriage will set out on the same morning from the house of John Dunwoody at the Sign of the Spread Eagle on Market Street, Philadelphia, and also proceed to Downingtown where they will both spend the night and on Wednesday morning exchange passengers, and return to their respective starting places, reaching there at 12 o'clock M., etc."

These trips were scheduled for every Tuesday, unless the business should require more service, in which event more horses and more carriages will be provided, and more frequent trips will be made. The fare for each passenger will be \$3.00, allowing 14 pounds of baggage in excess of that weight, would require an additional carrying charge.

August 8.—Advertisement of a notice of meeting at Abraham Forney's hotel in Earl township on the 18th inst., to provide for the building of a bridge across the Cocalico creek on the main road leading from Lancaster to Reading, to choose proper persons as managers, and also to provide material, and employ craftsmen to erect the structure.

August 29—On the 7th inst., a meeting was held at the Public House of Hunt Downing at Downingtown, presided over by Jasper Yeates, Esq., president, at which meeting the new by-laws for the Lancaster township Road Co., were adopted; also, a form of power of attorney for transfer of stock, an order for drawing dividends and a property for voting at the elections.

On the 20th inst., Beruhardt Wolff died in his 61st year. He was buried in the cemetery adjoining the First Reformed Church.

September 5.—A. M. Breneman, living in Donegal Township, discovered a hornets' nest in an old stable on his premises. He asked his hired man to take hot coals and brimstone wherewith to smoke them out of their nest, but he refused on account of the danger; whereupon, Mr. Breneman tried the remedy himself. When the nest caught fire, two barns in close proximity were destroyed by the flames, including 1800 bushels of wheat, 48 tons of hay, etc.

Paul Zautzinger and Adam Reigart offer for sale two brewers' kettles one with a capacity of 120 gallons, and the other a 30-gallon vessel. Christian Berg, of Manor township, also offers for sale two of the same kind of kettles.

September 12.—Teuch Francis, treasurer of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Co., gives notice that the certificates for capital stock of said company are now ready for delivery at the company's offices near the Bank of United States, and that notes payable in 60 days from the 11th inst., with interest accompanied by the stock, will be accepted in payment at \$45.00 per share.

At a court of quarter sessions held at Lancaster, August 30, 1792, the following notice was ordered published, requesting repairs to highways. Complaint was made that the roads and highways throughout Lancaster county are not only in bad condition, but are not of the width required by law.

John McCauley, clerk to the Commissioners of the city of Washington, advertises building lots for sale on October 3 next in the city of Washington.

On October 19 next, the standing committees of the different fire companies are requested to meet at the Court House to hear some proposition to be submitted by the Sun Fire Company.

On October 3 next, sale of effects of Michael Bower, of Strasburg township, including 2 stills with a number of open end hogsheds.

October 3.—At a conference held in Lancaster on the 20 ult., the following named citizens were proposed as suitable for our representatives in Congress, and to serve as electors of a President, and Vice-President, viz: Charles Smith, George Ross, Robert Coleman, Thomas Bonde, John Hubley, Abraham Carpenter. Eight other counties and the City of Philadelphia were also represented at this conference, and made similar nominations.

October 10.—In this issue, Thomas Jefferson issues a proclamation naming George Washington as President of the United Colonies.

November 7.—A new Spinnet is offered for sale in the Tulpehocken Lutheran School House.

November 21 and 28.—The newly elected President George Washington issues his address of about 2700 words to the Senate and the House of Representatives.

December 26.—A notice having appeared from time to time requesting delinquent tax-payers to make payment of their over-due taxes. A. M. Henry, County Treasurer, has had executions issued against such delinquents and the sheriff threatens to sell their properties if the amounts are not paid. Last Saturday 18 mounted Indians came to town and dismounted at Slauch's Tavern. The next day resuming their journey to Philadelphia to visit President Washington.

Philip & Benjamin Schaum, coppersmiths, advertise their new shop on North Queen Street near the Black Horse Hotel.

January 2, 1793.—A notice of a stock-holders meeting at the State House, on January 14, of Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Road Co., for election of directors.

Last Saturday the residence of Paul Trout, in Strasburg, with all its contents was destroyed by fire.

January 9.—John Hubley, Scrivner, advertises for sale the plantation belonging to the estate of Peter Gerber, located in Manheim township.

January 16.—Jac. Loeser, a teacher in the Evangelical Lutheran Church for 44 years, died in his 70th year, on the 7th inst.

On the 25th inst., a public sale will be held at the home of John Scheibly deceased, in New Holland. Among articles to be sold are a Spinnet, a Grinding Organ, and tools suitable for a cabinet maker or organ builder.

February 6.—Here we see a crude picture of a camel—a wonderfully curious beast, evidently the first ever to have appeared in Lancaster. The description says it has four joints in its hind legs; a neck four feet long; a hump on its back, and chest covered with hair; it can go 14 days without water and stands 20 feet high. It was brought here from Western Arabia, and is on exhibition at J. Stofft's Tavern.

March 13.—

On April 2, public sale of a lot of ground with two houses, good well and stabling, on Queen Street adjoining Quaker Meeting House.

Estate of John Hoffman. The Quaker Meeting House then occupied the lot on which Haldy's marble yard is now located.

March 20.—A notice is published stating that the final payment is due on the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike stock. All delinquents will be charged 5 per cent. per month until the fines equal the amount previously paid in, after which the stock will be sold to the highest bidder. Full paid certificates will be delivered to those entitled to same on April 15, next.

April 3.—William Michael, hatmaker, announces the removal of his shop on Donegal Street (North Queen) from Bernard Hubley's house, to that of John Hambright's on the east side of the way.

April 24.—The Postmaster states that the mail for Pittsburgh will close every Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M., and for Philadelphia every Thursday at the same hour.

May 29.—Under an act of assembly, Edward Hand, Robert Coleman, George Ross, Adam Reigart and Casper Shaffner, Commissioners, give notice that on June 3, next, books will be open at the house of John Trissler, for subscription of stock in the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Another act authorizes Jacob Carpenter et al, to open books to receive subscriptions for stock in a company to be incorporated for the purpose of building a bridge over the Susquehanna at or near the Blue Rock, below Wright's Ferry. Books will be open June 26, from 12 to 6.

June 12.—Act of Assembly, March 6, 1793, to name Trustees to collect toll for use of bridge across Conestoga in Martie Township, where Martie Forge road crosses the same, as follows: For each Coach Wagon or Phaeton, 12 cents; chaise, cart or other two-wheeled conveyance, 6 cents each; sleigh, six cents; horse and rider, two cents. Each person walking, cattle, sheep or swine, one-half cent. Trustees named were John Miller, Adam Weber, John Schwenck and John Miley.

July 10.—John Morris announces the opening of his new store at the sign of the Golden Plow, in George Groff's (hat-maker) house on King Street, between stores of Ludwig Lauman and Adam Reigart. He offers to sell for cash or to exchange for farm products.

Twenty dollars reward is offered by John Binkley, of Lampeter Township, for the recovery of his servant, Frederick Curmont, who ran away, wearing at the time a short, light green jacket, two under-jackets, the fore-part of one being red, the rear of snuff-colored velvet; the other, white. He is a tailor with curled hair which he sometimes has tied behind.

Trespass Notice: No fishing, by Andreas Bausman et al. Any person reporting such violation shall receive three shillings, nine pence.

Christopher Hager advertises to sell, on July 20, at Michael Rein's house, 10 acres of nicely located land, being cut into 5 lots of 2 acres each. Mathias Blickenderfer offers at private sale 157 acres in Warwick Township, one mile from Lititz. Casper Wistar Jr, and Thomas Wistar, sale, August 17, in Lampeter Township, about three miles from Lancaster of several tracts of timber land aggregating 92 acres.

July 24.—The County Commissioners announce the organization of a loan office with capital of \$500,000.00, the money to be loaned to borrowers in this county on mortgages in amounts of not less than \$100.00, and not more than \$300.00.

July 31.—Nicholas Lutz offers three cents reward for a runaway apprentice blacksmith.

—ALBERT K. HOSTETTER

II Old Lancaster Newspaper Items

(Supplement to Mr. Hostetters Paper)

BY WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

Wednesday, May 5, 1802.

Messrs. Dickson,

The long continuance of dry weather, that often occurs in our Climate, sometimes occasions a scarcity of rain-water, in such of our Towns as have no running streams near them; which, at such times, is felt as a great inconvenience by their Inhabitants. And these droughts happening in that season of the year, when the combustible parts of our houses are rendered most inflammable; and, owing to the same cause, the wells either exhausted of their water, or very low; the scarcity of that element becomes, in cases of fires, not only an inconvenience, but a great and an alarming evil.

It is therefore suggested to the Inhabitants of this Borough, whether it would not contribute greatly to their safety and convenience to have Cisterns sunk at the four angles of the Courthouse; each calculated to hold 100 Hogsheads? A Cistern of 9 feet square, with a depth of $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, would contain 100 Hogsheads; and the expense of constructing four, of these dimensions, could not be great. It certainly ought to be no great object, considering the utility of the measure to the Inhabitants of such a Town as Lancaster.

Many other advantages would result from such a work, besides those mentioned. These, every person who considers the subject, will readily take into view.

Lancastriensis.

The editor then appended the following footnote in explanation:

The Court House is 58 feet in length, by 48 feet in breadth; and thus occupies an area of 2784 square feet. Calculating, therefore, the depth of rain which falls in the course of a Year to be only 24 inches (although in this climate, it is greater) the annual quantity falling on the Courthouse Roof would amount to $41,651\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; equal to $416\frac{1}{2}$ Hogsheads.

(From the Intelligencer and Weekly Advertiser of May 5, 1802.)

Andrew Gregg was the grandfather of General George and died in Bellefonte in 1822. He married Martha Potter, daughter of General James Potter. In 1791 he was elected to Congress and served until 1797 when he was elected United States Senator. His term as Senator expired in 1803. He was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth in 1803 by Governor Joseph Heyser. In 1812 he was nominated for governor on the Federal ticket and defeated Andrew Shale.

His son and seventh child, Matthew Duncan Gregg, the father of General Gregg, was a lawyer and a member of the bar of Huntington. In 1825 he removed to Bellefonte to engage in the iron business and later in life removed to Portman Furnace in Lewis County in Virginia.

David McMurtre Gregg was the third son of a family of nine children. At the death of his father in 1847, he became a member of his uncle, David McMurtre's family in Huntington where he attended school for two years. Later he was sent to Millwood Academy and from there to Lehighburg, now Bucknell University. While at college he

*Read at the May meeting.

Gen. David McMurtrie Gregg

SCION OF A LANCASTER COUNTY FAMILY*

BY GEORGE W. HENSEL, Jr.

The question referred to me, "What Distinguished Cavalry Commander of the Civil War was connected with a Lower-End Family" might be answered briefly by simply naming David McMurtrie Gregg, but our secretary advised me I might have four or five minutes. As this is my first assignment as a member of the Historical Society of Lancaster County, I will obey orders, and I am tempted to exhaust the maximum time allotted me to reply.

General David McMurtrie Gregg whose distinguished service in the battle of Gettysburg has placed him among America's immortals was born in the town of Huntingdon, April 10, 1833. He was a descendent of David Gregg who was born in Ayershire, Scotland, about 1630. His mother was Ellen McMurtrie, granddaughter of David McMurtrie, who was born in Ayr, Scotland, about 1709. He was therefore of Scotch descent on both paternal and maternal sides. David Gregg, the Ayr shireman, was killed in one of the conflicts that were of constant occurrence between Orangemen and Romanists in the north of Ireland, and it was his family that furnished the Gregg emigrants to America.

John Gregg's sons, David and Andrew, came to America in 1726 and first settled in New Hampshire, where the former remained, while Andrew shipped on a sailing vessel from Boston, landed at Newcastle, Delaware, and struck into the interior, locating on a tract of land at Chestnut Level, Drumore Township, residing there until 1748, when he purchased land and removed to Cumberland County near Carlisle. There he continued until his death in 1787. His first wife died at Chestnut Level, leaving six children, and he again married, his second wife having been Jane Scott.

The children of the second union were Andrew and Matthew. Andrew who was the grandfather of General Gregg was born in 1775, and died in Bellefonte in 1855. He married Martha Potter, daughter of General James Potter. In 1791 he was elected to Congress and served until 1807 when he was elected United States Senator. His term as Senator expired in 1813. He was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth in 1820 by Governor Joseph Heister. In 1823 he was nominated for governor on the Federal ticket and defeated Andrew Shultz.

His son and seventh child, Matthew Duncan Gregg, the father of General Gregg, was a lawyer and a member of the bar of Huntingdon. In 1838 he removed to Bellefonte to engage in the iron business and later in life removed to Potomac Furnace in Loudon County in Virginia.

David McMurtrie Gregg was the third son of a family of nine children. At the death of his father in 1847, he became a member of his uncle, David McMurtrie's family in Huntingdon where he attended school for two years. Later he was sent to Miluwood Academy and from there to Lewisburg, now Bucknell University. While at college he

*Read at the May meeting.

received an appointment as a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point, entering July 1, 1851. He was graduated in June, 1855, standing eighth in a class of thirty-four.

He was made second lieutenant of the dragoons, July 1, 1855, served in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, in '55 and '56, and was commissioned second lieutenant of the first dragoons in September of '55. He was next assigned to frontier duty on the Pacific Coast and remained there until the breaking out of the war. He had thrilling experiences in Indian warfare and acquitted himself with great distinction.

He rendered heroic service in the Civil War and was promoted as first lieutenant, captain and colonel, participating in the battles of Seven Pines, Glendale, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill and skirmishes at New Kent Court House, Savage Station, Bottom Ridge and White Oaks Swamp, and in the Maryland campaign of the Army of the Potomac. He was engaged in a great number of skirmishes on the march to Falmouth, Virginia. He commanded a division of the cavalry in 1862 at Rappahannock Bridge. He was in Stoneman's Raid towards Richmond. He participated in the Pennsylvania campaign and was engaged in the battles of Brandy Station, Aldie, Middleburg and Upperville, but won his greatest fame at Gettysburg in the three days of continuous fighting.

With Lee's retreat he joined in pursuit of the Confederate forces and was in action at Rapidan Station, Shepherdstown, Warrentown, Beverly Ford, Auburn and New Hope Church. He remained commander of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac until 1864, and in the Richmond campaign to February 1865 was in command of the second division of the army of the Potomac.

In August, 1864, he was breveted Major General of the United States Volunteers for "highly meritorious and distinguished services." He resigned from the service in 1865. He will be best remembered for his great victory achieved at Gettysburg when at a critical time in the tremendous conflict he turned the tide of battle by defeating the Confederate Cavalry commanded by General J. E. B. Stuart.

He was appointed consul to Prague, Bohemia, by General Grant, in 1874, and was elected Auditor General of Pennsylvania in 1881. His wife, Ellen Sheaff, was a granddaughter of Frederick A. Muhlenburg, and of Governor Heister.

An equestrian statue to his memory is about to be erected in Reading, the State appropriating \$35,000 for the same. It was expected to have been ready for unveiling by Memorial Day, but has been delayed by a strike of granite cutters, and the ceremonies will probably take place later in the fall.

In this connection I beg to suggest a pilgrimage of our members to Berks County, on that occasion, to participate in the Historical event, especially since the Greggs had lingered in our soil, and had been citizens of Southern Lancaster County for many years.

22 South Chambers Street, New York, N. Y., John H. Byrne, Esq., 21 West Walnut Street, North W. H. Baker, 27 West Walnut Street, William H. Cheney, 314 East Orange Street, Charles H. Brown, 15 West James Street, Mrs. Mary C. Walker, East Fort, Mrs. Sarah F. Warner, East Fort.

The Paper for the evening was entitled *Narratives of Historic Events*. Translated from German by Mr. A. K. Heister.

Before the meeting adjourned the President announced that there was a surplus from the stenographic sale fund and suggested that if a small amount be contributed it would be possible to purchase a stenographic machine several members contributed one dollar each covering the deficiency.

Interesting discussions on the paper by Mr. D. F. Moore, L. E. Arnold, and W. F. Warner, followed the paper and it was decided that the written address of Mr. W. F. Warner should be published with the paper as read.

ADAMANT B. SPINDLER, Sec'y.

Minutes of September Meeting

Friday, September 1, 1922.

The first meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society after the summer vacation was held in the Society's Auditorium in the Memorial Library building this evening. There was a large attendance.

The Librarian reported the following contributions:

Bound Volumes:—Pennsylvania Society Year Book, 1922; New York Historical Society, 2 vols. 1919, 1920; Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletins 73 and 75; Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1920.

Pamphlets:—Pennsylvania Magazine, 2 numbers; American Catholic Historical Society, 2 numbers; Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine; Wisconsin Magazine of History; University of California Publications vol. XI; Historical Sketch of Zion's Reformed Church, Millersville; Program of 14th Annual Reunion of Donegal Society, 1922; Short History of Old City Hall also Convention, of 1787, Issued by Department of Public Works Bureau of City Property, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Special Donations:—The "Columbia Spy" for 1833, 1834, 1835 from the York County Historical Society; Act of Incorporation of the Borough of Strasburg, Passed March 13, 1816; Rise, Progress and Downfall of Know-Nothingism in Lancaster County; War-Horseiana or an Authentic Report of the Sayings and Doings of the War Horse and His Ponies. Three pamphlets were presented by Mr. W. D. Chandler, Mt. Joy, Pennsylvania; Souvenir Program of Centennial Jubilee of First M. E. Church, 1807-1907, Presented by Mrs. Harry Metzgar; Story of the Masonic Home at Elizabethtown; An Account of Illustrated Talks to Noted Indian Chiefs, both presented by Miss Virginia B. Clark; Relics of the Susquehanna Indians, from Mr. Albert Cook Myers; Our Patriots' Herald,—Stehlie Silk Corporation and The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence; Number of Indian Arrow-heads from East Hempfield; Photographic cuts of Bishop Asbury, Rev. Nathaniel W. Sample, Washington Hotel; all presented by Mr. W. F. Worner; Endless Caverns of Virginia from Mr. L. E. Kemper, Staunton, Virginia; "Battlefield of Guilford Court House," from Mr. Paul Hardy, Harrisonburg, Virginia;

Newspaper:—Carlisle Evening Herald—Containing interesting Civil War events of Mrs. Caroline L. Pearson, Presented by Mr. C. L. Meyers, New York; Newspaper reprint from Daily Examiner of August 1, 1873 concerning the erection of Mishler 10 hour house, from Mr. Michael S. Strebig, Reading. Curious old map of South-eastern Pennsylvania and a \$1.00 bill of the Mohawk Bank Schenectady, New York; Advertisement of Philadelphia Book Firm; Index to Slaves (manuscript) All from Miss Virginia B. Clark; Old Deeds (eleven) the first one dated December 13, 1744 the last one September 26, 1849. From Mrs. Helen Roland Sonders; Commissions of John Q. Mercer,—Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain of 147 Pennsylvania volunteers his sword and belt, corps badge, bullet with which he was wounded, certificates of honor; Pay Roll for men employed at the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal in the month of October 1793. Presented by Mr. Christian Metzler, Boston, Massachusetts.

The following were elected to membership: Gustave Anjou, 347 Rice Avenue, West Brighton, New York; Mrs. Frances Bair Atlee, 129 East Orange Street; Alpheus M. Angstadt, 24 S. Prince Street; John W. Weaver, 555 West Orange Street; Harry S. Martin, 18 South Prince Street; Miss Anna Elizabeth Martin, 242 North Charlotte Street; David Royer, Ephrata; Jacob Hill Byrne, Esq., 608 West Walnut Street; Scott W. Baker, 447 West Walnut Street; William R. Cheney, 314 East Orange Street; Charles H. Brown, 15 West James Street; Mrs. Mary C. Wallace, East Earl; Mrs. Sarah F. Wanner, East Earl.

The Paper for the evening was entitled Newspapers as Historic Records Translated from German by Mr. A. K. Hostetter.

Before the meeting adjourned the President announced that there was a surplus from the stereopticon slide fund and suggested that if a small amount be contributed it would be possible to purchase a stereopticon lantern several members contributed one dollar each covering the deficiency.

Interesting discussions on the paper by Mr. D. F. Magee, I. C. Arnold, and W. F. Worner supplemented the paper and it was decided that the written addenda of Mr. W. F. Worner should be published with the paper as read.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Sec'y.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1922

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

VISITS OF JOHN ADAMS TO LANCASTER IN 1800

By William Frederic Worner

THE COLUMBIA RACE RIOTS

By William Frederic Worner

VOL. XXVI. NO. 8.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1922

Visits of John Adams to Lancaster in 1800

By William Frederic Worner.

On Wednesday, May 28, 1800, the borough of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was honored by a visit from John Adams, who was then serving the last year of his one term as President of the United States. He was on his way to Washington, where the executive mansion had just been completed and made ready for the occupancy of the President and his family. Mr. Adams had been inaugurated at Philadelphia, March 4, 1797 as chief executive of the nation. It was during his administration the capital was removed from Philadelphia to Washington. An interesting coincidence is the fact that President George Washington passed through Lancaster in 1791, immediately after determining the sites for the White House and the public buildings in the District of Columbia. Nine years later, his successor, John Adams, was in Lancaster, on his first journey to the new Federal city, where he was going to inspect the executive mansion and to attend to other matters of importance preparatory to taking up his residence in Washington.

Congress held its first session in Philadelphia, March 4, 1790; and its last session in Philadelphia adjourned May 14, 1800. In the Philadelphia "Aurora" for May 28, 1800, appears the following:

"The President of the United States left town yesterday, drawn by four horses. But the Federal Blues did not parade to take leave. The President, we understand, will make a tour of the city of Washington before he returns to his seat in Braintree. His lady does not accompany him."

On Wednesday, May 28, 1800, President Adams arrived in Lancaster. The two German newspapers which were published in Lancaster at that time, *Der Americanische Staatsbothe* and *Lancaster Anzeigs Nachrichten*, for June 4, 1800, and the *Lancaster Correspondent*, for May 31, 1800, contain, in substance, the following in reference to this visit:

"President Adams, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Shaw, arrived here last Wednesday. He lodged at the tavern of Mr. Slough, and in the evening of the same day attended the fireworks in the prison yard, given in his honor. He resumed his journey to Washington early on Thursday morning, escorted as far as Columbia by Captain Montgomery's Volunteer Cavalry."

The *Lancaster Journal* for May 31, 1800, also contained a brief news item about the visit.

The White Swan tavern, in which the illustrious President of the United States and his secretary spent the night, was kept by Matthias Slough. It stood on the southeast corner of Penn square and Queen street, where Watt & Shand now have an annex to their department store. It was the leading inn of its day. A most interesting monograph could be written about this ancient hostelry. The prison yard, in which the fire works were "put off" in the President's honor, was located at

the corner of West King and Prince streets, on or near the site of the present Fulton Opera house.

At Columbia, the President and his secretary were ferried across the Susquehanna, as no bridge spanned the river at that early date. On his approach to the borough of York, he was met by the cavalry commanded by Lieutenant John Fisher, and Captain Philip Gossler's Light Infantry and escorted to the town, where he was received with ringing of bells and other demonstrations of respect.

In an address to the citizens of York, which he delivered on the morning after his arrival in that borough, he said, in part:

"In re-visiting the great counties of Lancaster and York in Pennsylvania, after an interval of three and twenty years, I have not only received great pleasure from the civilities of the people, which have deserved my grateful acknowledgments, but a much higher delight from the various evidences of their happiness and prosperity. The multiplication of the inhabitants, the increase of buildings for utility, commerce and ornament, and the extensive improvements of the soil, have everywhere given the appearance around us a polish in some measure resembling those counties where art, skill and industry have been exhausted in giving the highest finishings and the cultivation of the lands for many hundred years."

It will be noted that Mr. Adams, in his address, referred to a former visit to Lancaster borough. That took place on the memorable Saturday, September 27, 1777, when he was present at the one session of the Continental Congress held in the old court house, which stood in the centre of Penn square.

President Adams arrived in Washington on June 4, 1800. His stay in the Federal city was of short duration, for on June 20, 1800, he was again in Philadelphia. He spent the summer of 1800 at his home in Quincy, Massachusetts. He left Quincy about the middle of October, 1800, for Washington, D. C., where Congress was to convene on the third Monday in November.

On his journey to the capital of the United States, he again passed through Lancaster, on October 29, 1800, though it is not likely that he remained in the borough for any considerable length of time. Where he lodged on the night of October 29, 1800, is not known. The York newspapers make no mention of his presence in the borough at that time.

The Lancaster Correspondent, dated Sonnabend, November 1, 1800, had this to say of the third visit of Mr. Adams to Lancaster borough:

"Last Wednesday, the President of the United States, Mr. John Adams, passed through here on his journey to the Federal city. His former supporters, friends and sycophants did not honor him in the least, but left their one-time favorite pass through quietly, so that only a few learned of the presence of the President."

The other German newspaper published in Lancaster at that time, Der Americanische Staatsbothe Und Lancaster Anzeigs Nachrichten, in the issue of November 5, 1800, contained a news item which reads:

"A week ago to-day the President of the United States, Mr. John Adams, accompanied by his secretary, passed through our city, on his way to the Federal city."

The Lancaster Journal for Saturday, November 1, 1800, referred to the visit of the President in these words:

"The President of the United States, accompanied by his secretary, passed through this place on Wednesday last, on his way to the Federal city."

The *Intelligencer & Weekly Advertiser* made no mention whatever of the presence of Mr. Adams in Lancaster borough on Wednesday, May 28 and Wednesday, October 29, 1800.

The *Lancaster Intelligencer* for July 11, 1826, informed the citizens of this community that Thomas Jefferson and John Adams died on July 4, 1826, a few hours apart.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Lancaster city and county, convened, pursuant to public notice, at the old court house, which stood in Penn square, on the evening of Tuesday, July 11, 1826. Nathaniel Lightner, who was then mayor of the city, was called to the chair, and Benjamin Champneys was appointed secretary. Jasper Slaymaker stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of adopting measures to evince the deep sense of the services of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the high estimation in which their memories were held in Lancaster city and county.

The meeting was addressed by John R. Montgomery. A committee, consisting of Jasper Slaymaker, G. B. Porter, G. L. Mayer, Dr. John L. Atlee and John R. Montgomery, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. As a public testimonial of their feelings, the citizens of Lancaster city and county were requested to wear crape on their left arm for a period of ninety days.

Thursday, July 13, 1826, was set apart by the citizens of Lancaster and vicinity, as a day of public mourning and as an expression of their regret for the loss of the great author of the Declaration of Independence and the venerable John Adams. The stores were closed and business was suspended. The bells of the churches were muffled and tolled hourly during the day. The City Battalion of Volunteers paraded, and made their usual fine military appearance. They proceeded to Trinity Lutheran church, at 10 A. M., where the ceremonies of the morning were opened by a most impressive and eloquent prayer by the Rev. Joseph Clarkson, rector of Saint James' Episcopal church. An appropriate and affecting eulogium on the services and character of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, was delivered by William C. Frazer, Esq. A concluding prayer was made by the Rev. William Ashmead, pastor of the First Presbyterian church. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. C. L. F. Endress, pastor of Trinity Lutheran church.

The City Battalion of Volunteers fired minute guns from twelve to one o'clock in the afternoon.

The committee of arrangements consisted of G. L. Mayer, John Mathiot, Henry Keffer, C. Hager, John Rupely, John Wind and William Hambright.

During the entire day, the city wore the appearance of universal mourning. The whole proceedings on this occasion evinced the great respect and esteem which Americans should ever cherish for the memory of the noble patriots of the Revolution, who, by their devoted efforts in the cause of freedom, rescued a country, destined to become a mighty nation, from the thralldom of slavery.

The Columbia Race Riots

By William Frederic Worner

Homer, 3000 years ago, said: "Most sons are inferior to their fathers, a few are equal, and fewer still are superior to them."

The history of Columbia occupies a unique place in the annals of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. From an early period, one phase of its local life had to do with the movements of colored people, who, at that time, comprised manumitted slaves and a goodly number of fugitives. This was, in a measure, due to the fact that the pioneer settlers of Columbia were friends of the slave. William Wright, grandson of John Wright, one of the first settlers of Columbia, was not only the black man's friend but an aggressive opponent of slavery, and he waged war on that system whenever he had an opportunity.

Columbia has had a large negro population for more than one hundred years. The number at the present time is estimated to be nearly four hundred. The Federal census of 1920 indicated the Negro population to be 336. This influx of colored people was due to several causes, not the least being the fact that Columbia was once an important station on the "Underground Railroad."

In 1816, Captain Izard Bacon, a wealthy slaveholder of Henrico county, Virginia, liberated fifty-six slaves. Some of his heirs tried to hold them in slavery; but, after long litigation, they obtained freedom. Charles Granger, a nephew of Bacon, collected these free Negroes, loaded them and their goods into old rickety wagons and started for the Northern states, with a view to taking them to Canada. The caravan reached Columbia on its journey, and for several days the men, women and children were quartered in a stone warehouse belonging to Samuel Bethel, which stood where the canal basin was. The Wrights then gave them land in the northeastern section of the borough, where they erected small cabins. That was in 1819. Two years later, one hundred manumitted slaves from Hanover county, Virginia, (originally the property of Sally Bell, a Friend, who emancipated them), came to Columbia and were quartered at what was known as the Lamb tavern, on Locust street, until places could be found for them in that part of the town called, rather appropriately, on account of the many Negroes there, "Tow Hill." Tow Hill became known as a "jumping-off" station on the line of the "Underground Railroad," where many an escaped slave found a secure hiding place. The collection of log and frame shanties which dotted the "hill," sheltered hundreds of darkies, who, in earlier days, had worked in tobacco, cotton and corn fields down in Dixie.

They found ready employment along the river among the lumber merchants; in summer time making a fair living by drawing lumber

(that is, separating and washing boards,) of which the rafts that floated down the Susquehanna during the freshets, were composed, and placing them in tall piles along the river front.

Columbia was then the most important place along the Susquehanna at which a bridge spanned the stream; and, on that account, fugitives, by the hundreds, sought refuge among the people of their own race. Some remained among the colored residents, but others, being pursued by their masters, were caught and taken back into slavery. It was probably this condition that led William Wright to conceive the plan of passing the runaways from one post to another to secure their liberty. This system became known as the "Underground Railroad," and was a term given in the United States, before the abolition of slavery, to a secret arrangement for helping slaves to escape, by helping them from one hiding place to another, located at intervals of ten and twenty miles, until they reached Canada, or other territory where they were safe from recapture.

Columbia in 1830 had a population of 2046, and 429 of that number were "colored folk"; many of whom were runaway slaves who had escaped over the border via the Underground Railway. They had stopped at this station, with the river between them and their masters, and accepted the chances of recapture. In fact, Columbia was the great depot at which fugitives landed. It was geographically convenient; a majority of the first settlers were "Friends" or Quakers; and successive emancipation of slaves who came there from the South gave it a large and industrious colored community. By 1840 the Negroes numbered 455, or about one-sixth of the total population of the borough.

The Negro inhabitants of Columbia were a good-natured but improvident people. There were, however, exceptions to the rule. Many of these people were frugal and energetic and possessed of excellent business qualifications. Some became quite wealthy.

The borough of Columbia has furnished an incident in the history of its colored population that is probably without parallel in the annals of the State. The event was an unusual one, and precipitated what might be termed a near-riot. It occasioned great distress among the colored population who then lived in Columbia and who were innocent victims of the disorder. The disturbance came about in a peculiar manner and may be attributed, in large measure, to the success and good fortune that seemed to follow in the career of one of their number, Stephen Smith, who was born in Paxtang, Dauphin county, Pa. On July 10, 1801, when but five years of age, he was indentured to General Boude, a Revolutionary patriot, who resided near Columbia, Pa. As a servant, Smith was faithful to his master and merited the good treatment which he received at his hands. The condition of the indenture was that Smith was to remain in servitude until he reached the age of twenty-one years.

He was placed in the General's lumber yard to work, and there developed so much executive ability that General Boude turned over to him before he reached maturity the entire management of his extensive lumber business along the river front.

When Smith had attained the age of twenty-one, he married a pretty mulatto girl named Harriet Lee, who was a domestic in the family of Jonathan Mifflin. The ceremony was performed on November 17, 1816, by Thomas Floyd, a Justice of the Peace. About this time, the colored youth proposed to General Boude to purchase his freedom. The generous master agreed to accept fifty dollars for his release. Good John Barber,

to whom Smith had presented his case, lent him the money, and on January 3, 1816 the purchase was consummated.

Immediately after obtaining his freedom, Smith, who, by doing extra work had saved about fifty dollars, began to buy a little lumber and to speculate or trade in anything in which he could turn a penny to profit. His efforts were successful and his business prospered. His wife, meanwhile, kept an oyster and refreshment house. In the course of time, Stephen Smith owned and conducted one of the largest lumber yards along the river shore, many of the older citizens of Lancaster county having bought of "Black Steve" the lumber to build their houses and barns. He also invested in real estate, displaying much wisdom in his purchases. He was always present at sales, looking for bargains. Whenever property changed hands at a public sale Stephen Smith was sure to be a bidder, and his actions excited the envy and ill will of white people, who claimed that his course was highly objectionable and must cease. He reached the height of his prosperity in Columbia in 1834.

While fortune seemed to smile on him he was not unmindful of the degraded state in which the people of his race lived and labored, and of his duty to help them. In 1832 he purchased, at his own expense, a frame church building for use of the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal congregation.

He was the largest stockholder of his day in the Columbia bank; and, according to its rules, would have been president had it not been for his complexion. Being thus barred, he was given the privilege of naming the white man who became president in his stead.

In the spring and summer of 1834, riots occurred in many Northern cities against the Negroes, and the excitement spread to Columbia. The number of Negroes in the borough had increased considerably. To some of the white residents their presence was desirable because they were employed to do all the labor for the lumber merchants along the river. This was especially true during the busy seasons of the year. In course of time, their presence excited the envy of some of the whites, who became dissatisfied with conditions and finally caused riots which stirred up the whole community.

On Saturday, Sunday and Monday evenings, August 16, 17 and 18, 1834, the first outbreaks of a riotous disposition were exhibited in the borough, and the windows of the houses of several of the colored people were broken, — partly on account of their own imprudence and partly through the spirit of jealousy and animosity which pervaded the country respecting them.

On Tuesday night, August 19, 1834, the disorder broke out more violently, the passions of the persons who took part in the mob (consisting generally of minors, with some older but not more reflecting heads among them) having been fired by a disturbance in the early part of the evening. The cause was represented by some as an attack by the blacks on a white man going to watch a lot on the outskirts of the town; and, by others, as a necessary defense of their property when assailed by violence.

A band of persons, consisting in all of not more than fifty, collected, and marched to that part of the borough generally occupied by the colored population. They attacked and defaced a number of houses with stones, disturbed the quiet of the place by shouting, and occasionally firing off guns, though without serious result. After keeping the citizens in consternation and preventing them from retiring to rest before one o'clock in the morning, the mob at length dispersed.

Most of the frightened Negroes, however, fled to the hills above the town, and a few to Bethel's woods. Here they were obliged to remain in hiding for several days, without food or shelter, until the fury of the mob had ceased. Becoming alarmed at the seriousness of the situation, residents of the neighborhood notified "Dare Devil" Dave Miller, then high sheriff of the county. He swore in a large number of "Deputies," who went from Lancaster to Columbia in pursuit of the rioters. Some of the offenders were apprehended, particularly such as were supposed to be the leaders, and were brought to trial. But sentiment in those days was not favorable to the colored people and none was convicted.

On Wednesday evening, August 20, 1834, a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Columbia was held in the town hall, at which time it was

"Resolved, That a paper 'setting forth the consequences of the present excitement in the town and containing a pledge to assist in the suppression of disorder, which was signed by a large number of citizens, be read'; which having been done, it was

"Resolved, That our civil magistrates do forthwith legally appoint a strong and efficient police for the protection of the persons and property of the peaceable inhabitants of this borough.

"Resolved, That this special police shall consist of fifty.

"Resolved, That whereas an undue excitement has lately originated in this borough, endangering the lives and property of the citizens generally; and whereas, it is an imperative duty of every good citizen to use his influence together with every means in his power to prevent and suppress the like occurrence again; it is therefore

"Resolved, That in case of any attempt to disturb or molest the peace and quiet of any of the inhabitants of the borough in future it shall be the duty of every respectable citizen to give his assistance to the police and unite in going forward to the rioters or other disturbers of the peace, requesting them immediately to desist and disperse; and in case of refusal, to take the name of every person concerned, and prosecute them to the extent of the law.

"Resolved, That each citizen does pledge himself to volunteer his services as above, in case of disorder, or to go immediately at the request of any respectable person.

"Resolved, That these proceedings be published; whereupon the meeting adjourned.

"R. E. Cochran, Chairman.

"A. Green, Jr., Secretary."

The men appointed to patrol the borough performed their duty as directed.

Excitement ran high everywhere. Some idea of the state of affairs in Columbia at this time may be had when we read the following, which the chief burgess of the borough caused to be issued two days after the town meeting:

"Proclamation.

"Whereas there is at present an undue excitement in this town, and whereas there have been unlawful assemblages doing much damage and destroying the peace of the borough, and whereas numerous assemblages of people of color are particularly to be avoided. I do hereby command and enjoin it upon all colored persons from and after the issuing of this Proclamation and until publicity revoked, to cease from the holding of all public religious meeting whatsoever, of any kind, after the hour of 8 o'clock in the evening, within the borough limits. And I do further

request of and enjoin it upon all good citizens to aid in the suppression of all disturbances whatsoever, and particularly to aid in the execution of this Proclamation and in all proper ways to prevent the good order of the town from being destroyed, the laws broken and the lives and property of the citizens endangered, so that all persons concerned, or aiding or abetting in such disturbances may be arrested and dealt with according to the utmost extent of the law.

"Given under my hand and seal of office as Chief Burgess of the borough of Columbia, August 22, 1834.

"Robert Spear."

On Saturday evening, August 23, 1834, the day following the issuance of the Chief Burgess' proclamation, a meeting of the working men, and others favorable to their cause in the borough, was held in the town hall. Dr. Thomas L. Smith was appointed chairman and Joseph M. Watts, secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were passed at this meeting, without a dissenting voice:

"When a body of citizens assemble to concert measure for the protection of those inestimable rights secured to them by the constitution, they owe to the public a distinct statement of the grievances they meet to redress, so that disinterested and patriotic persons may not labor under any mistake or imbibe prejudices against them. We therefore, willingly detail to the people the causes that urged us to meet this evening, confident that the intelligent will approve and coincide with us in support of our measures. We cannot view the conduct of certain individuals in this borough, who by instilling pernicious ideas into the heads of the blacks, encourage and excite them to pursue a course of conduct that has caused and will continue to cause great disturbance and breaches of the peace, and which we are fearful if not checked will ultimately lead to bloodshed, without feeling abhorrence, disgust and indignation. The practice of others in employing Negroes to do that labor which was formerly done entirely by whites, we consider deserving our severest animadversions; and when it is represented to them that the whites are suffering by this conduct, the answer is, 'The world is wide, let them go elsewhere.' And is it come to this? Must the poor honest citizens that so long have maintained their families by their labor, fly from their native place that a band of disorderly Negroes may revel with the money that ought to support the white man and his family, commit the most lascivious and degrading actions with impunity, and wanton in riot and debauchery. Who in this town does not know in what manner many Negroes spend their leisure hours; and who, but one that has lost all sense of right and justice, would encourage and protect them? As the negroes now pursue occupations once the sole province of the whites, may we not in course of time expect to see them engaged in every branch of mechanical business, and their known disposition to work for almost any price may well excite our fears, that mechanics at no distant period will scarcely be able to procure a mere subsistence. The cause of the late disgraceful riots throughout every part of the country may be traced to the efforts of those who would wish the poor whites to amalgamate with the blacks, for in all their efforts to accomplish this diabolical design, we see no intention in them to marry their own daughters to the blacks, it is therefore intended to break down the distinctive barrier between the colors that the poor whites may gradually sink into the degraded condition of the Negroes — that, like them, they may be slaves and tools, and that the blacks are to witness their disgusting

servility to their employers and their unbearable insolence to the working class. Feeling that this state of things must have a brief existence if we wish to preserve our liberties, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we will not purchase any article (that can be procured elsewhere) or give our vote for any office whatever, to any one who employs Negroes to do that species of labor white men have been accustomed to perform.

"Resolved, That we deeply deplore the late riots and will as peaceable men assist to protect the persons and property of the citizens in case of disturbance.

"Resolved, That the Colonization Society ought to be supported by all the citizens favorable to the removal of the blacks from the country.

"Resolved, That the preachers of immediate abolition and amalgamation ought to be considered as political incendiaries, and regarded with indignation and abhorrence.

"Resolved, That the editor of the Spy be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting."

Another meeting of the citizens of the borough of Columbia assembled at the town hall on Tuesday evening, August 26, 1834, in pursuance of a printed call "to take into consideration the situation of the colored population, and to devise some means to prevent the further influx of colored persons to this place." James Given, Esq., was called to the chair, and Thomas E. Cochran appointed secretary.

The following resolutions were offered by Chief Burgess Robert Spear and adopted at the meeting:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to ascertain the colored population of this borough, the occupation and employment of the adult males among them, and their visible means of subsistence.

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to communicate with that portion of those colored persons who hold property in this borough and ascertain, if possible, if they would be willing to dispose of the same at a fair valuation; and it shall be the duty of the said committee to advise the colored persons in said borough to refuse receiving any colored persons from other places as residents among them; and the said committee shall report their proceedings to the chairman and secretary of this meeting, who are hereby empowered and requested to call another meeting at an early period and lay before said meeting the reports of said committees that such order may be taken thereon as may be most advisable.

"Resolved, That the citizens of this borough be requested, in case of the discovery of any fugitive slaves within our bounds, to cooperate and assist in returning them to their lawful owners."

The last resolution was offered by Henry Brimmer.

The following committees were then appointed by the meeting:

On the first resolution, Messrs. James Collins, Peter Haldeman, Jacob F. Markley, John McMullen and William Atkins. On the second resolution, Robert Spear, Esq., Messrs. Henry Brimmer and James H. Mifflin.

At the adjourned meeting of the citizens convened at the town hall on Monday evening, September 1, 1834, to receive the reports of the committees appointed to inquire into the state of the colored population and to negotiate with them on the subject of a sale of their property, the officers of the former meeting resumed their seats.

The committees having made their reports, it was on motion

"Resolved, That these reports be remanded to the committees who offered them for the purpose of having resolutions attached to them, and that this meeting do adjourn until Wednesday evening next."

The meeting convened pursuant to adjournment on Wednesday evening, September 3, 1834. The committee appointed to inquire into the state of the colored population of the borough presented the following report and recommendation, which were adopted:

"Number of black population found in Columbia, Penna., on August 28, 1834; —214 men, 171 women, 264 children— total 649.

"It is supposed that a good number have left the place within a few days, and that a number were scattered through the town that were not seen by the committee. Among the above men, the committee consider the following named persons as vagrants: William Rockaway, Henry Holland, Wash Butler, Charles Butler, Jacob Coursey, Joe Dellam, James Larret, Joseph Hughes, Abraham Waters, William Malston, Jr., and Lloyd Murray.

"A house occupied by John Scott and William Stockes, is considered by the committee as a house of ill fame; it is rented by Joshua P. B. Eddy to them.

"James Collins

"William Atkins

"John McMullen

"J. F. Markley

"Peter Haldeman."

The committee also recommended the attention of the proper authorities as early as practicable to the above named vagrants and nuisances.

The committee appointed to negotiate with the blacks on the sale of their property, reported as follows:

"That they have endeavored to give that attention to the subject which its importance justly demands.

"They have, in the first place, ascertained as nearly as possible the names and number of colored freeholders in this borough, which according to the best information they could obtain they lay before you as follows, viz: Henry Barney, William Brown, Aaron Brown, James Burrell, Michael Dellam, Charles Dellam, Joshua Eddy, Walter Green, John Green, George Hayden, Widow Hayden, James Hollinsworth,—Henderson, Glasgow Mature, Edward Miller, William Pearl, Nicholas Pleasants, Philip Pleasants, Jacob Dickinson, John Johnson, Ephraim Malson, Sawney Alexander, Robert Patterson, Stephen Smith, Peter Swails, John Thomas, James Richards, Betsey Dean (formerly Roatch), George Taylor, George Young, Stephen Wilts, Eliza Park, Thomas Waters, Samuel Wilson, Patrick Vincent, John Vincent and Washington Vincent—making in all thirty-seven.

"They have called on most of them in person and think the disposition manifested by most of them decidedly favorable to the object of the committee. Some of them are anxious, many willing, to sell at once provided a reasonable price were offered—others would dispose of their property as soon as they could find any other eligible situation.

"All to whom your committee spoke on the subject of harboring strange persons among them, seemed disposed to give the proper attention to the subject. Your committee deem the result of their observation decidedly satisfactory.

"In presenting this report your committee would respectfully call your attention to the impropriety of further urging the colored free-

holders to sell until some provisions are made to buy such as may be offered, lest they should be led to consider it all the work of a few excited individuals, and not the deliberate decision of peaceful citizens. They therefore recommend the subject to the attention of capitalists; having no doubt that, independent of every other consideration, the lots in question would be a very profitable investment of their funds, and that if a commencement were once made nearly all of the colored freeholders of the borough would sell as fast as funds could be raised to meet the purchasers. Your committee would further remark if everything was in readiness, considerable time would be required to effect the object; they would therefore recommend caution and deliberation in everything in relation to this important object.

"In conclusion your committee offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That an association be formed for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of the property of the blacks in this borough.

"Robert Spear

"H. Brimmer

"Jas. H. Mifflin."

The report and resolution were adopted, and the following committee of five was appointed to form an association for the purpose of purchasing the property of the blacks in the borough: Joseph Cottrell, Dominick Eagle, John Cooper, Robert Spear and Jacob F. Markley.

Another exhibition of that mad spirit of anarchy and violence which was spreading over the community like a flood and overthrowing the laws and good order of the borough, was made in Columbia, on Tuesday night, September 2, 1834. At the dead hour of midnight — fit time for such deeds of darkness — a band of riotous persons assembled and attacked a house in Front street occupied by a black man, the porch and a part of the frame of which they tore down, the inmates leaving the building at the first alarm.

The mob then proceeded to the office of Stephen Smith, the wealthy coal and lumber dealer, which stood on Front street below the present roundhouse, broke open the windows and doors, rifled the desk, and scattered the papers along the pavement. After attempting to upset the building they marched off, having gained "glory enough for one night."

While this act of violence entailed a great loss to the colored merchant, who was able to bear it, he stood up manfully for his rights and bore the odium heaped upon him with the patience and humility so characteristic of his race.

Whether the committee appointed at the town meeting held on August 26, 1834, for the purpose of inducing the negroes to sell out and leave the town had prevailed upon Smith to do the same, cannot now be stated with any certainty.

Stephen Smith was one of the shrewdest business men of his day. Possibly he foresaw that his path in Columbia was destined to be a difficult one. Public opinion not only seemed to be against his race but against the wealthy lumber merchant in particular. The recent attack directed against him, when his office was ransacked, was still fresh in his mind and may have induced him to insert the following advertisement in the Columbia Spy:

"NOTICE.

"I offer my entire stock of lumber, either wholesale or retail, at a reduced price, as I am determined to close my business at Columbia. Any person desirous of entering into the lumber trade extensively can have the entire stock at a great bargain; or persons intending to open

yards along the line of the railroad, or builders, will find it to their advantage to call on me or my agent at my yard, as I am desirous of disposing of the above as soon as possible. I will also dispose of my real property in the borough, consisting of a number of houses and lots, some of them desirable situations for business.

"All persons having claims against me are requested to present them for payment, and all indebted are desired to call and discharge the same at my office in Columbia, or in Lancaster, as I intend being there every Saturday for that purpose.

"Stephen Smith"

On October 2, 1834, another riot occurred in Columbia, Penna. The Spy had this to say concerning this fresh outburst of violence:

"Thursday night last was one of bustle and alarm to all classes of our citizens at one hour or another such as we have not lately experienced; the fury of disorderly men and the ravages of the destructive element of fire, conspired to make it a season of confusion and terror. About 12 o'clock a mob which had collected began their operations by stoning, forcing into, and destroying the interior and furniture of several houses inhabited by colored persons. Four dwellings were more or less broken and injured, and the goods were scattered about and destroyed; one of the inhabitants, a black man, was severely bruised, cut in the face and had one of his arms rendered powerless; and other violence was done to the persons and property of the class of people to whom he belonged.

"These riots continued about an hour, and amidst great noise and shouting, and the sound of missiles coming in contact with the buildings disturbed the rest of the citizens adjacent to the scene of action.

"The exciting cause of this exhibition of illegal tumult and devastation, was the reported recent marriage of a black man to a white woman, which re-kindled the smouldering ashes of former popular madness and afforded an opportunity to evil-disposed individuals to react past occurrences of disorder and destruction. They, however, did not stop when they had punished the object of their wrath, but spent the residue of it upon others who had committed no fresh acts which called for punishment."

After this unwarranted display of violence, the town seems to have settled down to its usual routine of peace and order. Stephen Smith was still carrying his advertisement in the Columbia Spy, in the early part of 1835, in which he notified the public that he was disposed to sell his stock and real estate and leave town. Whether he was unable to secure a purchaser, or whether the sentiment seemingly had changed in regard to the Negroes in the borough is not definitely known. Smith continued to give to his lumber business the attention it demanded. He again invested more of his capital in real estate. Whenever a property was offered for sale, Smith was sure to be present, as in former years, obviously unmindful of the recent attack directed against him; and he was always one of the foremost and liveliest bidders. He again incurred the ill will of the white people, who became so envious of his success that they adopted drastic measures to get him to leave the town. One day he received the following notice through the post office in Columbia:

"S. Smith:—You have again assembled yourself amongst the white people to bid up property, as you have been in the habit of doing for a number of years back. You must know that your presence is not agreeable, and the less you appear in the assembly of the whites the better it will be for your black hide, as there are a great many in this place

that would think your absence from it a benefit, as you are considered an injury to the real value of property in Columbia. You had better take the hint and save,.....

"February 27, 1835.

"MANY."

Smith gave little heed to this notice, but called the attention of James, William and John L. Wright to its contents. This seems to have greatly angered these men, who were Smith's friends, and they caused the notice that had been sent to Smith to be printed in the Columbia Spy. There appeared with it an offer of one hundred dollars reward for the apprehension of the authors.

This action on the part of the Wrights, in this publicity espousing the cause of the Negro lumber dealer, called forth no end of acrimonious comment and interrogation as to the wisdom of their course. In order to acquaint the public with their reasons for standing up for the rights of a fellow being, the Wrights inserted a notice in the Columbia Spy which read as follows:

"Enquiry being made why we advocate the cause of S. Smith by offering a reward for the detection of the author of a letter received by him with the vengeance of 'Many,' we state that it is not his cause but we consider ourselves injured by threats made to prevent persons from attending and bidding on property advertised by the subscribers, at public auction, to take place on the day following the receipt of said letter.

"William Wright

"John L. Wright

"James Wright."

Whether this action on the part of the Wrights had the effect of discouraging the public from continuing its persecutions of the lumber merchant, is not definitely known. One thing is certain, for a brief time after the receipt of the anonymous letter, Stephen Smith was not harassed by the public, and this led him to believe that the tide had turned in his favor. He, therefore, decided to remain in Columbia and continue the lumber business. He made this clear to the public by inserting the following in the Spy:

"NOTICE.

"The subscriber, desirous to avoid being associated with those heart-rending scenes and unrighteous persecutions, that was directed against the colored population of this borough in the month of August last, was induced on the 19th day of the following month, (September) to publish in the "Columbia Spy," and "Lancaster Journal," the following advertisement, viz: I offer my entire stock of lumber either wholesale or retail, at a reduced price, as I am determined to close my business in Columbia.....Any person desirous of entering into the lumber trade extensively, can have the entire stock at a bargain; or persons intending to open yards along the line of railroad, or builders, will find it to their advantage, to call on me or my agent at my yard, as I am desirous of disposing of the above as soon as possible.

"Now upwards of six months have elapsed, and I have not been favored with an opportunity of completing my original design. I do, therefore, under the guidance of a benign Providence, and with renewed confidence in the integrity and virtue of my fellow-citizens, make known to my patrons and the public generally, not only in the county of Lancaster, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, and elsewhere, that I shall

continue to prosecute my business with usual vigor, and will be ready on every occasion, to execute all orders in my line with promptness and dispatch.

"Stephen Smith.

"P. S.—I do most cheerfully return my hearty thanks to my customers for the very liberal patronage I have always received, but more specially for their favors during that eventful period of excitement. For never before has there been a time when I could place such a just estimation on the value of friends. I, therefore, pledge myself in future to accommodate them on the most liberal terms.

"S. S.

"Columbia, April 11, 1835".

Smith remained in Columbia and weathered the storm, but his life in the community was anything but pleasant. About 1838, he was ordained to preach as a clergyman of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1842, the Rev. Stephen Smith, having acquired a liberal competence and tiring of the persecutions that were heaped upon him, moved to Philadelphia. While there was no particular cause against him, his prudence impelled the change of residence. Prosperity followed him in his new home. He was then, and his memory is still, cherished among the colored people as the foremost man of his race in Columbia.

In Philadelphia he entered largely into real estate and stock speculations. He lost quite heavily by the failure of the United States bank, but his shrewdness and business talent enabled him to overcome all difficulties and to reimburse himself in a short time for his losses. He continued to retain his lumber business in Columbia with William Whipper, a colored resident of the borough and a relative of Smith, as an active partner. Whipper was a man of great force of character and possessed talent and unusual business qualifications.

Stephen Smith in Philadelphia, and William Whipper in Columbia, whose business had grown to be quite extensive, were valuable members of their respective communities. Both, by the judicious investment of their capital, had kept in constant employment a large number of persons. They purchased many rafts at a time and much coal. It was not only the Negro laborer in "drawing boards" and the coal hauler and heaver that were benefited by the capital of Smith and Whipper, but also the original owners of the lumber and coal, as well as the large number of boatmen and raftsmen in bringing the commodities to market.

Some idea of the extent to which the business of Smith and Whipper had grown may be gleaned from the following: In 1849 they had on hand several thousand bushels of coal, 2,250,000 feet of lumber, and twenty-two of the finest merchantmen cars running on the railroad from Columbia to Philadelphia and Baltimore. The firm owned nine thousand dollars worth of stock in the Columbia Bridge company and eighteen thousand dollars worth of stock in the Columbia bank. Stephen Smith was the reputed owner of fifty-two good brick houses of various dimensions in Philadelphia, besides a large number of houses and lots in Columbia, and a few in Lancaster. The paper of the firm of Smith and Whipper was good for any amount wherever they were known. The principal active business attended by Smith, in person, was that of buying good negotiable paper and speculating in real estate. The business of the firm in Columbia was attended to by William Whipper.

Although Stephen Smith was an ordained minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, he did not serve as pastor of any congregation. He was a member of the Bethel African Methodist church, called the mother church on account of it being the oldest of that denomination in Philadelphia. He preached in all the churches of his communion in the city. In 1857 he built the Zion Mission, at Seventh and Lombard streets, Philadelphia. It was largely through his efforts that a church for the people of his race was built in Cape May, N. J., where he spent his summers. He saved the Olive cemetery in Philadelphia as a place of burial for Negroes when it was under the sheriff's hammer.

He was instrumental in founding the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, now located at Forty-fourth street and Girard avenue, Philadelphia. In 1864 a house was purchased at 340 South Front street, but these quarters were soon found to be wholly inadequate for the large number that sought admission. At the sixth annual celebration of the institution, he presented the Home with a lot of ground in West Philadelphia, as a site for a more commodious building. At that time the lot was estimated to be worth ten thousand dollars; it has since grown to be immensely valuable. He also contributed \$28,000 in ground rents, which were used in the construction of the present structure known as Smith Building.

The Olive cemetery, adjoining the Home and which was purchased by him, has only recently been sold, the proceeds of which, it is reported, are to be applied towards the maintenance of the Home.

In politics Stephen Smith was an ardent Republican, taking an active part in the conventions of his party. He was also actively identified with every organization that had for its purpose the improvement and elevation of his own race. He was a good citizen, respected and esteemed by both whites and blacks. While he resided in Columbia he was one of the agents of the Underground Railroad and rendered much valuable service. He was opposed to the scheme of the colonization of Liberia by manumitted slaves and free persons of color from the United States, and presided at a meeting, held in Columbia on August 5, 1831, which denounced the scheme in bitter terms. He was a staunch advocate of William Lloyd Garrison and others interested in the Abolition movement.

On November 14, 1873, Stephen Smith died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Lombard street above Ninth. The closing years of his life were attended with much suffering, and during the last six months his mind was deranged. He had no children.

Smith was a remarkable man in many respects, and was at the time of his death the wealthiest Negro in the United States. His estate was valued at more than two hundred thousand dollars. He bequeathed five thousand dollars to the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, of which institution he had been a vice-president and liberal benefactor for many years.

He was one of the few Negroes in the North who rose from servitude to wealth and affluence. And, in passing, it may be stated that this was attained in spite of a serious handicap. When a boy, he was hit in the eye with a snow ball which injured the sight of that organ.

His remains were interred in the Olive cemetery, adjoining the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons. On a tombstone erected to his memory is inscribed:

Rev. Stephen Smith.

Died Nov. 14, 1873,

aged 76 years 9 months.

If he was five years and three months old on July 10, 1801, the date when he was indentured to General Boude, he must have been born in April 1796. This would make his age at the time of his death 77 years and seven months.

By his side rests the body of his wife, on whose stone is carved:

Harriet Smith.

Dec. 25, 1797.

Aug. 17, 1880.

Nearby repose the ashes of his mother. The elements have so defaced the inscription on her tombstone that it cannot be deciphered. So far as could be learned, her name was Nancy Smith and she died in 1853 aged 94 years.

An incident in this woman's life is worth recording:

The first reported case of the attempted kidnapping of a slave in Columbia was at the home of General Boude, a distinguished Revolutionary soldier. It will be recalled that he had purchased Stephen Smith, when he was but five years of age, from a family by the name of Cochran, who resided near Harrisburg. General Boude brought him to Columbia, where he was but a short time before his mother ran away from the Cochran home and came to General Boude's in Columbia. Soon afterward, a lady, on horseback arrived in Columbia and dismounted in front of General Boude's residence on Front street. She at once went through General Boude's dwelling until she reached the kitchen, and seeing Mrs. Smith seized hold of her and attempted to drag her to the street and tie her with a rope to the horse. The ladies, however, of General Boude's household made such a protest that the General, who was engaged in his lumber yard some distance away, heard the outcries and came to the rescue of the colored woman. Mrs. Cochran was compelled to leave for home without her slave. Fearing that Mr. Cochran would attempt to kidnap Mrs. Smith, General Boude went to Harrisburg and purchased her from her master.

The remains of William Whipper, a partner of Stephen Smith, are also interred in Olive cemetery. On his tomb is inscribed:

William Whipper

b. Feb. 22, 1804.

d. March 9, 1876.

After the dissolution of the partnership of Smith and Whipper, lumber merchants of Columbia, Whipper moved to Philadelphia where he became cashier in the Freedman's bank.

While he resided in Columbia he was an active agent of the Underground Railroad, and assisted hundreds of slaves by passing them to a land of freedom.

Minutes of the October Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Friday, October 6, 1922.

The October meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening at the usual hour in their auditorium in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building. The President, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., officiated. The reading of the minutes was omitted as they are published monthly in the Journal. The Treasurer's financial statement and the Librarian's report were read by the respective officers. The Librarian reported the usual exchanges and the following large number of gifts received during the month:

Newspaper, containing an account of the September meeting of the Berks County Historical Society, from Mr. Cyrus T. Fox; Oration, by E. K. Martin, delivered in Fulton Hall, October 8, 1877; Sermon suggested by the death of Daniel Webster, by Rev. William Bishop, October 31, 1852; Address on Capital Punishment, by George W. McElroy, of Lancaster, 1849; Manuscript of an unpublished poem, by Mrs. Emily Bishop Musselman, from Mrs. Emily Bishop Musselman, Strasburg; Reminiscences of Lititz; Inscriptions on tombstones in St. John's Churchyard, Compass; Bangor Churchyard, Churchtown; Leacock Churchyard; Cloister Graveyard, Ephrata; Reminiscences of Ephrata; Native Lancaster County Authors; A History of Zion's Reformed Church, New Providence, Lancaster County; Paper read before the York County Historical Society by George R. Prowell, on Frederick Valentine Melsheimer; Deed from Joseph Richards, Delaware County to John Evans, Columbia, April 1804; License from Governor Thomas McKean to James Hamilton, for a house of entertainment in Salisbury Township 1800; Map showing the plan of Lancaster 1800; Certificates number 1 and 2 for two shares in the Columbia School, issued to William Beatty, Esq., January 1800; The Inland Daily, May 1855; An Expose, Paper printed in Columbia in 1842 having to do with troubles in the Washington Temperance Society; Weekly Supplement of the Philadelphia Inquirer, published in 1899 describing historic places in Lancaster County; All from Mr. W. F. Worner. A Thaddeus Stevens Letter; a spinning wheel; two very old band-boxes, with manuscript descriptive of early band-boxes, by the donor; dictionary of the English language, 1845; three volumes of Addison's Spectator—1752; Piety Promoted, 1854; all contributed by Miss Margaret Goble. Large collection of miscellaneous books and pamphlets, from Mr. George H. Rothermel. Old mahogany book-case and books, from the late Samuel M. Bricker, Stereopticon lantern by dollar contributions from thirty-eight members. Curtain (screen for lantern slides) From Rev. Joseph S. Kurtz. Two checks amounting to \$588.33, bequeathed by Elizabeth Armstrong were presented by the attorney for the Armstrong estate.

Mr. John L. Summy read an invitation from the Presbyterian Church of Marietta to the Society to attend the Centennial celebration October 25.

The following new members were elected to membership having been presented at the September meeting:

Miss Ada Hackman, Neffsville, Pennsylvania; C. L. Grabill, 251 West King Street; Ross E. Ulrich, Peach Bottom; Joshua E. Sentz, 143 North 3rd Street, Columbia; H. Edgar Shertz, 42 North Duke Street; John S. Zimmerman, Lititz.

There were two papers both prepared and read by Mr. William Frederick Worner. The first, The Visit of President Adams to Lancaster, the second, The Columbia Race Riots..

Stereopticon views of places of historical interest in Lancaster County, were shown after the conclusion of the papers, using the new lantern.

The meeting adjourned somewhat later than the usual hour. The attendance was exceptionally good.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Sec'y.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1922

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

SAMUEL BLUNSTON, THE MAN AND THE FAMILY

PREPARED BY MRS. HENRY HEISTAND

Read by I. C. Arnold, Esq.

II. SAMUEL BLUNSTON, THE PUBLIC SERVANT

By I. C. Arnold, Esq.

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LANCASTER, PA.

1922

I "Samuel Blunston", the Man and the Family

PREPARED BY MRS. HENRY HEISTAND

Read By I. C. Arnold, Esq.

The good ship "Welcome" first brought to our shores William Penn and a few chosen Companions. The ship set sail from England, August, 1682, and arrived at New Castle, Delaware, on the 27th of October, when it was hailed with acclamation by both the Swedes and the Dutch, who were already settled there. Thence the Colony proceeded up the river and the latter part of the year located the town and borough of Philadelphia, which in the descriptive language of Penn, "had a high and dry bank next to the water, with a shore ornamented with a fine view of Pine trees growing upon it."

Among the companions none stood nearer to Penn, nor had more of his confidence than John Blunston, a progenitor of the Boudes. Many times in those hot September days during the voyage over, they had quenched their thirst together from water filtered through the old Scotch filtering stone which stands on the porch by the hall door of the Mount Bethel Mansion, Second and Walnut streets, Columbia, Pa. Many a time had they gazed anxiously for sight of land, the object of their hopes, through the spy glass now preserved as a precious relic in that mansion, belonging to the later generations of Samuel Blunston, son of John Blunston.

John Blunston was a minister of the Society of Friends. He had been an influential man in the Society and community in which he lived in the County of Derby, England. A man of considerable eloquence and high personal character, and one in every way worthy of the esteem and confidence of the great founder; and, that he possessed that esteem is evidenced by a letter to America, written the 16th day of the first month, in the year 1664 in which he says: "Dearly Salute me to dear friends in their meetings, and particularly to dear Christopher Taylor, John Blunston, etc."

With John Blunston was a brother, Michael, whose name soon drops out of the history of those times. John and Michael, with others, founded a settlement near Philadelphia, which they called Darby, after their native shire in England.

A man of John Blunston's abilities could not long remain unknown anywhere, so we soon find him in public position. He was a member of the first Grand Jury, which ever sat in Pennsylvania, on March 2nd, 1683. He was a member of the General Assembly, representing Chester County, from 1683 to 1701, excepting during the years 1690, 1693 and 1698; and of which he is said to have been a distinguished and influential member. Loyal to the Crown and the founder of the Commonwealth in which he lived, he yet was an independent and liberty-loving citizen, and in 1692 headed a declaration or Testimony of Denial against Governor Keith.

John Blunston died in 1723, leaving to survive him two sons, John and Samuel. John was born in 1685. This John seems to have followed in his father's footsteps and to have inherited some of his genius for public affairs, for we find him in 1716 a member of the General Assembly faithfully performing its duties. His daughter, Sarah, married

Samuel Bethel, and it is through this line that the Boudes become the descendants of the Blunstons.

Samuel, (John Blunston, Sr's. son) was perhaps the most remarkable Blunston we have any record of. He was born in Chester County. He early chose to be a land surveyor, and perfected himself in all the branches of his chosen profession. He became known far and wide, and was called upon to make locations of land even so far as, as it was then regarded, as Chambersburg. He was the practical man of the family, and yet possessed of much eloquence, as all the family seem to have been. He came to Lancaster County in 1726, having purchased a tract of land of 622 acres from James Logan, a part of which the Bethel Mansion stands upon.

In 1723 he erected the house. The brick which compose the walls of the building were imported from England in sufficient quantity to have formed a complete quadrangle with a court in the center after the fashion of English houses of importance. This was his original intention, but feeling the infirmities of old age coming on and feeling that he would be unable to complete the task, he donated the larger part of the brick to the old Mt. Bethel Cemetery, the western and southern wall of which they form to this day. In 1741 he bought two hundred and twenty-five acres from Thomas and Richard Penn.

Upon the creation of the County of Lancaster in 1729, he became Prothonotary Register, Recorder and Clerk of the Court, a regular Probate, in fact, and as if this was not enough, was made one of the Justice of the Court.

Samuel Blunston's advice was sought for in every affair of the province, both great and small. In the records of the County Commissioners of this County, November 11th, 1737, the one office he didn't hold, we find this entry: "The Commissioners met, but Cornelius Verholts did not attend; they therefore agreed with Samuel Bethel for bricks to pave ye floor of ye Court House, and also to get scaffold poles for ye carpenter to shingle ye pent houses of ye Court House, and hearing that Samuel Blunston, Esq., designed to be at Lancaster tomorrow morning, they were desirous to have his advice about the finishing of the bar. They therefore adjourned to tomorrow morning."

Samuel Blunston was a member of the General Assembly in the years 1732-1741 and 1742-1744. In these last terms it was that he stood so nobly by the side of John Wright, in his fight against the oppressive tyranny of Governor Thomas. So important a part did he take in this contest that it was at one time seriously intended by the over-bearing Governor to remove him arbitrarily from his county offices, and it was only when he learned that this could not be done, except by impeachment, that he abandoned the idea. One of the most important services ever rendered the Province was probably that rendered by Samuel Blunston in his heroic and self-sacrificing efforts to preserve to Pennsylvania the land lying west of the Susquehanna River.

Governor Keith of Pennsylvania, wished to check the encroachment of Maryland and yet by the usage and laws of the Province, was unable to grant rights to Pennsylvania. To extricate himself from this difficulty, he consulted with the Conestoga Indians and other tribes in 1722, and obtained their consent that he should make a large survey west of the Susquehanna River. The Indians, equally with himself, were jealous of the encroachments of Maryland, and readily consented. The first survey was made in 1722. An arrangement was made by which Blunston was to issue licenses to settlers. He was commissioned to do this by the Pennsylvania Proprietors. He issued his first license, January 24th, 1733, and his last October 31st, 1737. German families began to settle

then principally in the Township of Hellam, York County, which by the way receives its name from the native home of the Blunstons—Hellam, England.

Thomas Cresap, a blustering bully, volunteered his services to the Governor of Maryland, to raise a company of bravos and drive off the Pennsylvania settlers. He began raiding about the year 1731, and continued until he was arrested in 1736. He no doubt would have won the fight and forever have deprived Pennsylvania of this rich and important part of her territory had it not been for the inflexible firmness and courage of one man, and that one man was Samuel Blunston. He raised a militia force and equipped and paid them himself. He housed and supported for quite a time at his own expense the poor, homeless Germans driven from their settlements. In fact, so important a man was he and so much did the Governor of Maryland fear him, that he put a price on his head; £ 50 and laid a plot to waylay him at Chickies Hill, on his way from the funeral of a friend at Donegal. Only a timely warning and return by another way saved him.

Samuel Blunston was in feeble health for many years before he died. The trials of frontier life of that period were not conducive to a vigorous old age. He died in September, 1745, leaving all his large possessions to Susanna Wright, for life, but making no disposition of the remainder.

The romance of Samuel Blunston's life is connected with this Susanna Wright, who was a woman of wonderful culture and refinement for those times. She was a brilliant conversationalist, indulged in poesy, and was the friend of the most eminent men of her day. She corresponded for a long time with Benjamin Franklin, these letters are of the most interesting characters and dealt largely with public affairs, showing how much confidence he had in her judgment on such matters. While both were young, Samuel Blunston fell in love with her, an affection which was reciprocated, but by an unfortunate train of circumstances (not the least of which was the generous dower possessed by the widow Bilton whom he married) love's affairs went awry and they never married. After the death of his wife, the old affection returned, and they became inseparable friends, so that as I have said above, when he came to make his will he left his entire real estate to her for life, with no disposition of the remainder which made in her an absolute estate.

This little episode into the life of Samuel Blunston with all its activities and tough battlings with a new settlement, border ruffianism, and the other great responsibilities of his life, and brightens and softens it for us.

Samuel Blunston's home, the present Mount Bethel mansion, was the abode of hospitality and good cheer, and to it at one time or another came all the prominent men of the Province either for friendly visitation or for advice concerning the oft times intricate political situations that even at that early date puzzled its rulers.

The second John Blunston had two children, Hannah and Sarah. Hannah married Thomas Pierson, and Sarah married Samuel Bethel. The first Bethel in this County was John Bethel, who lived at the Darby settlement, the friend of the Blunstons and who represented Chester County in the House of Assembly in 1707. His son, Samuel removed to Lancaster, sometime in 1717 and 1718, and purchasing some land there opened a tavern, on what was known as the Kings Highway, which is now West King Street, and this section of the City of Lancaster is still known and still designated on the maps as Bethelstown. It was only recently that the last remaining house of that olden time was torn

down. This tavern of Samuel Bethel's was the gathering place of all the public officials of that day and the place where the public men shaped the Counties' policy.

From the quotations which I have made above, with regard to the Court House, he must have also owned a brick yard. It is probable that the friendship which had existed between Samuel Blunston and John Bethel in the old Darby settlement was continued in the new County of Lancaster, and so resulted in the marriage of Samuel Bethel to Sarah Blunston in 1729 or 1730. This Samuel and Sarah Bethel had two children, Samuel and Mary. Samuel married the daughter of Christopher Taylor, and Mary married Dr. Samuel Boude, and thus it comes in the line of descent from the Blunstons.

Of the second Samuel Bethel but little is known. He no doubt lived the self-respecting, honorable life of all his ancestors. He died in Lancaster, June 30th, 1775, just at the new era of liberty and independence was beginning to dawn, and no doubt his last days were full of tumultuous debate as to the right of the Colonies to be free. His widow, a son Samuel, and six daughters survived him. Samuel married Sarah, the daughter of Gen. Edward Hand, Washington's beloved Adjutant General. Samuel Bethel served in the Legislature of 1808 and 1809, so that in the long line of descent from the first John Blunston at nearly every period of the State's history, some member of the family has honorably represented the people in public affairs. Allied to the Blunstons the Wrights were equal to any in the province.

Blunston was active in buying land and surveys of Lancaster County and in September 1720 he was complained against by Captain Gentry of the Cherokee Indians in a letter to the Governor (Oct. 1, Pa. Arch. 711). Civilly worded the letter among other things: "Some time since I was at our county town of Lancaster, where I heard much talk that both the Dutch and English was ready to settle on the other side of Susquehanna. Likewise, Mr. Wright and Mr. Blunston both conveyed a great deal of land and designs to dispose of it to others, which grieved me and my brethren a great deal of trouble in being in our road to our hunting bet, our young men should break the chain of friendship which hath long been between us."

It is interesting, as a bit of evidence, upon the probable age and size of Lancaster Town at that time, to note that Civilly refers to it as a town then, September, 1720. It was the county seat, but he calls it a town. Marché as we remember placed the date of the beginning of the town at 1724.

About a year later, Oct. 2, 1721, Samuel Blunston gives us a glimpse of the erection of the Court House (Dec. 30). In a letter to Robert Charles, secretary to the Governor, Blunston says: "About a week ago, when several of the magistrates met at Lancaster to assist at raising the Court House, Captain Civilly came there and by an interpreter which he brought with him, laying down the enclosed string of wampum desired the following message might be communicated to the Governor," viz. He then proceeded to complain of the settlement being across Susquehanna. His further complaint is that several Marylanders are settled on that side of Chesapeake (which authorizes him as nearly opposite Washington Barn). He also says that they prevented the Indians from getting apples from their own trees, and in fact stole their apples.

II Samuel Blunston-The Public Servant

Read By I. C. Arnold, Esq.

(Notes by H. F. Eshleman)

Samuel Blunston's labors for Lancaster County begin at the very beginning of the county's existence.

In February 1729, he was appointed by the Council of Pennsylvania, with John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Andrew Cornish, Thomas Edwards and John Musgrove, together with several prominent men of Chester County east of the Octoraro, together with surveyor, John Taylor, to run the line by which to divide Lancaster County from Chester County (3 Col. Rec. 345). In May of the same year the return of the division having been made out and presented he signed the document (Do. 356).

On the 8th of May, the same year, he was appointed one of the board of Justices of the Peace for the new county and with him were appointed the others who acted with him in fixing the dividing line, above named, except John Musgrove; and, in addition there were appointed Caleb Pierce, Thomas Reid and Samuel Jones. Robert Barber was appointed Sheriff, and Andrew Galbraith, Coroner (Do. 358). It may be mentioned in passing that Caleb Pierce lived on the Octoraro and his property was the terminus of one of the early important roads of the county; so also was John Musgrove's farm a point, in Sadsbury which determined the location of a road; and that road was adopted later as part of the dividing line between the newly erected township of Bart, carved out of old Sadsbury, about 1749.

Blunston was active in locating lines and surveys of Lancaster County and in September 1730 he was complained against by Captain Civility of the Conestoga Indians in a letter to the Governor (Vol. 1. Pa. Arch. 271). Civility says in the letter among other things: "Some time since I was at our county town of Lancaster, where I heard much talk that both the Dutch and English was agoing to settle on ye other side of Susquehanna. Likewise, Mr. Wright and Mr. Blunston hath surveyed a great deal of land and designs to dispose of itt to others, which giveth me and my brethren a great deal of trouble, itt being in our road to our hunting. lest our young men should break the chain of friendship which hath long been between us."

It is interesting, as a bit of evidence, upon the probable age and size of Lancaster Town at that time, to note that Civility refers to it as a town, then, September, 1730. It was the county seat; but he calls it a town. Marshe as we remember placed the date of the beginning of the town as 1728.

About a year later, Oct. 3, 1731, Samuel Blunston gives us a glimpse of the erection of the Court House (Do. 295). In a letter to Robert Charles, secretary to the Governor, Blunston says: "About a week ago, when several of the magistrates met at Lancaster to assist at raising ye Court House, Captain Civility came there and by an interpreter which he brought with him, laying down the enclosed string of wampum desired the following message might therewith be communicated to the Governor," etc. He then proceeded to complain of the settlement going across Susquehanna. His further complaint is that several Marylanders are settled on that side at Conejohela (which authorities fix as nearly opposite Washington Boro. He also says that they prevented the Indians from getting apples from their own trees, and in fact stole their apples.

It is perhaps in this letter alone that we have positive information of the exact time when the Court House was raised, that is, as I understand, the date when the upper joists and the rafters and roof were put on, as we remember it was built of brick. Here it is fixed as a week prior to Oct. 3, 1731, which would make it about the latter part of September.

Then too, it is quite surprising, I have no doubt, to know that the Indians had apple trees. Were they native trees or were they given them by the new comers? Were they wild or planted? Of course, the country having been settled for 20 years before this date, the Indians could have secured from the whites young apple trees. At any rate, from this we know that apples were growing here as early as 1730 at least.

Blunston was one of the men depended on by the governor of Pennsylvania to defend our rights against the Maryland encroachments. In a letter of Peter Chartier, dated Nov. 19, 1731, written from Paxtan, he informed Chartier that lands are to be laid out over Susquehanna to accommodate the Shawanna Indians and others who may wish to settle there; and, that they will be defended against encroachments and that all persons trespassing on the same will be dealt with and dispossessed. (Do. 299).

The following year he wrote the president of Council, a long letter explaining the history of the troubles on Susquehanna, with Maryland and others and particularly the Craesap troubles. He found it necessary to reprimand the Council of the Province for considering too lightly the Guerilla warfare which had been going on here on the border. He took them to task for trying to blame these border troubles on the Irish. (Do. 316).

In 1732 he was also elected as a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania for Lancaster County. (Vol. 33: Votes of Assembly 183). He was placed on the committee to wait on the Governor and to receive his message and program of legislation and also to communicate the Assembly's plans to the governor. (Do. 184). The following Spring (1733) he was selected a member of a similar committee. (Do).

Keeping the peace on this border land on Susquehanna where he lived was a difficult matter, as there was a great element of lawlessness there. In fact those who will take the trouble to investigate some of the reasons set forth for the creation of our country will find that one reason was that in order to cope with the lawlessness of this section, and to put down robberies and horse thieving, a new county was necessary. In November, 1732, he and Wright, upon complaint made, issued warrants for the arrest of two of the sons of John Low for horse stealing and assaults on the owners of the animals. (1. Arch. 349).

Here again Blunston met with much apprehension of the Governor of Pennsylvania for some reason, who on learning of the arrest of the Lows, sent word to Blunston to be very cautious in his proceeding against the Lows. The governor feared war with Maryland, apparently, or at least complications in the boundary trouble. (See 1. Arch 353).

Blunston, however, informed the governor of the seriousness of the local situation in a long letter written by him and John Wright, dated at Hempfield, Oct. 30, 1732. (See 1. Arch 363). In the letter, Blunston goes back into the history of things on the Susquehanna and among other things says: "In the year 1729, when the governor was pleased to issue an order to divide this part of the Province from Chester county and erect the same into a distinct county and appointed magistrates to keep the peace.....and to secure the inhabitants of this part from thefts and abuses committed by idle and absolute persons who resorted

thither to keep out of the hands of justice. The southern boundary of the county were to be Octorara and the province of Maryland and including the inhabitants to lie open to the westward.....But the line was not run nor the exact boundary known. At that time there were no English inhabitants on the west side of Susquehanna in these parts." He then goes on to say that people of low morals and many from Maryland encroached over 20 miles north of the boundary line and carries on depredations continually and alienated our friendly Indians, burnt houses, killed horses, etc. He proceeds and says there was no reason for Lord Baltimore to be incensed, because these acts occurred a long distance north of his boundary. Blunston insisted that the peace must be kept here and the Indian must be properly treated and protected or more serious trouble will arise; and, he informs the governor that his apprehensions of unpleasantness with Lord Baltimore have no foundations at all.

Blunston's value in the Assembly now began to show itself. He was appointed on the committee in Assembly to revise the excise and flour act and to draw an act for the more easy collection of debts under ten pounds. (3 Votes of Assen. 188).

This committee drew a proposed law for raising of excise, but the matter did not proceed very far until the Assembly adjourned. Then when the the Assembly reconvened in August (the Assembly always adjourning so that the members might go home, from Philadelphia, and take in their hay and harvest, etc.) the matter was brought up again and on Aug. 8, the House, after considering it some time, voted not to act on the revising of the excise laws at that time (3 Votes 190). The governor, in a message, states that he "is very much surprised that the house is inclined to rise without making arrangements to revise the excise laws and make the revenues higher both because the revenue is needed and because debauchery is getting too common." (3 V. 195). The Assembly returned a tart reply to this and adjourned sine die. Thus it will be seen that Blunston was on a very important committee.

Before this 1732 Assembly came to an end, a constitutional question arose to wit that the eldest son of Penn, having lately died, Governor Gordon's commission was void. It was for that reason that the Assembly refused to enact laws; and for that reason the excise law was not proceeded with. (3 C. R. 508).

Samuel Blunston was appointed one of the committee to inform the Governor that in their view his commission was now void, since the death of the eldest proprietor. The other member of the committee was John Wright. These two committeemen stated that they came as friends to him to let him know that the house were unwilling to enter into controversy with him and asked him to withdraw his message to the House. The governor became suspicious of ill designs and he declined to give an answer, but in the afternoon summoned his council and acquainted them with the mysterious visit of Blunston and Wright, to him.

The governor and Council then resolved that Blunston and Wright might say to those who sent them that it was for the good and peace of the country he sent the message and that he desired more time to think over the matter. Then about nine o'clock that night two other members of the House appeared with a written message. The upshot of it was the House adjourned because they held they had no legal governor in being at that time.

When the new Assembly was elected in October 1733, Blunston was defeated, or at least was not one of those elected for Lancaster County. But he was recommissioned a Justice of the Peace for this county. He

apparently had not incurred Gov. Gordon's enmity. (3 C. R. 531). Andrew Cornish was the only one dropped. (Do).

But Blunston was not rid of the difficulties growing out of the border troubles. Jan. 30, 1734 he sent a letter to Governor Penn, on the Craesap matter, as it was apparent to him that the fear Gov. Gordon held of offending Lord Baltimore, would forever prevent redress and protection being given to the people living on Lower Susquehanna. Therefore he wrote to the Proprietor himself.

This is a long letter. He being a Quaker, it appears he writes in a perfectly familiar vian to the Proprietor, and addresses him as "Esteemed Friend." He states that upon information that Craesap and several of his hands were to be at John Hendricks, the preceding day where Hendricks was at work squaring logs to build a house and to build a flat for his ferry; Wright and Smout and Sheriff Emerson and three or four others went over to proceed against them for forcible entry. He goes on to say that Craesap's wife, on horseback, was on watch to report what action was being taken, though her husband remained away hiding. That she rode off at full speed and reported the coming of the Lancaster County forces. However, eight were taken and committed to Lancaster Jail. That further orders were to lie in wait with a warrant to take Craesap when he appeared. But one of Emerson's men persuaded the workmen and the man with the warrant that the orders were to go after Craesap into Maryland and get him, and were to have fifty pounds reward. They proceeded and there was a battle and one man was shot in the leg and others had broken heads inflicted by "hominy pestels."

He concludes by saying that on Craesap reporting the same to the Maryland governor there will be trouble between the Provinces. He then begs to have advice at the next Court, "for we seem to be much at loss how to proceed against those we have taken, as well as what to think of the madness of the others."

This letter, when its text is examined verbatim, gives us a very good notion of the attainments and style of Blunston in literary matters. Considering the lack of advantages and backwardness of means of schooling in this new country, the letter shows a fairly nice use of English. However that be, it shows us the rude and dangerous and tumultuous environments among which the first generation of our county settlers lived, on and near Susquehanna, and in this neighborhood generally.

Blunston was in danger of his life during these times as plainly appears in a deposition made by Michael Dooling in 1734 before one of our justices, in which he said, repeating a boast which Craesap had made to him, that Craesap declared he was to have fifty pounds for John Emerson's head and also fifty pounds for Samuel Blunston's head. (1 Arch. 413).

Blunston was, apparently, a very useful man in this section, though he was elected only once to the Assembly, that is in 1732, and was then defeated several times before being re-elected. In Indian affairs he was a valuable man to the Province. The governor wrote him that the governor of Virginia reported a heinous murder committed there which was charged upon our Ganawese or Conoy Indians, and that the evidence of it was that these Indians brought home from the south several scalps. The Governor demanded that they are guilty; they must be punished and that Blunston and Wright, upon the pretext of some business among them, must go and enquire their number and who their chief men are and whether they have lately been south. They are also to inquire about the scalps, etc. The governor concludes by saying: "I depend

much on your prudence in managing this matter with all possible privacy." (1 Arch. 436).

This was on Aug. 10, 1784, and three days later Samuel Blunston makes answer to the same. He says that last winter a party of twelve Conoys went toward the head of Roanoke near a town of their enemies; but that most of them were killed. He promised that he would investigate. He thought that those who were killed had done mischief. He then relates that a party of the Six Nation warriors came to Conoy town about a month earlier and that five or six of them came to his house in the name of the rest and told him they were going to war. They wanted a paper to take with them through Virginia to show the inhabitants that their intentions toward the English were peaceful. He says he advised them to call on the governor who alone had the power to grant such passports. But they said they were far out of the way and insisted on something from him. So considering that if I denied them a paper they would go without, I chose to write to Edmund Cartlidge a few lines to this effect, "that 40 of the Six Nations' Indians intending to go to the southward desired certificate from me to show the white people that their intention was not to do them any harm but to pass peaceably along and that they need not be afraid of them." He then says that he desired Cartlidge to let them know they must suffer no violence to be used toward any one and that they must not forcibly take anything. He also arranged that Cartlidge should give them a certificate of peaceable intention to be carried by one of their number going ahead, so that the inhabitants might not be frightened when the forty came on. He then adds that if he acted amiss in this, he is sorry, for he intended it for the best. (1 Arch. 437).

He surely shows a fine spirit, an intense desire to act within the law and a high degree of patriotism. Edmund Cartlidge, at this time, lived in the southland. Blunston's letter is dated at Hempfield, the same as the former one.

The charge of murder against our Conoy Indians made a considerable stir in the Province. Blunston and three other justices wrote a letter to the Governor dated Lancaster, Feb. 8, 1735, stating that they had orders from Attorney General Jos. Growdon, to send depositions on this matter, and the outrages on the Susquehanna. They replied, saying that John Hendricks has gone to Virginia, and that a witness living at Donegal is also absent now. They also stated that the Indians who committed the outrages were not subjects but only allies and that in such case the custom was to apply to the Indian nation for justice as such persons cannot be tried and punished by us. (1 Arch. 439).

In the Fall of 1736, Blunston was sent by the Swiss (called Germans) to the Council of Pennsylvania, over which James Logan now presided, at Philadelphia, to intercede for them, the said "Dutch People or Germans" who with others had gone from this side over Susquehanna to settle. Their grievance was that certain agents of Maryland had prevailed on them to acknowledge the authority of Maryland over that section of country. They acknowledged their mistake and they asked him (Blunston) to state for them that they had a fixed resolution of returning to their obedience to Pennsylvania, and of acknowledging its just jurisdiction where they had settled; that they were truly sensible; that they of right belonged to Pennsylvania. The Council considered this a matter of great importance, and while Blunston was in Philadelphia they sent for him to give a particular account of it, so that the Board might better judge of it. He then related the matter in a statement covering two pages, in the Colonial Records, (4 C. R. 56, etc.) He said that the Spring of that year many people coming from the west side of

the River where they had settled had come by the ferry near his premises, to his house, and were very apprehensive for the welfare of their people over there for they had been led into the wrong belief that they belonged to Maryland. That he told them they must act openly and above board, etc., and they were very penitent, etc. He pleaded their cause very well, indeed, for at the conclusion of his statement before the Council they asked him to withdraw and then they agreed that because of their ignorance in the matter and the sincere acknowledgment of their error, they would be forgiven and be given all needed protection by the Province; but that they must all act as a unit and acknowledge their allegiance to this Province.

These affairs now brought on real trouble with Maryland. The President James Logan desired Samuel Blunston to write out the particulars of the trouble growing out of conflicting jurisdictions on Susquehanna and he did so. This account written up by Blunston was laid before Councils at its meeting of Sept. 8, 1736, and it may be found in 4. Colonial Records p. 63. Maryland sent an armed force to take possession (in the name of Maryland) of the region west of Susquehanna, fully 20 miles north of the present Maryland line. The Lancaster forces met them. Blunston narrates the same with graphic fullness. He also laid before the Council the petitions of the people who were in that region praying for relief and protection, etc.

Blunston and the three other justices in that region about Sept. 10, 1736, sent several papers and documents and reports to Council upon the aggressions of Maryland and upon the hardships upon the people living in the region of turmoil. (See 4. C. R. 66). At the same time he sent his separate letter to the Council, upon the "affairs on Susquehanna" and it was received and in response to it a letter was drafted and sent by the Council to the justices of that part of our county. (See 4 C. R. 70).

So zealous was Blunston in defending the rights of Pennsylvania against Maryland's contentions that the Governor of Maryland placed a reward of one hundred pounds for his capture, and fifty pounds for the capture of John Wright. So it is stated in a deposition found in 4 Colonial Records pp. 104 and 105. This deposition was given about the end of September, 1736. On the 29th of December of the same year, Samuel Blunston despatched a letter to the president of the Council at Philadelphia, informing the government that Charles Higginbotham, who formerly lived in the disputed region, had given up residence there and moved into Maryland and was rewarded by that government by being made a captain in the militia for his activities in fighting for Maryland on the Susquehanna. (4 C. R. 147). About a week later, on Jan. 3, 1737, Blunston sent another letter to the Council by a night express from Susquehanna, acquainting them with the fact that Higginbotham was now operating with his militia and infesting the neighborhood, and falling by surprise upon unprotected citizens and that he was becoming a terror to the place. (4. C. R. 149). A week later, on Jan. 9th, another letter arrived from Blunston reporting further violence on the Susquehanna. In this letter he states that Higginbotham declares his intention to oust every person on the west side of Susquehanna who does not recognize Maryland authority. He is breaking into the houses of the Germans and carrying them away prisoners; that he kills their cattle; that the wives and children are fleeing to this side for protection; and that the whole west side will be deserted unless a force is sent there. (Do. 150). Thus we see that in the unfortunate step taken by these "Germans" in going over Susquehanna and settling without getting authority and protection from Pennsylvania, and in depending on

squatters' rights. Blunston was of immense help in righting the thing.

On January 25, 1737, Blunston was recommissioned a Justice of the Peace, for Lancaster County. This fact that he held the office of Justice naturally kept him in touch with public affairs and thus it is not surprising that March 1, we find him sending another letter to the Council of Pennsylvania, on Craesap's warfare. See his appointment in 4 C. R. 152 and the letter just referred to in same p. 155. The president of the Council of Pennsylvania called his body together to consider the affairs in Blunston's letters. In this letter Blunston shows that Higginbotham had a garrison of 30 men; that the Lancaster forces were mutinous and several had to be discharged and the deputy refused to stay in that station across Susquehanna; that Maryland was trying to buy out some of the "dutch people's improvements" there; that Maryland was trying to get them to be neutral and then would not molest them; that many were compelled to leave their houses there and winter coming on, their families were in need of food; that many felt they must acknowledge Maryland or perish; that it is very expensive to keep the sheriff's deputies together; that Maryland had offered large rewards for several magistrates of Lancaster County and other inhabitants living on the east side.

Blunston in another letter states that Joshua Minshall had been taken from his bed and carried off by these Marylanders, and that they had and held him in a guard-house, too strong to attack with success. (Do. 156.

In the spring, Blunston composed a letter and gave it to a number of "those Germans from the west side of Susquehanna who had lately suffered so deeply by the outrages of the Maryland Gang, in those parts and had come hither to represent their great distress." The complaint those people made, as the letter related, was that they were not allowed to plough their ground that their horses were taken away and several young men, and they held them demanding that they give security that they will do no more work there and they carried some poor people to Annapolis; and that the Maryland forces were increasing and ours were diminishing. (4 C. R. 188). Four days later Blunston sends another letter to Council saying that dispossession is about to proceed and the people are in terror. (4 C. R. 190). These letters are found in Vol 1 of the Archives, pp. 530 and 532. They show Blunston's deep concern over the conditions with which he had to concern himself. They are a credit to him and surely show the apathy and fear which the proprietors felt, of offending a neighboring government.

The following year, 1738, Blunston wrote again to Council concerning the encounters between the young Indians who had imbibed rum too freely and the white inhabitants. In his letter of March 8, this year, found in 1 Arch. 547, he relates how several young Indians stabbed two men who remonstrated with them about hurling missiles through the window of Samuel Bethel's house. He states that the old men of the Indians declare that they cannot control the young foolish ones who do such things and that they desire that the case be reported to the Provincial government for attention.

About the same time we find him taking depositions of witnesses on the Maryland troubles which continued unabated. This subject engrossed him continually. (1 Arch. 555).

November 22, 1738, Blunston was re-commissioned Justice of the Peace by the Province, which was surely a testimony that he was a valuable person in that office. (4 C. R. 313).

During the Fall of the next year he tried a famous Lancaster County counterfeiting case (3 V. 345) and a certain sum in cash was awarded

or paid to him for the same. This counterfeiter was John Wilson; and he counterfeited some of Pennsylvania's paper money. The record states that 5 pounds cash was paid to Blunston for discovering and prosecuting the same. It is difficult for us at this date to understand how a judge could receive pay for being a prosecutor.

Nothing more appears concerning the activities of Mr. Blunston for nearly two years. But in 1741 he was elected to the Assembly again. (3 V. 444). In the Assembly his worth was recognized for he was put on the committee of grievances. (3 V. 445). This committee was in those days the principal committee of the Assembly, because its purpose was to receive the applications from the entire province for new laws to cure all and every grievance which the people thought ought to be remedied. The main work of the Assembly consisted of passing laws for the ease of the people and to remedy their needs and grievances. Another evidence of the confidence placed in him was the fact that he was put on the committee to audit the public accounts of the Province, particularly of the loan office — the main office issuing the paper money of the province. (Do.) He was also on the committee to report on the state of the province and its needs in the way of legislation, etc. This committee had also to do with the situation of affairs between the people and the proprietor. The appointment on all of these three important committees is the strongest kind of evidence of the place he occupied in the counsels of the province. He had province-wide reputation.

On the 8th of January, 1742, Blunston was named on the committee of the Assembly to draft an answer to the Governor's message. (3 V. 453). The answer drawn by this committee, which was approved by the House is found in Vol. 4 of C. R. p. 511, and among other things it is stated that the Governor's message on the filthy conditions under which the poor Germans must cross the ocean pleases the Assembly; but that his attitude on the lax condition of execution of the laws is not well taken and they consider him remiss in his duty of executing the laws. The answer also states that the freemen of the Province do not consider they owe the governor any thanks for such acts as he has performed; it also accuses him of trying to deprive the people of their religious liberties; also of governing too extravagantly, so that the province is not able now to build a hospital to take care of contagious diseases. It justifies the act of the Assembly in cutting off certain revenues so that the extravagance of the governor may be curbed. The answer also severely complains against the Governor threatening to eject those persons from land which they have not settled for.

Another comprehensive report on the conditions in Pennsylvania made by a committee of which Blunston was a member is found p. 514 of volume four of the Colonial Records. It covers nine pages and is very illuminating. In this report the committee again accuse the governor of infringing upon the liberties of the people; they accuse him of appointing officers without power to do so; they say the governor published certain acts in the Mercury to influence the elections, in which articles he takes the Assembly to task; they say he ignores the Assembly; that he takes authority to arraign the Assembly without any law or right to do so; that his view that this government is under the King, and that the Assembly cannot exercise any authority over magistrates, etc., is without foundation in our constitution; that his published proclamations that the Assembly have no right to exercise any acts of government is unfounded; that the government is divided into the "legislative, executive and federative departments, and that legislation, their province or part in government is one of the highest acts of government; that the legislature is the only power or branch with the right to create

offices and pay the officers therein. And in similar manner this committee go on defining the limits of the different departments of the government. The Assembly made the report its own act and transmitted it to the governor.

That Blunston was on so important a committee, elucidating so important and constitutional a matter, shows that he was able and influential.

He was again on the committee to draft legislation. One of the acts under his care was a bill to be passed into a law to enable the collection of small debts in an easy and cheap way. (3 V. 458). He was again placed on a committee to answer the governor's message. This was in May, 1742. (See 3 V. 465 and 4 C. R. 549). This resulted in drafting another long message from the Assembly to the Governor, in which the governor is again accused to being a usurper of the people's rights, of which the Assembly were the guardians; it asserted the right of an Assembly to sit upon its own adjournments, and that the governor has no right to complain of their adjournments and re-convening at their pleasure; that they have the right to pass laws to curb the governor's power; they take issue with the governor in his contention that he has the right at the behest of England to demand a law to be passed to prevent the crowds of foreigners coming to this Province, and say that subject is a matter for them to solve; they define the limits of England's rights here; they treat as a joke the threat of the governor that our privileges are in danger owing to the Assembly's conduct; they upbraid the governor for wanting to raise more taxes; and, in the governor contending that he is as much a friend of our liberties as the Assembly are, they say that his actions speak louder than words. Other services of Blunston on committee may be found in 3 Votes of Assembly 396.

In the fall of 1742 he was again elected to Assembly (3 V. 497). He was placed on the committee to communicate with the governor the organization of the Assembly. (Do.). He was also again on the important committee to settle the accounts of the loan of the office. (Do.). He was again on the committee of grievances. (Do.). He was again placed on a committee to reform the laws on the subject of collection of debts. (Do. 398). The law originated by his committee was passed by the Assembly and is found in Vol. 4, Statutes at Large, p. 370. This law transferred from the Courts to the Justices of the Peace, actions for debts under five pounds, in order that action might be more speedy and less expensive to the defendant in costs. It is the foundation of a part of our Justice of the Peace jurisdiction of today.

He was placed on a committee to draft a law for the relief of the heirs of the unnaturalized foreigners, that is of the Swiss and Germans who came to Pennsylvania and whose heirs could not inherit lands of their parents by will or otherwise because they were not Englishmen. (3 Votes 500). An important naturalization law was the result of his committee's work. (3 Votes 501). He was also put on the committee to take up and examine the facts relating to the great election riot in Philadelphia in 1742, which the Assembly charged was the result of the Governor's attitude toward freemen's rights. This was a most serious event in early Pennsylvania and had a profound influence on later legislation, etc. (3 V. 501). It was an onslaught against the Quakers and several persons were wounded. The report of the Committee and the address to the governor growing from it may be found in Vol. 4 C. R. 620.

In the early part of 1743, Blunston was appointed on a committee to make answer to the governor's address to the Assembly. (3 V. 514 and 4 C. R. 628). In this answer the old bickerings were renewed.

These points of difference were on constitutional points, etc. Pennsylvania was in the throes of working out its government and of marking the proper domains of the departments of it.

He was also placed on a committee to draw a law to erect cattle pounds in the Province. (3 V. 514). He was likewise appointed on a pure food committee namely that for drawing an amendment to the flour act of the province and an act was drawn up and passed accordingly. (3 V. 520).

At this point I desire to notice that during these years Blunston was being assigned to many more important posts, committees, etc., that his neighbor, John Wright. Wright was somewhat older and his health was failing. When the Assembly met after harvest, Blunston was again put on the committee to answer the governor's message. (3 V. 523 and 4 C. R. 659). The next election in October he was not elected but on the death of Thos. Lindley, he was again chosen. (3 V. 539). He was again put on the committee to reply to the governor's message (3 V. 543) and the answer may be seen on 4 C. R. 659. In May, 1744, he was placed on the committee to take up the subject and make report to the governor on the murder of Armstrong in Lancaster County. (3 V. 546). He was placed on the committee to audit the public accounts (3 V. 547); and on the committee on incidental expenses of the Assembly. (3 V. 556). The same Fall he was placed on the committee to audit the accounts of the Trustees of Province Island. (3 V. 556). This seems to have been the end of his career in Assembly.

Minutes of November Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., November 3, 1922

The stated monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society took place this evening in the Auditorium in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building. The business routine was the first consideration at which the reports of the officers were read, the reading of the minutes being omitted because of their being published in the Society's Journal. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. W. F. Worner, Corresponding Secretary, officiated.

The Librarian reported the following contributions—gifts and exchanges—received during the month of October,
Bound volumes:—

Minutes of the Court of Fort Orange, New York; The Centennial Exposition; The Life of George Washington, By M. L. Weems.
Pamphlets:—

Pennsylvania Magazine; Washington Historical Quarterly; History of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, from 1807 to 1893, The History was presented by Mr. Frank Gilgore, Twenty Fifth Anniversary of St. Andrews Reformed Church, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, from Mr. Reah F. Stauffer; Historic Background and Annals of the Swiss and German Pioneer Settlers of Southeastern Pennsylvania; "A Better Citizenship," both from Mr. H. Frank Eshleman.
Special Donations:

Eighteen pamphlets—copies of 2 newspapers—Lancaster Journal 1812; Daily Evening Express 1859; Thirty-one pieces of manuscript material; Map—Survey of Lancaster—1753; Two pictures—Front view of the old Catholic Church, Old Barracks; Nine pieces of miscellaneous material, all from Mr. W. F. Worner; Hat and belt of the Washington Fire Company; 1820; from Mr. William B. Lorenz; Pamphlet, "Jasper Yeates and His Times," by Hon. C. I. Landis, presented by His honor; Knife—made of bone, in the old Lancaster Jail by a prisoner, from the family of Mr. Christian Lipp; Lithograph of Fairmont, showing first train ready to leave for Lancaster, from Mr. Christian E. Metzler, Boston, Mass.

The following persons were elected to membership: Professor P. M. Harbold, 343 College Avenue; Harry P. Regennas, Lititz, Pennsylvania; Henry S. Stehman, Lancaster R. F. D. 7; Miss Carylbn Breneman, 126 E. Walnut Street; N. A. Mayling Quarryville, Pa.; Horace M. Hostetter, Washingtonboro, Pa.; Charles H. Regennas, Lititz, Pa.; Simon Shissler, 355 W. Orange Street; Mrs. Margaret Nixdorf, 661 W. Orange Street.

The paper of the evening was entitled "Public Acts and Services of Samuel Blunston." It was written and read by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq. A preliminary paper—an outline of his life—was read by I. C. Arnold, Esq. It was loaned to the Society for this occasion by Mrs. Henry Hiestand of Marietta, Pennsylvania.

A committee of three was appointed consisting of Miss Virginia B. Clark, Mr. A. K. Hostetter, I. C. Arnold, Esq., to take up the question of increasing the dues of the Lancaster County Historical Society. The dues at present do not cover the cost of the pamphlet, according to statistics of the Treasurer, Mr. A. K. Hostetter.

On motion the Society adjourned at the usual hour.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Sec'y.

THE LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOUNDED 1896

Meets monthly, first Friday of each month except July and August, in Smith Library Building, North Duke Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Holds Spring Social & Literary Entertainments and Summer Historical Meetings, for the public and friends of this Society.

Membership fee \$1.00 with annual dues of \$1.00; Life Membership, \$25.00. Payable to Financial Secretary.

Members are entitled to all the regular publications.

Special papers of historical interest to this locality are desired to be read before this Society.

In order to obtain a permanent home, a building fund has been established for that purpose, to which any one, member or friend of this Society, may contribute. Make checks payable to order of the Treasurer.

The public is invited to attend all regular meetings.

THE LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOUNDED 1882

Meets monthly, first Friday of each month, except January, at 8 P.M. in the
new in South Library Building, North Duke Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Holds Spring, Social & Annual Conventions and Banquets.
Historical Museum for the public and library of the Society.

Memberships for \$1.00 with annual dues of \$1.00. Life
memberships \$25.00. Persons to be received by ballot.

Members are entitled to all the regular publications.

Special papers of historical interest to the Society are distributed
to be read before the Society.

In order to obtain a permanent home a building fund has been
established for that purpose, to which any one may contribute as much
of this Society may contribute. Plans and reports are sent to
the Treasurer.

The public is invited to attend all regular meetings.

